

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.1930, 8.7480,
50.7320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F34A4
RGB	127, 52, 164
RGB Percent	50%, 20%, 64%
CMY	0.5017, 0.7962, 0.3569
CMYK	0.23, 0.68, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	280°, 52%, 42%
HSV	280°, 68%, 64%
XYZ	16.6881, 9.6499, 36.0987
YIQ	87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

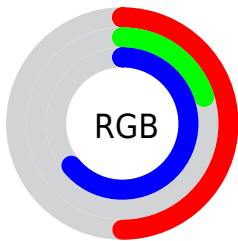
Format	Color
RYB	127, 52, 164
Decimal	8336548
CIELab	37.21, 50.64, -46.69
CIElCh	37, 68.877, 317.326
Yxy	9.6499, 0.2673, 0.1546
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286526628 (0xFF7F34A4)
YUV	87.1930, 37.8659, 34.9107
Hunter-Lab	31.0644, 41.5293, -47.1537

Details

The YIQ color **87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **128.8070, -8.7480, -50.7320**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.8450, 9.8480, 52.8240**, and **34.4810, 7.8770, 49.9970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.3060, 10.1680, 58.0400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.0800, 7.3280, 43.4240**.

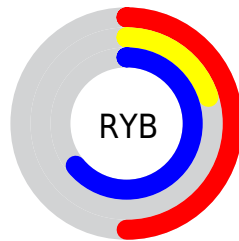
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (20%)

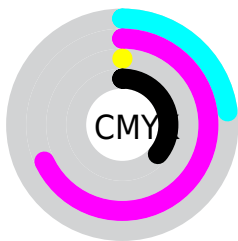
Blue (64%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (64%)

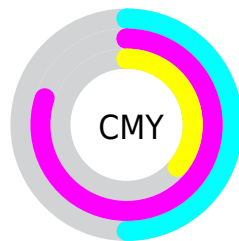


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 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 87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.1930, 8.7480,
50.7320

87.1930, 8.7480,
50.7320

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

59.6060, 9.0230,
51.2550

140.8450, 9.8480,
52.8240

34.4810, 7.8770,
49.9970

168.5570, 10.7190,
53.5590

23.5580, -0.1900,
36.4980

193.8750, 18.3310,
47.7630

13.6460, -6.7900,
23.9460

214.4970, 18.9750,
36.0870

6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

230.9330, 11.2750,
21.4430

2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

247.9560, 3.3000,

0.0000, 0.0000,

6.2760

0.0000

■ 87.1930, 8.7480,
50.7320

■ 87.1930, 8.7480,
50.7320

■ 76.3060, 10.1680,
58.0400

■ 98.0800, 7.3280,
43.4240

■ 64.5330, 11.2670,
65.6590

■ 109.8530, 6.2290,
35.8050

■ 53.6460, 12.6870,
72.9670

■ 120.7400, 4.8090,
28.4970

■ 51.5860, 12.9160,
74.3240

■ 132.5130, 3.7100,
20.8780

■ 143.4000, 2.2900,
13.5700

■ 154.2870, 0.8700,
6.2620

■ 166.0600, -0.2290,
-1.3570

■ 176.9470, -1.6490,
-8.6650

■ 188.7200, -2.7480,
-16.2840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.5380, -85.6950, 16.7130



87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



64.4240, 65.9180, 71.9180

Triad

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



87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



83.1720, 54.5170, -13.3470



78.1360, -68.4490, -20.5210

Complementary

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



87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



128.8070, -8.7480, -50.7320

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.



70.9370, -49.5560, -38.0360



87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



79.0870, 20.3630, -33.1490

Square

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



87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



75.1520, 84.7730, 11.0210



61.0480, -28.6000, -54.3920



83.2490, -84.2240, -4.4480

Rectangle

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



87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



62.8970, 83.1590, 62.3190



61.0480, -28.6000, -54.3920



75.9700, -62.3500, -26.4300

Sweetspot

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



87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



184.5730, 3.4810, 19.5210



86.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810



89.3460, 2.3820, 11.9020



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.



87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



93.9330, 13.5570, 79.2290



96.0900, 36.8990, 52.6670



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.



89.7060, 54.8750, 35.2510



97.8230, 86.0030, 54.8270



119.9100, -36.8990, -52.6670



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 87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

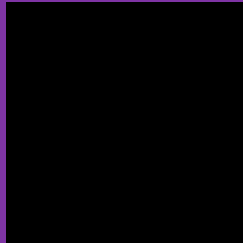
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.1930, 8.7480,

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

87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320

Protanopia

70.4150, -81.1550, 11.5250

Deuteranopia

77.6050, -61.4390, 6.6330



Tritanopia

89.4480, 19.5300, 9.4980

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



Protanomaly

76.4410, -48.5130, 25.6870



Deuteranomaly

81.0910, -35.9040, 22.9440



Tritanomaly

88.9660, 15.6760, 24.2840

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

87.0460, 3.5270, 18.6870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 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(127, 52, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 52, 164)  
}
```

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(127, 52, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 52, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 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(127, 52, 164) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 52, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 52, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 52, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 52, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 52,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 52, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 52,  
164) }
```

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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