

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.0800, 7.3280,
43.4240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8242A2
RGB	130, 66, 162
RGB Percent	51%, 26%, 64%
CMY	0.4900, 0.7413, 0.3647
CMYK	0.20, 0.59, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	280°, 42%, 45%
HSV	280°, 59%, 64%
XYZ	17.6814, 11.2516, 35.4169
YIQ	96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

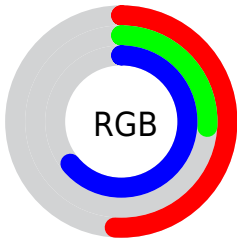
Format	Color
RYB	130, 66, 162
Decimal	8536738
CIELab	40.00, 44.04, -40.99
CIELCh	40, 60.168, 317.055
Yxy	11.2516, 0.2748, 0.1749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286726818 (0xFF8242A2)
YUV	96.0800, 32.4986, 29.7478
Hunter-Lab	33.5435, 35.3899, -39.1210

Details

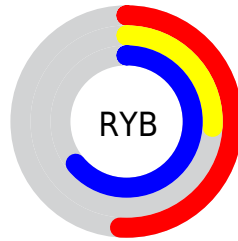
The YIQ color **96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **131.9200, -7.3280, -43.4240**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.7320, 8.4280, 45.5160**, and **43.1940, 7.0070, 43.7350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.9670, 5.9080, 36.1160**.

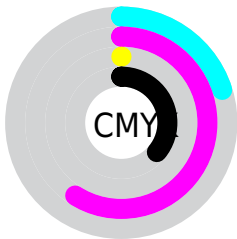
Distribution



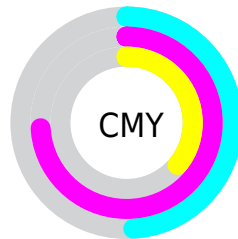
- Red (51%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240 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 96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.0800, 7.3280,
43.4240

■ 96.0800, 7.3280,
43.4240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.2540, 6.7780,
42.3780

■ 148.7320, 8.4280,
45.5160

■ 43.1940, 7.0070,
43.7350

■ 176.5580, 8.9780,
46.5620

■ 24.9390, 3.1110,
37.2470

■ 202.1040, 15.9480,
41.3880

■ 16.2230, -1.1050,
25.5430

■ 222.1280, 15.4000,
29.2880

■ 5.5060, -12.7480,
10.7720

■ 238.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 96.0800, 7.3280,
43.4240

■ 96.0800, 7.3280,
43.4240

■ 85.1930, 8.7480,
50.7320

■ 106.9670, 5.9080,
36.1160

■ 74.0070, 9.5720,
57.8280

■ 118.1530, 5.0840,
29.0200

■ 62.5330, 11.2670,
65.6590

■ 129.6270, 3.3890,
21.1890

■ 51.6460, 12.6870,
72.9670

■ 140.8130, 2.5650,
14.0930

■ 50.7600, 12.3660,
73.2780

■ 151.7000, 1.1450,
6.7850

■ 162.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 173.7730, -1.0990,
-7.6190

■ 185.2470, -2.7940,
-15.4500

■ 196.4330, -3.6180,
-22.5460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.9430, -73.7740, 15.4260



96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240



86.5880, 52.9920, 52.8640

Triad

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



96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240



88.7760, 55.5720, -15.9480



82.0000, -71.0620, -22.7260

Complementary

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



96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240



131.9200, -7.3280, -43.4240

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.



74.8980, -53.8200, -37.8520



96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240



85.8980, 25.2690, -33.9550

Square

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



96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240



87.2370, 74.2280, 9.3960



70.8790, -26.4460, -49.3740



85.8420, -84.6360, -7.9960

Rectangle

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



96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240



81.4080, 70.8740, 48.1700



70.8790, -26.4460, -49.3740



80.0620, -65.6050, -28.0130

Sweetspot

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



96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240



185.8070, 2.7020, 17.1180



95.7280, -39.6160, 13.1200



91.1070, 1.5570, 10.3330



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240



108.4130, 11.7250, 68.3730



103.8240, 31.5360, 45.2320



75.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



45.5330, 11.2670, 65.6590



5.6400, 1.3740, 8.1420

Inverse Universe

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



98.3520, 46.9440, 30.3040



111.8490, 73.9460, 47.5620



124.1760, -31.5360, -45.2320



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



48.8270, 71.0120, 45.6680



6.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240 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 96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

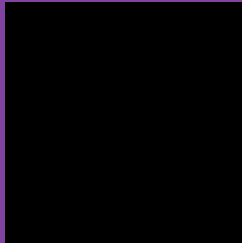
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.0800, 7.3280,

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

96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240

Protanopia

84.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710

Deuteranopia

89.9940, -43.4210, 10.4910



Tritanopia

95.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240

Protanomaly

88.8720, -39.4810, 27.1990

Deuteranomaly

91.8380, -24.9460, 22.5900

Tritanomaly

95.9010, 14.3010, 21.6690

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.8670, 2.4730, 15.7610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240 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(130, 66, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 66, 162)  
}
```

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(130, 66, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 66, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240 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(130, 66, 162) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 66, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(130, 66, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 66, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 66, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 66,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 66, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 66,  
162) }
```

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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