

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.7660, 11.0880,
41.3600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7C3A92
RGB	124, 58, 146
RGB Percent	49%, 23%, 57%
CMY	0.5135, 0.7726, 0.4275
CMYK	0.15, 0.60, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	285°, 43%, 40%
HSV	285°, 60%, 57%
XYZ	15.0195, 9.3876, 28.2120
YIQ	87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

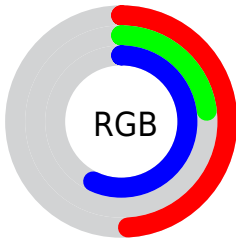
Format	Color
R_{YB}	124, 58, 146
Decimal	8141458
CIE _{Lab}	36.72, 43.08, -36.61
CIE _{LCh}	37, 56.530, 319.642
Yxy	9.3876, 0.2854, 0.1784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286331538 (0xFF7C3A92)
YUV	87.7660, 28.7094, 31.7772
Hunter-Lab	30.6392, 33.8832, -33.1457

Details

The YIQ color **87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **116.2340, -11.0880, -41.3600**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.3040, 12.5090, 43.1410**, and **33.5320, 11.8670, 43.7630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.7650, 12.8290, 48.3570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.7670, 9.3470, 34.3630**.

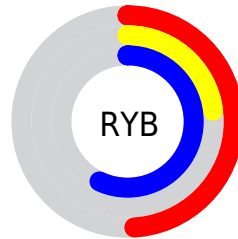
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (23%)

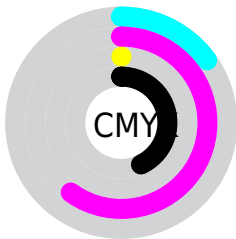
Blue (57%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (57%)

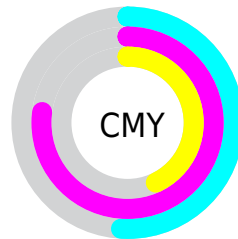


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600 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 87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.7660, 11.0880,
41.3600

87.7660, 11.0880,
41.3600

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.3530, 10.8130,
40.8370

140.3040, 12.5090,
43.1410

33.5320, 11.8670,
43.7630

167.2440, 12.7380,
44.4980

22.1470, 5.2210,
32.0450

194.7280, 14.2510,
44.6110

12.6480, -1.1040,
20.0160

216.8450, 17.8750,
33.9950

3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

233.2810, 10.1750,
19.3510

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

250.3040, 2.2000,

4.1840

■ 87.7660, 11.0880,
41.3600

■ 87.7660, 11.0880,
41.3600

■ 77.7650, 12.8290,
48.3570

■ 97.7670, 9.3470,
34.3630

■ 68.6500, 14.8910,
55.0430

■ 106.8820, 7.2850,
27.6770

■ 58.6490, 16.6320,
62.0400

■ 116.8830, 5.5440,
20.6800

■ 49.5340, 18.6940,
68.7260

■ 126.2970, 4.0780,
14.2060

■ 135.9990, 1.7410,
6.9970

■ 146.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 155.4140, -1.4660,
-6.4740

■ 165.1160, -3.8030,
-13.6830

■ 174.5300, -5.2690,
-20.1570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.9300, -54.5640, 19.7080



87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600



78.4690, 51.7090, 48.5810

Triad

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



87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600



81.6550, 48.6030, -16.3010



75.4460, -66.3860, -19.3620

Complementary

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



87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600



116.2340, -11.0880, -41.3600

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.



69.5010, -51.0240, -33.4560



87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600



77.6140, 20.3170, -32.3150

Square

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



87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600



79.6060, 68.6350, 6.1310



61.4530, -33.8740, -46.9140



78.7180, -78.3550, -6.1870

Rectangle

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



87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600



74.7940, 66.6110, 42.8270



61.4530, -33.8740, -46.9140



73.6220, -61.2500, -24.3380

Sweetspot

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



87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600



166.3510, 3.9860, 15.8740



80.9460, -34.2980, 15.8620



80.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600



99.0020, 17.1360, 63.9200



91.8360, 31.2620, 39.1820



69.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



46.5290, 17.0900, 64.7540



3.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060

Inverse Universe

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



86.8200, 45.3860, 25.4980



97.5400, 70.1420, 39.4060



112.1640, -31.2620, -39.1820



69.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



45.1380, 71.3340, 39.8300



3.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

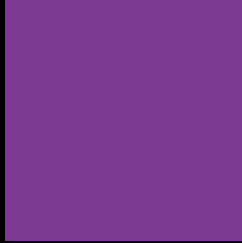
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

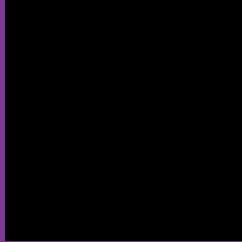
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.7660, 11.0880,

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

87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600

Protanopia

78.1850, -59.8360, 16.1320

Deuteranopia

83.5880, -36.4060, 10.0100



Tritanopia

88.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600

Protanomaly

82.0420, -34.2080, 25.2480

Deuteranomaly

84.8340, -19.1230, 21.6850

Tritanomaly

87.7550, 17.6480, 21.5840

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8240, 4.0320, 15.0400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600 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(124, 58, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 58, 146)  
}
```

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(124, 58, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 58, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600 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(124, 58, 146) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 58, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(124, 58, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 58, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 58, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 58,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 58, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124, 58,  
146) }
```

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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