

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.6520, 28.6040,  
32.2840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8D4175
RGB	141, 65, 117
RGB Percent	55%, 25%, 46%
CMY	0.4468, 0.7452, 0.5411
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.17, 0.45
HSL	319°, 37%, 40%
HSV	319°, 54%, 55%
XYZ	16.0942, 10.7292, 18.0581
YIQ	93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

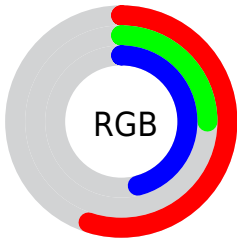
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 65, 117
Decimal	9257333
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.12, 39.03, -14.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 41.758, 339.171
Yxy	10.7292, 0.3586, 0.2391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287447413 (0xFF8D4175)
YUV	93.6520, 11.5106, 41.5242
Hunter-Lab	32.7555, 30.3828, -9.7577

# Details

The YIQ color **93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **112.3480, -28.6040, -32.2840**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.9620, 30.6670, 33.4430**, and **41.2220, 26.9990, 33.8390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.9780, 33.7380, 38.3620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.3260, 23.4700, 26.2060**.

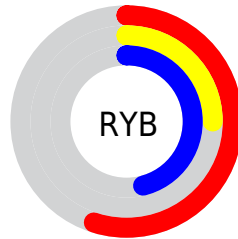
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (25%)

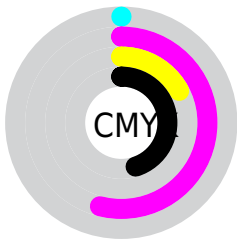
Blue (46%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (46%)

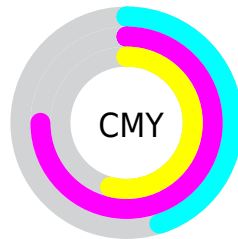


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (75%)


Yellow (54%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840 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 93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 93.6520, 28.6040,  
32.2840


 93.6520, 28.6040,  
32.2840


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 68.0540, 27.4120,  
31.8600


 146.2610, 31.2630,  
33.6550


 41.2220, 26.9990,  
33.8390

 172.9730, 32.1340,  
34.3900

 24.0810, 22.7820,  
27.6620

 201.2720, 32.7300,  
34.6020

 15.5220, 16.6860,  
16.9900

 220.7260, 16.5920,  
29.7120

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 237.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670

93.6520, 28.6040,  
32.2840

93.6520, 28.6040,  
32.2840

84.9780, 33.7380,  
38.3620

102.3260, 23.4700,  
26.2060

76.1900, 39.1930,  
44.1290

111.1140, 18.0150,  
20.4390

67.5160, 44.3270,  
50.2070

119.7880, 12.8810,  
14.3610

58.7280, 49.7820,  
55.9740

128.5760, 7.4260,  
8.5940

53.1030, 53.2200,  
59.7480


137.2500, 2.2920,  
2.5160

146.6250, -3.4380,  
-3.7740

155.2990, -8.5720,  
-9.8520

164.0870,

-14.0270, -15.6190

 172.7610,  
-19.1610, -21.6970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.8960, -4.4980, 26.4620



93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840



90.7280, 48.6410, 27.0810

# Triad

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



93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840



87.0160, 28.2930, -22.6750



78.0850, -72.4390, -14.2870

# Complementary

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



93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840



112.3480, -28.6040, -32.2840

# 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.



75.0240, -62.4420, -24.7620



93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840



83.1140, -1.4620, -28.5820

# Square

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



93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840



89.6690, 45.9880, -7.4520



70.4470, -50.9320, -35.1240



77.5440, -77.8050, -5.1410



# Rectangle

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



93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840



89.9700, 53.4110, 17.7230



70.4470, -50.9320, -35.1240



77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200

# Sweetspot

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



93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840



165.2500, 11.4600, 12.5800



80.5410, -10.6880, 28.5120



80.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840



109.2280, 45.1980, 50.9420



89.4340, 40.4810, 20.7770



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.8530, 50.9280, 57.2320



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



# Inverse Universe

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



93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840



109.2280, 45.1980, 50.9420



116.5660, -40.4810, -20.7770



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.8530, 50.9280, 57.2320

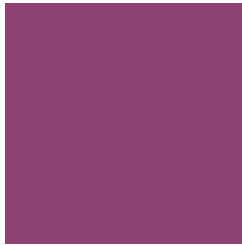


2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

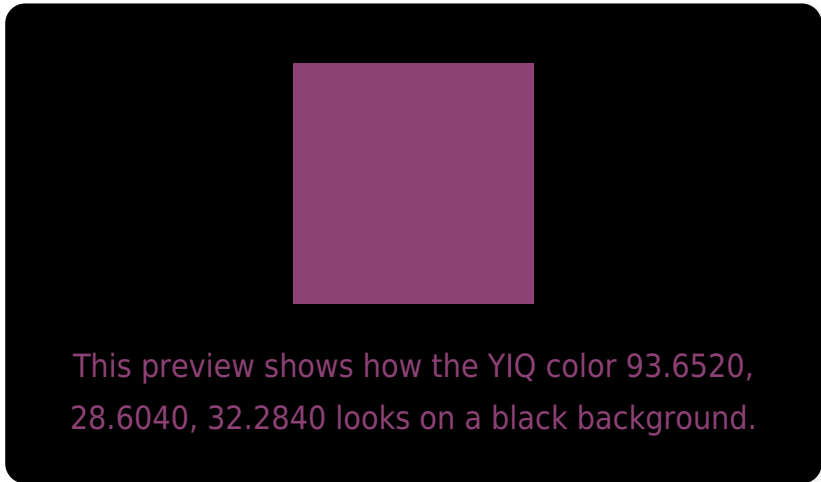
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.6520, 28.6040,



# 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

93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840

### Protanopia

92.3570, -22.5140, 11.5500

### Deuteranopia

93.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



## Tritanopia

93.4070, 35.9430, 14.9110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840

## Protanomaly

93.1530, -4.0840, 18.9560

## Deuteranomaly

94.0200, 6.4160, 15.8880

## Tritanomaly

93.5410, 32.8700, 21.0460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.5380, 10.5890, 11.8450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840 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(141, 65, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 65, 117)  
}
```

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(141, 65, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 65, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840 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(141, 65, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 65, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 65, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 65, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 65, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 65,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 65, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 65,  
117) }
```

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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