

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.5110, -1.9760,  
24.8080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	654884
RGB	101, 72, 132
RGB Percent	40%, 28%, 52%
CMY	0.6038, 0.7177, 0.4824
CMYK	0.23, 0.45, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	269°, 29%, 40%
HSV	269°, 45%, 52%
XYZ	11.8504, 9.0670, 22.9504
YIQ	87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

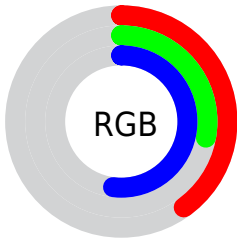
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	101, 72, 132
Decimal	6637700
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.11, 25.16, -29.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 38.526, 310.774
Yxy	9.0670, 0.2701, 0.2067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284827780 (0xFF654884)
YUV	87.5110, 21.9331, 11.8299
Hunter-Lab	30.1115, 17.5536, -24.1116




# Details

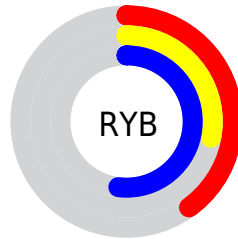
The YIQ color  $[87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $663366$ . A complement of this color would be  $[116.4890, 1.9760, -24.8080]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .




A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[137.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880]$ , and  $[40.7450, -2.7550, 22.4050]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[77.7870, -2.5730, 30.1230]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[97.2350, -1.3790, 19.4930]$ .

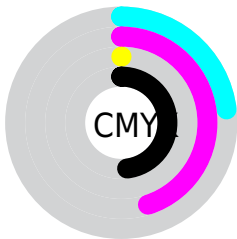
# Distribution







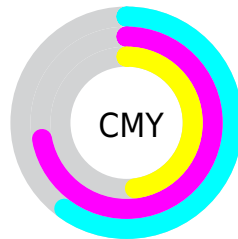
-  Red (40%)
-  Green (28%)
-  Blue (52%)






-  Red (40%)
-  Yellow (28%)
-  Blue (52%)



-  Cyan (23%)
-  Magenta (45%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (48%)



-  Cyan (60%)
-  Magenta (72%)
-  Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080 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 87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.5110, -1.9760,  
24.8080

■ 87.5110, -1.9760,  
24.8080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 63.6850, -2.5260,  
23.7620

■ 137.8640, -1.4720,  
26.6880

■ 40.7450, -2.7550,  
22.4050

■ 164.6900, -0.9220,  
27.7340

■ 18.3320, -3.0300,  
21.8820

■ 191.9180, -1.5640,  
28.3560

■ 4.2180, -11.8770,  
11.5070

■ 217.9200, 4.1220,  
24.4260

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

■ 240.3250, 6.8750,  
13.0750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

87.5110, -1.9760,  
24.8080

87.5110, -1.9760,  
24.8080

77.7870, -2.5730,  
30.1230

97.2350, -1.3790,  
19.4930

68.0630, -3.1700,  
35.4380

106.9590, -0.7820,  
14.1780

58.0510, -2.8960,  
41.4880

116.9710, -1.0560,  
8.1280

48.3270, -3.4930,  
46.8030

126.6950, -0.4590,  
2.8130

38.6030, -4.0900,  
52.1180

136.4190, 0.1380,  
-2.5020

34.1840, -4.2280,  
54.6200

146.1430, 0.7350,  
-7.8170

155.8670, 1.3320,  
-13.1320

166.1780, 1.6540,

-18.9700

■ 175.6030, 1.6550,  
-24.4970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.9940, -43.4210, 10.4910



87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080



86.4730, 27.5500, 29.3580

# Triad

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



87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080



82.6300, 41.7240, -7.2680



69.6440, -58.3160, -22.4440

# Complementary

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



87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080



116.4890, 1.9760, -24.8080

# 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.



65.2950, -47.4480, -32.1840



87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080



80.3300, 24.5330, -20.6110

# Square

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



87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080



83.4760, 48.6900, 9.6660



76.2110, -3.1130, -26.1930



72.3630, -67.3500, -12.9020



# Rectangle

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



87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080



84.4220, 40.7550, 26.8270



76.2110, -3.1130, -26.1930



68.3900, -54.7850, -25.8650

# Sweetspot

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



87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080



153.3240, -0.5520, 10.0080



97.0370, -27.7850, 2.4470



75.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080



101.1710, -3.3540, 38.7740



96.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680



61.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



33.6570, -4.1820, 53.7860



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



# Inverse Universe

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



93.4740, 25.8090, 22.3610



110.5780, 40.6160, 34.8560



107.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680



62.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



46.5080, 55.9730, 48.3970

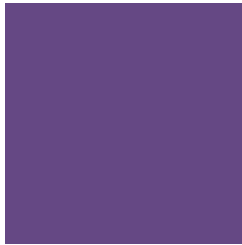


1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080 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 87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

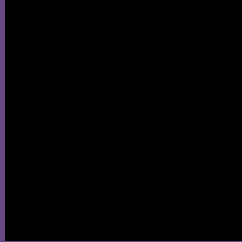
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5110, -1.9760,



# 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

87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080

### Protanopia

83.1480, -32.0510, 13.6850

### Deuteranopia

83.7370, -26.6400, 9.2320



## Tritanopia

85.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080

## Protanomaly

84.8290, -20.7270, 17.7130

## Deuteranomaly

84.8030, -17.8380, 14.9140

## Tritanomaly

86.3460, 2.3820, 11.9020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.7970, -0.5060, 9.1740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080 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(101, 72, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 72, 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(101, 72, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 72, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080 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(101, 72, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 72, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 72, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 72, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 72, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 72,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.5110, -1.9760, 24.8080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 72, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 72,  
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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