

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.7900, 10.5400,  
29.2600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7A4884
RGB	122, 72, 132
RGB Percent	48%, 28%, 52%
CMY	0.5214, 0.7177, 0.4824
CMYK	0.08, 0.45, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	290°, 29%, 40%
HSV	290°, 45%, 52%
XYZ	14.5125, 10.4384, 23.0793
YIQ	93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

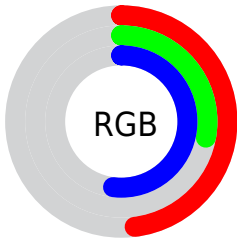
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	122, 72, 132
Decimal	8013956
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.62, 31.82, -25.08
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 40.514, 321.756
Yxy	10.4384, 0.3022, 0.2173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286204036 (0xFF7A4884)
YUV	93.7900, 18.8375, 24.7402
Hunter-Lab	32.3086, 23.6393, -19.7372

# Details

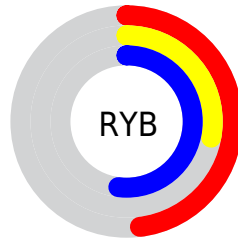
The YIQ color **93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **110.2100, -10.5400, -29.2600**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.3280, 11.9610, 31.0410**, and **45.5510, 9.7150, 27.6910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.5610, 12.9230, 35.6350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.0190, 8.1570, 22.8850**.

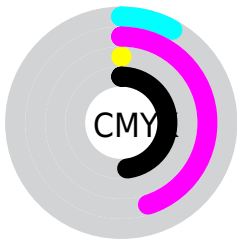
# Distribution



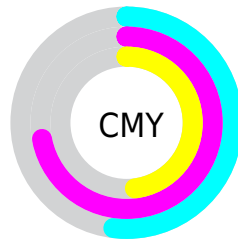
- Red (48%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600 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 93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.7900, 10.5400,  
29.2600

■ 93.7900, 10.5400,  
29.2600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 69.0780, 9.6690,  
28.5250

■ 145.3280, 11.9610,  
31.0410

■ 45.5510, 9.7150,  
27.6910

■ 172.1540, 12.5110,  
32.0870

■ 21.6650, 9.3940,  
28.0020

■ 199.6810, 12.4650,  
32.9210

■ 12.5900, 4.8110,  
17.4430

■ 224.4760, 14.3000,  
27.1960

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

■ 240.9120, 6.6000,  
12.5520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

93.7900, 10.5400,  
29.2600

93.7900, 10.5400,  
29.2600

85.5610, 12.9230,  
35.6350

102.0190, 8.1570,  
22.8850

77.3320, 15.3060,  
42.0100

110.2480, 5.7740,  
16.5100

68.2170, 17.3680,  
48.6960

119.3630, 3.7120,  
9.8240

59.9880, 19.7510,  
55.0710

127.5920, 1.3290,  
3.4490

51.7590, 22.1340,  
61.4460

135.8210, -1.0540,  
-2.9260

47.9380, 23.1880,  
64.3720

144.0500, -3.4370,  
-9.3010

152.2790, -5.8200,  
-15.6760

161.3940, -7.8820,

-22.3620

■ 169.6230,  
-10.2650, -28.7370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.2350, -27.7420, 18.1940



93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600



90.9750, 37.8200, 30.4600

# Triad

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



93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600



87.5600, 38.7450, -13.8550



75.8050, -66.0190, -20.5070

# Complementary

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



93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600



110.2100, -10.5400, -29.2600

# 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.



71.3420, -54.8300, -30.5580



93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600



84.5030, 16.5560, -24.7240

# Square

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



93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600



88.9720, 49.9290, 3.7290



79.0890, -17.5090, -29.6130



77.2360, -74.1820, -10.2300



# Rectangle

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



93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600



89.9620, 47.8620, 24.6780



79.0890, -17.5090, -29.6130



74.5510, -62.4880, -23.9280

# Sweetspot

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



93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600



155.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040



84.7100, -22.0100, 13.4300



77.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600



111.0380, 16.3140, 45.7700



94.5000, 22.9200, 25.1600



62.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



47.1120, 22.6380, 63.3260



0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



# Inverse Universe

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



91.0800, 32.5500, 15.8300



106.8160, 51.2090, 24.5930



109.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



41.3780, 70.4180, 34.4020

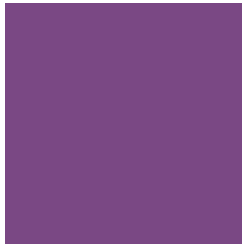


0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

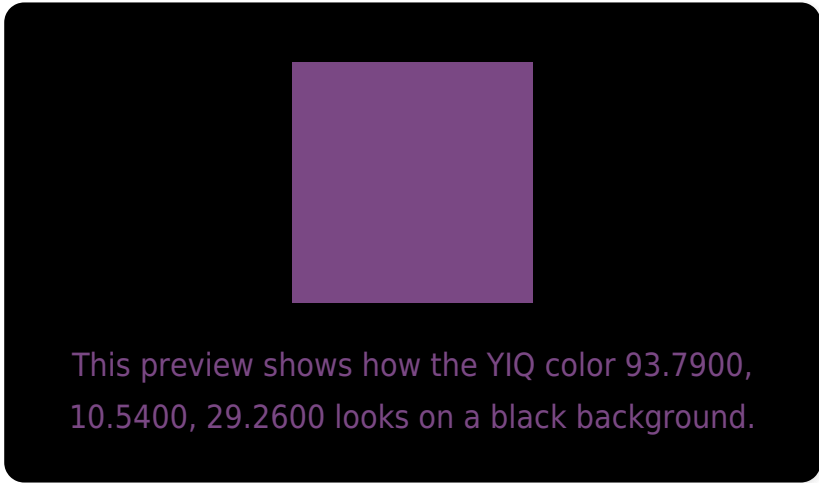
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

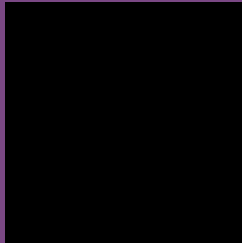
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7900, 10.5400,



# 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

93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600

### Protanopia

89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980

### Deuteranopia

90.8580, -19.6710, 9.5850



## Tritanopia

92.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600

## Protanomaly

91.2210, -15.9590, 19.4090

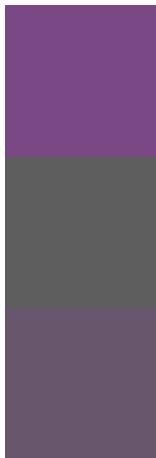
## Deuteranomaly

91.6470, -8.5310, 16.9490

## Tritanomaly

92.9240, 15.4940, 16.5660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.8900, 3.6660, 10.6580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600 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(122, 72, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 72, 132)  
}
```

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(122, 72, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 72, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600 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(122, 72, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 72, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 72, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 72, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 72, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 72,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 72, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122, 72,  
132) }
```

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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