

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.4300, 3.8870,
56.2310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	863ABB
RGB	134, 58, 187
RGB Percent	53%, 23%, 73%
CMY	0.4742, 0.7727, 0.2667
CMYK	0.28, 0.69, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	275°, 53%, 48%
HSV	275°, 69%, 73%
XYZ	20.3209, 11.6837, 48.1858
YIQ	95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

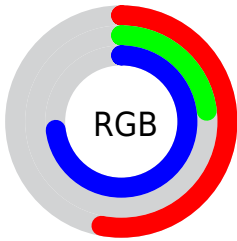
Format	Color
RYB	134, 58, 187
Decimal	8796859
CIELab	40.71, 54.54, -54.64
CIELCh	41, 77.202, 314.950
Yxy	11.6837, 0.2534, 0.1457
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286986939 (0xFF863ABB)
YUV	95.4300, 45.1440, 33.8259
Hunter-Lab	34.1814, 46.3014, -59.6546

Details

The YIQ color **95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. A complement of this color would be **149.5700, -3.8870, -56.2310**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.0820, 4.9870, 58.3230**, and **38.7830, 4.3910, 58.1110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.8850, 4.3440, 64.4720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.9750, 3.4300, 47.9900**.

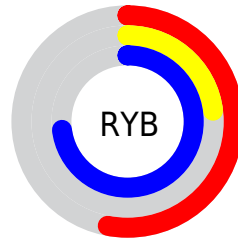
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (23%)

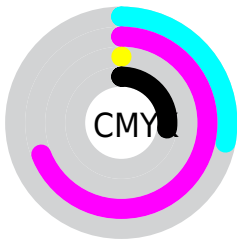
Blue (73%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (73%)

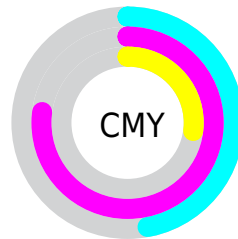


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310 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 95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

95.4300, 3.8870,
56.2310

95.4300, 3.8870,
56.2310

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

67.4300, 3.8870,
56.2310

150.0820, 4.9870,
58.3230

38.7830, 4.3910,
58.1110

175.8560, 11.3150,
53.7710

27.1480, -4.5470,
43.8770

200.6750, 21.7700,
46.0100

16.5240, -12.0180,
30.5900

218.6060, 17.0500,
32.4260

6.6120, -18.6180,
18.0380

235.6290, 9.0750,
17.2590

5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

252.6520, 1.1000,

1.1400, -3.2100,

2.0920

3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 95.4300, 3.8870,
56.2310

■ 95.4300, 3.8870,
56.2310

■ 81.8850, 4.3440,
64.4720

■ 108.9750, 3.4300,
47.9900

■ 69.2260, 5.1220,
72.4020

■ 121.6340, 2.6520,
40.0600

■ 55.6810, 5.5790,
80.6430

■ 135.1790, 2.1950,
31.8190

■ 54.2080, 5.5330,
81.4770

■ 148.7240, 1.7380,
23.5780

■ 161.3830, 0.9600,
15.6480

■ 174.9280, 0.5030,
7.4070

■ 188.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 201.7190, -1.0070,
-9.2870

■ 214.6770, -1.1890,
-17.0050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.3720, -96.7910, 19.5690



95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310



71.4450, 70.5930, 80.8090

Triad

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



95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310



90.3040, 62.9530, -12.0470



85.5050, -74.0420, -23.7860

Complementary

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



95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310



149.5700, -3.8870, -56.2310

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.



76.6930, -51.9850, -43.5770



95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310



87.0720, 24.7190, -35.0010

Square

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



95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310



78.7840, 97.7930, 17.3530



66.9180, -31.3500, -59.6220



91.5300, -92.3850, -5.2250

Rectangle

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



95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310



70.2450, 91.2270, 70.2910



66.9180, -31.3500, -59.6220



82.9970, -66.9800, -30.6280

Sweetspot

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



95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310



205.7840, 1.5090, 22.2210



104.4040, -56.2590, 11.8770



100.8020, 1.0980, 13.1460



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.



95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310



99.4950, 6.4030, 87.7390



110.0230, 39.0060, 64.0460



87.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



45.8190, 4.7100, 68.8540



8.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570

Inverse Universe

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



102.6130, 59.8710, 43.8310



110.5610, 93.1530, 68.4250



134.9770, -39.0060, -64.0460



88.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



54.6520, 73.3030, 53.7110



10.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

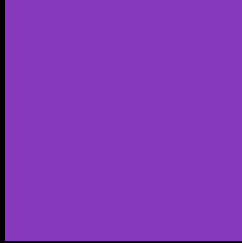
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

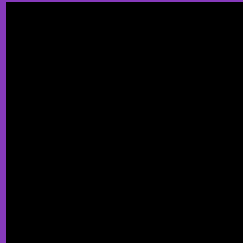
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.4300, 3.8870,

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

95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310

Protanopia

77.0490, -88.8120, 12.6280

Deuteranopia

77.2480, -82.4830, 2.5490



Tritanopia

97.7680, 15.6330, 8.5370

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310

Protanomaly

83.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710

Deuteranomaly

83.6640, -50.7590, 22.3370

Tritanomaly

96.8670, 11.6410, 25.8250

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.3170, 1.3260, 20.0300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310 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(134, 58, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 58, 187)  
}
```

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(134, 58, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 58, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310 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(134, 58, 187) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 58, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 58, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 58, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 58, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 58,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 58, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134, 58,  
187) }
```

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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