

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000)
contains.

YIQ(95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(95.0390, 59.2720,
60.2000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD2884
RGB	189, 40, 132
RGB Percent	74%, 16%, 52%
CMY	0.2584, 0.8433, 0.4822
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 0.30, 0.26
HSL	323°, 65%, 45%
HSV	323°, 79%, 74%
XYZ	25.9367, 14.0127, 23.1825
YIQ	95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

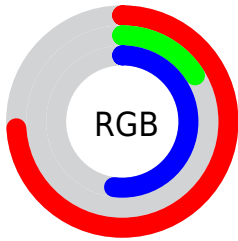
Format	Color
R_{YB}	189, 40, 132
Decimal	12396676
CIE _{Lab}	44.25, 64.61, -15.54
CIE _{LCh}	44, 66.452, 346.472
Yxy	14.0127, 0.4108, 0.2220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290586756 (0xFFBD2884)
YUV	95.0390, 18.2218, 82.4038
Hunter-Lab	37.4336, 58.1692, -10.5146

Details

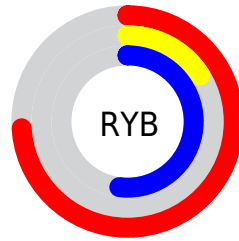
The YIQ color **95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **133.9610, -59.2720, -60.2000**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.4150, 60.9690, 56.9770**, and **48.5170, 51.7540, 53.2740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.0880, 66.7440, 67.9600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.9900, 51.8000, 52.4400**.

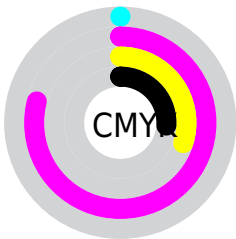
Distribution



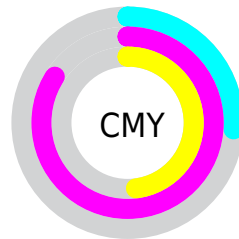
- Red (74%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 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 95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.0390, 59.2720,
60.2000

■ 95.0390, 59.2720,
60.2000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.0380, 61.0130,
67.1970

■ 155.4150, 60.9690,
56.9770

■ 48.5170, 51.7540,
53.2740

■ 176.8370, 47.8570,
52.3130

■ 37.5230, 42.4490,
40.1850

■ 197.0520, 30.8940,
45.8540

■ 26.7570, 32.5020,
27.7180

■ 215.6710, 18.4250,
35.0410

■ 16.0620, 23.7930,
14.8410

■ 232.6940, 10.4500,
19.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.3040, 2.2000,

4.1840

■ 95.0390, 59.2720,
60.2000

■ 95.0390, 59.2720,
60.2000

■ 83.0880, 66.7440,
67.9600

■ 106.9900, 51.8000,
52.4400

■ 71.1370, 74.2160,
75.7200

■ 119.0550, 44.0070,
44.9910

■ 69.8490, 75.0870,
76.4550

■ 131.0060, 36.5350,
37.2310

■ 142.9570, 29.0630,
29.4710

■ 154.9080, 21.5910,
21.7110

■ 166.2720, 14.3940,
14.4740

■ 178.3370, 6.6010,
7.0250

■ 190.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 202.2390, -8.3430,
-8.4950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.3560, 6.7310, 48.7390



95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



89.1230, 84.8580, 48.0420

Triad

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



95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



94.7580, 28.4790, -37.0650



95.5250, -93.9890, -9.1970

Complementary

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



95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



133.9610, -59.2720, -60.2000

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.



91.1130, -78.8100, -25.4820



95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



77.1680, -29.0580, -57.1060

Square

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



95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



98.8430, 62.6330, -17.2630



83.3270, -59.6420, -42.4740



93.5480, -100.8230, 4.5290

Rectangle

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



95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



94.1820, 85.2290, 24.7890



83.3270, -59.6420, -42.4740



94.4020, -89.4490, -14.3850

Sweetspot

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



95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



207.7450, 23.6080, 23.7040



73.4310, -15.0490, 57.9990



99.9730, 13.7980, 14.2620



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



98.0830, 92.6440, 94.1800



86.8310, 82.3840, 37.8080



88.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



58.4140, 62.7100, 63.9740



11.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810

Inverse Universe

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



95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



98.0830, 92.6440, 94.1800



142.1690, -82.3840, -37.8080



88.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



58.4140, 62.7100, 63.9740



11.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

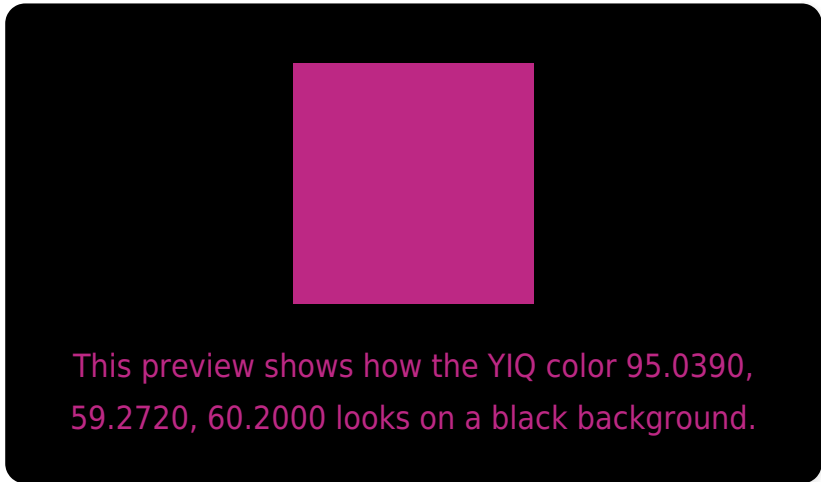
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

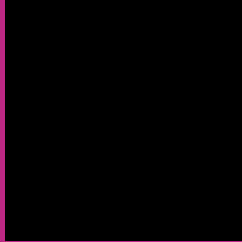
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.0390, 59.2720,

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

95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000

Protanopia

103.1780, -40.7630, 17.3890

Deuteranopia

106.5900, -4.3570, 7.3790



Tritanopia

98.9340, 71.4280, 27.1080

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000

Protanomaly

99.9980, -4.5450, 32.8230

Deuteranomaly

102.4010, 18.8850, 26.7010

Tritanomaly

97.5720, 67.1160, 39.1800

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.9080, 21.5910, 21.7110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 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(189, 40, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 40, 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(189, 40, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 40, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 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(189, 40, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 40, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 40, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 40, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 40, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 40,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 40, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189, 40,  
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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