

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.9940, 28.7820,
62.1100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A331AB
RGB	163, 49, 171
RGB Percent	64%, 19%, 67%
CMY	0.3604, 0.8080, 0.3294
CMYK	0.05, 0.71, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	296°, 55%, 43%
HSV	296°, 71%, 67%
XYZ	23.5699, 12.9290, 39.7839
YIQ	96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

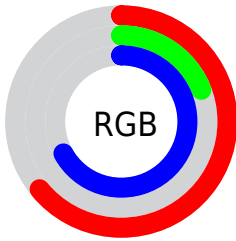
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 49, 171
Decimal	10695083
CIE _{Lab}	42.66, 61.30, -41.85
CIE _{LCh}	43, 74.225, 325.679
Yxy	12.9290, 0.3090, 0.1695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288885163 (0xFFA331AB)
YUV	96.9940, 36.4850, 57.8873
Hunter-Lab	35.9569, 54.0828, -40.4305

Details

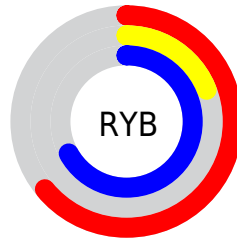
The YIQ color **96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **123.0060, -28.7820, -62.1100**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.1790, 29.6990, 62.0110**, and **45.4450, 25.8940, 59.3820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.7160, 32.8610, 70.7890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.2720, 24.7030, 53.4310**.

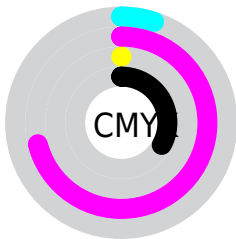
Distribution



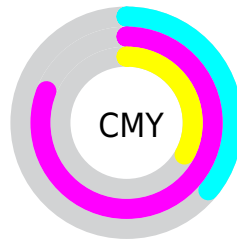
- Red (64%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100 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 96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.9940, 28.7820,
62.1100

96.9940, 28.7820,
62.1100

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.6510, 31.4860,
68.1740

154.1790, 29.6990,
62.0110

45.4450, 25.8940,
59.3820

182.7770, 30.8910,
62.4350

34.5220, 17.8270,
45.8830

200.4090, 25.5750,
48.6390

24.3110, 10.6310,
33.1190

216.8450, 17.8750,
33.9950

13.2030, 1.6470,
19.7190

233.8680, 9.9000,
18.8280

3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

250.8910, 1.9250,

0.0000, 0.0000,

3.6610

0.0000

■ 96.9940, 28.7820,
62.1100

■ 96.9940, 28.7820,
62.1100

■ 86.7160, 32.8610,
70.7890

■ 107.2720, 24.7030,
53.4310

■ 76.4380, 36.9400,
79.4680

■ 117.5500, 20.6240,
44.7520

■ 67.3340, 40.4690,
87.1010

■ 127.8280, 16.5450,
36.0730

■ 138.4050, 13.0620,
27.6060

■ 148.6830, 8.9830,
18.9270

■ 159.5480, 4.6290,
9.7250

■ 169.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 180.1040, -3.5290,
-7.6330

■ 190.3820, -7.6080,
-16.3120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.3620, -55.3000, 33.0520



96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100



72.5680, 83.2480, 77.2320

Triad

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



96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100



94.9340, 51.9510, -21.9130



91.4040, -83.7630, -18.3150

Complementary

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



96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100



123.0060, -28.7820, -62.1100

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.



83.6350, -63.2650, -37.3850



96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100



86.9730, 11.5160, -43.5240

Square

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



96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100



91.0670, 86.1500, 2.5820



73.1930, -39.3740, -57.3740



95.3430, -98.9880, -1.1960

Rectangle

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



96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100



69.2040, 98.4720, 65.6400



73.1930, -39.3740, -57.3740



89.0100, -77.0220, -24.8460

Sweetspot

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



96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100



193.5140, 11.1370, 23.9450



67.6040, -41.3620, 33.7580



94.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100



105.9960, 44.7770, 97.1370



93.3440, 50.5630, 47.3230



81.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



59.2590, 35.8860, 76.5420



8.9010, 5.1330, 11.6050

Inverse Universe

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



86.3900, 70.1440, 28.3520



89.4770, 109.9840, 44.2240



126.6560, -50.5630, -47.3230



80.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



45.9900, 86.1900, 34.9100



6.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

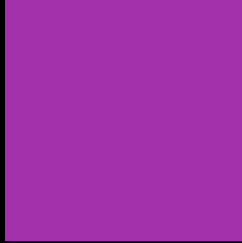
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

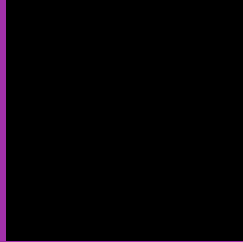
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.9940, 28.7820,

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

96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100

Protanopia

81.2380, -93.7180, 13.4340

Deuteranopia

98.1900, -41.0370, 11.3390



Tritanopia

101.6960, 42.4990, 17.2430

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100



Protanomaly

86.8310, -49.4310, 31.3130



Deuteranomaly

97.8440, -15.9150, 29.6290



Tritanomaly

100.0830, 37.6360, 33.7960

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100



Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

97.2750, 10.3120, 22.3760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100 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(163, 49, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 49, 171)  
}
```

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(163, 49, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 49, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100 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(163, 49, 171) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 49, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 49, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 49, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 49, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 49,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.9940, 28.7820, 62.1100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 49, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 49,  
171) }
```

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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