

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.9390, -4.9160,
56.0760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7635BD
RGB	118, 53, 189
RGB Percent	46%, 21%, 74%
CMY	0.5370, 0.7923, 0.2589
CMYK	0.38, 0.72, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	269°, 56%, 47%
HSV	269°, 72%, 74%
XYZ	17.9332, 10.0723, 49.1250
YIQ	87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

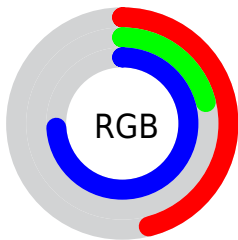
Format	Color
R_{YB}	118, 53, 189
Decimal	7747005
CIE _{Lab}	37.97, 54.14, -60.34
CIE _{LCh}	38, 81.067, 311.899
Yxy	10.0723, 0.2325, 0.1306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285937085 (0xFF7635BD)
YUV	87.9390, 49.8231, 26.3635
Hunter-Lab	31.7369, 45.3235, -69.5580

Details

The YIQ color **87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. A complement of this color would be **154.0610, 4.9160, -56.0760**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.0040, -3.5410, 58.6910**, and **33.5150, -6.6580, 54.6060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.0820, -4.1810, 48.2590**.

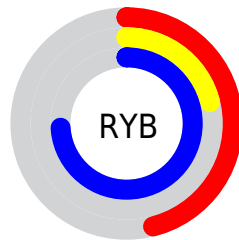
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (21%)

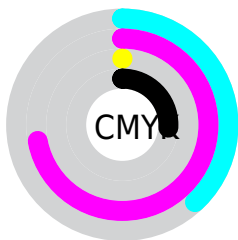
Blue (74%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (74%)

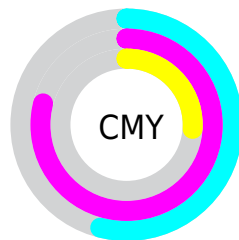


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760 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 87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.9390, -4.9160,
56.0760

87.9390, -4.9160,
56.0760

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

59.9390, -4.9160,
56.0760

142.0040, -3.5410,
58.6910

33.5150, -6.6580,
54.6060

167.5500, 3.4290,
53.5170

20.6840, -17.9800,
39.5240

192.3690, 13.8840,
45.7560

9.4620, -26.6430,
25.8130

215.0840, 18.7000,
35.5640

9.0740, -20.0390,
16.2570

231.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

248.5430, 3.0250,

1.3680, -3.8520,

5.7530

3.7320

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

87.9390, -4.9160,
56.0760

87.9390, -4.9160,
56.0760

73.7960, -5.6510,
63.8930

102.0820, -4.1810,
48.2590

59.6530, -6.3860,
71.7100

116.2250, -3.4460,
40.4420

48.4560, -7.0290,
77.8590

130.3680, -2.7110,
32.6250

144.2120, -2.5720,
24.5960

157.7680, -1.5620,
17.3020

■ 171.9110, -0.8270,
9.4850

■ 186.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 200.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

■ 214.3400, 1.3780,
-13.9660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.6110, -95.9660, 21.1380



87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760



69.1670, 65.5040, 79.4240

Triad

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



87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760



83.8360, 64.5110, -7.2410



80.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800

Complementary

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



87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760



154.0610, 4.9160, -56.0760

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.



70.8740, -45.2450, -44.5810



87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760



81.4790, 25.1310, -31.4530

Square

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



87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760



61.7500, 104.3010, 31.5730



62.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



87.0960, -88.1670, -4.5750

Rectangle

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



87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760



68.9350, 89.1640, 69.1320



62.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



77.4060, -60.8820, -31.0100

Sweetspot

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



87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760



204.9300, -1.8380, 22.3060



111.3550, -63.7310, 4.1170



99.0190, -1.0110, 12.8210



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760



88.2530, -7.5350, 87.0330



107.6730, 34.4200, 70.0680



87.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



40.7360, -5.4220, 65.2500



8.0190, -1.0110, 12.8210

Inverse Universe

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



101.7580, 58.2650, 50.9130



109.6290, 90.4460, 78.9420



134.3270, -34.4200, -70.0680



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



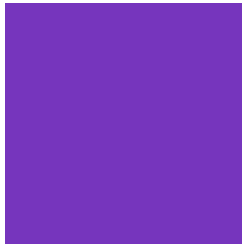
56.5900, 67.8460, 58.9980



11.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

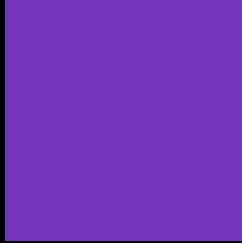
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

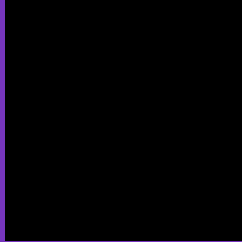
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9390, -4.9160,

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

87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760

Protanopia

71.9310, -82.6680, 11.4120

Deuteranopia

72.1300, -76.3390, 1.3330



Tritanopia

90.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760

Protanomaly

77.9720, -54.3820, 27.4260

Deuteranomaly

78.0230, -50.3920, 21.1920

Tritanomaly

89.4250, 1.1420, 23.3660

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8760, -1.7460, 20.6380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760 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(118, 53, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 53, 189)  
}
```

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(118, 53, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 53, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760 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(118, 53, 189) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 53, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(118, 53, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 53, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 53, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 53,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 53, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118, 53,  
189) }
```

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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