

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.3240, 36.1200,
50.2640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F338B
RGB	159, 51, 139
RGB Percent	62%, 20%, 55%
CMY	0.3762, 0.8002, 0.4548
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.13, 0.38
HSL	311°, 51%, 41%
HSV	311°, 68%, 62%
XYZ	20.1573, 11.6074, 25.6115
YIQ	93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

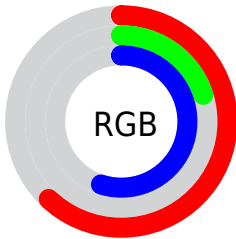
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 51, 139
Decimal	10433419
CIE _{Lab}	40.59, 54.27, -25.90
CIE _{LCh}	41, 60.134, 334.490
Yxy	11.6074, 0.3513, 0.2023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288623499 (0xFF9F338B)
YUV	93.3240, 22.5183, 57.5979
Hunter-Lab	34.0696, 45.9876, -20.7219

Details

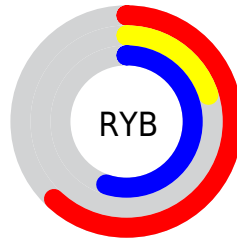
The YIQ color **93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **116.6760, -36.1200, -50.2640**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.8080, 37.6330, 50.3770**, and **41.2420, 33.4150, 49.7270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.5900, 41.4830, 57.6990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.0580, 30.7570, 42.8290**.

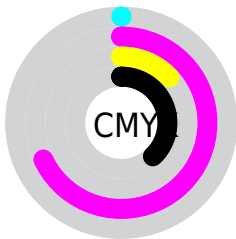
Distribution



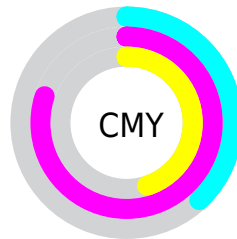
- Red (62%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

93.3240, 36.1200,
50.2640

93.3240, 36.1200,
50.2640

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.6170, 36.8530,
53.5010

148.8080, 37.6330,
50.3770

41.2420, 33.4150,
49.7270

176.8190, 39.1000,
51.3240

30.4330, 25.0270,
36.5390

199.1380, 27.7760,
47.2960

21.0480, 18.3810,
24.8210

216.2580, 18.1500,
34.5180

8.6730, 5.7750,
10.9830

233.2810, 10.1750,
19.3510

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

250.3040, 2.2000,

4.1840

■ 93.3240, 36.1200,
50.2640

■ 93.3240, 36.1200,
50.2640

■ 83.5900, 41.4830,
57.6990

■ 103.0580, 30.7570,
42.8290

■ 73.8560, 46.8460,
65.1340

■ 112.7920, 25.3940,
35.3940

■ 64.1220, 52.2090,
72.5690

■ 122.5260, 20.0310,
27.9590

■ 62.3610, 53.0340,
74.1380

■ 132.2600, 14.6680,
20.5240

■ 141.9940, 9.3050,
13.0890

■ 151.1410, 4.2170,
6.1770

■ 160.8750, -1.1460,
-1.2580

■ 170.6090, -6.5090,
-8.6930

■ 180.3430,
-11.8720, -16.1280

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



97.4620, -17.4750, 35.8770



93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640



83.4510, 69.3150, 48.8910

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640



89.2420, 39.1600, -26.8880



85.8930, -80.6460, -14.2300

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640



116.6760, -36.1200, -50.2640

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



80.3070, -64.9170, -29.4690



93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640



80.7380, 4.8680, -44.1880

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640



89.7500, 67.6290, -8.6830



72.6180, -47.4000, -44.0720



86.8340, -90.1850, -1.0410

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640



85.3740, 76.2410, 33.4970



72.6180, -47.4000, -44.0720



84.0690, -75.5100, -19.2060

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640



181.4340, 14.1180, 19.4780



69.2920, -22.7480, 37.8280



89.1680, 8.7550, 12.0430



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640



103.5620, 57.0220, 78.9580



87.1680, 53.4540, 33.4700



74.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



55.9810, 47.9920, 66.3920



5.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640



103.5620, 57.0220, 78.9580



122.8320, -53.4540, -33.4700



74.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



55.9810, 47.9920, 66.3920



5.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

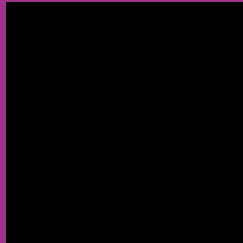
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.3240, 36.1200,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640

Protanopia

91.9860, -48.9700, 17.4460

Deuteranopia

96.2280, -17.8370, 9.3870



Tritanopia

95.3870, 47.8630, 19.1510

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640

Protanomaly

92.1750, -18.3450, 29.6150

Deuteranomaly

95.2510, 1.6920, 24.4120

Tritanomaly

94.4980, 43.5970, 30.3890

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.3090, 12.9720, 18.2200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(159, 51, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 51, 139)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(159, 51, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 51, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(159, 51, 139) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 51, 139) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 51, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 51, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 51, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 51,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.3240, 36.1200, 50.2640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 51, 139) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159, 51,  
139) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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