

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.9220, 9.8080,
20.4960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E4870
RGB	110, 72, 112
RGB Percent	43%, 28%, 44%
CMY	0.5685, 0.7177, 0.5608
CMYK	0.02, 0.36, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	297°, 22%, 36%
HSV	297°, 36%, 44%
XYZ	11.6751, 9.1195, 16.4747
YIQ	87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

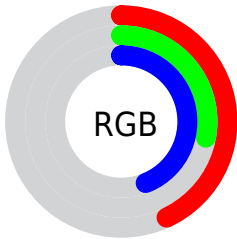
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 72, 112
Decimal	7227504
CIE Lab	36.21, 23.49, -16.55
CIE LCh	36, 28.736, 324.834
Yxy	9.1195, 0.3133, 0.2447
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285417584 (0xFF6E4870)
YUV	87.9220, 11.8705, 19.3624
Hunter-Lab	30.1984, 16.1634, -11.2066

Details

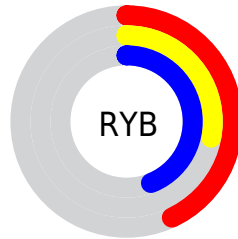
The YIQ color **87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **96.0780, -9.8080, -20.4960**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.1610, 10.6330, 22.0650**, and **41.3840, 8.3870, 18.7150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.1660, 12.2370, 26.0370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.6780, 7.3790, 14.9550**.

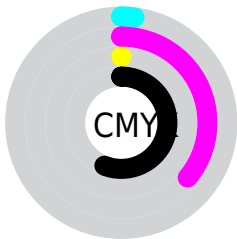
Distribution



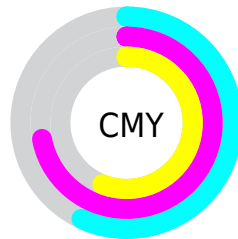
- Red (43%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960 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 87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.9220, 9.8080,
20.4960

87.9220, 9.8080,
20.4960

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.0960, 9.2580,
19.4500

138.1610, 10.6330,
22.0650

41.3840, 8.3870,
18.7150

164.8730, 11.5040,
22.8000

18.7970, 8.6620,
19.2380

192.2860, 11.7790,
23.3230

4.4870, -2.5690,
8.0150

220.2860, 11.7790,
23.3230

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

240.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

87.9220, 9.8080,
20.4960

87.9220, 9.8080,
20.4960

81.1660, 12.2370,
26.0370

94.6780, 7.3790,
14.9550

74.7090, 15.2620,
31.7900

101.1350, 4.3540,
9.2020

67.3660, 17.9660,
37.8540

108.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

60.9090, 20.9910,
43.6070

114.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

54.1530, 23.4200,
49.1480

121.6910, -3.8040,
-8.1560

47.6960, 26.4450,
54.9010


128.1480, -6.8290,
-13.9090

44.4620, 27.2240,
57.3040

134.9040, -9.2580,
-19.4500

141.9480,

-12.5580, -25.7260

 148.7040,
-14.9870, -31.2670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.2440, -14.7660, 14.3060



87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960



86.6760, 28.0560, 20.1840

Triad

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



87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960



83.8500, 26.3650, -9.7550



68.7950, -60.0590, -18.3870

Complementary

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



87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960



96.0780, -9.8080, -20.4960

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.



67.2550, -49.9710, -25.0030



87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960



81.5380, 9.4480, -17.0480

Square

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



87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960



84.7900, 35.7620, 1.6660



77.3380, -13.4760, -20.1000



69.0860, -65.0120, -11.2200

Rectangle

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



87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960



85.8630, 34.6590, 16.1550



77.3380, -13.4760, -20.1000



67.8830, -57.4910, -20.8750

Sweetspot

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



87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960



135.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



77.7340, -13.3900, 11.3940



67.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960



107.7090, 15.2620, 31.7900



86.4680, 16.7780, 15.3220



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



47.7660, 29.4240, 61.4880



98.4230, 60.7730, 126.6370

Inverse Universe

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



84.1880, 23.1980, 9.1020



101.8800, 35.9890, 14.0770



97.5320, -16.7780, -15.3220



51.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



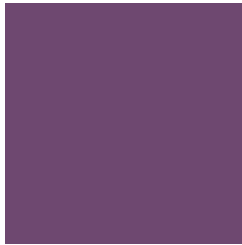
36.5640, 69.5940, 27.3060



75.2210, 143.3600, 56.0960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960 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 87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

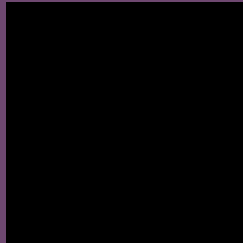
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9220, 9.8080,

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

87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960

Protanopia

85.2280, -17.8370, 9.3870

Deuteranopia

86.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



Tritanopia

87.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960

Protanomaly

86.4250, -8.0260, 13.3020

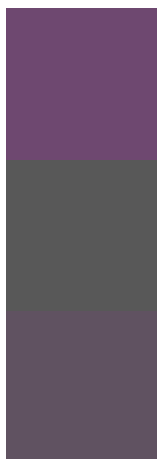
Deuteranomaly

87.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850

Tritanomaly

87.3210, 12.6980, 12.1700

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960 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(110, 72, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 72, 112)  
}
```

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(110, 72, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 72, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960 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(110, 72, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 72, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 72, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 72, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 72, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 72,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.9220, 9.8080, 20.4960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 72, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 72,  
112) }
```

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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