

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(88.0350, -15.1350,  
26.5050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5A4B96
RGB	90, 75, 150
RGB Percent	35%, 29%, 59%
CMY	0.6470, 0.7059, 0.4119
CMYK	0.40, 0.50, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	252°, 33%, 44%
HSV	252°, 50%, 59%
XYZ	12.2367, 9.4071, 30.0122
YIQ	88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

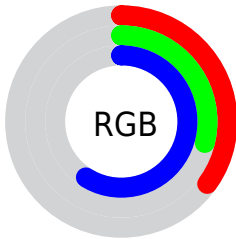
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	90, 75, 150
Decimal	5917590
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.76, 25.07, -39.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 46.533, 302.603
Yxy	9.4071, 0.2369, 0.1821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284107670 (0xFF5A4B96)
YUV	88.0350, 30.5487, 1.7233
Hunter-Lab	30.6710, 17.5417, -36.5470

# Details

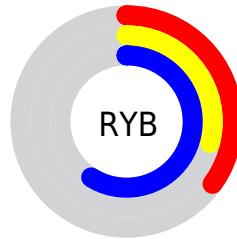
The YIQ color  $88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $6666CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $136.9650, 15.1350, -26.5050$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $138.9150, -14.6770, 29.2190$ , and  $40.1440, -17.0600, 22.8440$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $75.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.4280, -12.1080, 21.2040$ .

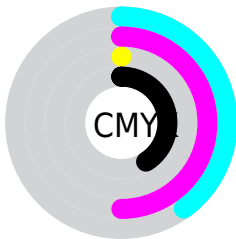
# Distribution



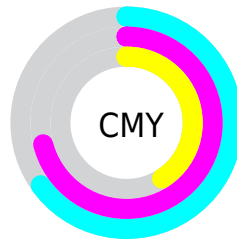
- Red (35%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050 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 88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.0350, -15.1350,  
26.5050

■ 88.0350, -15.1350,  
26.5050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 63.7960, -15.9600,  
24.9360

■ 138.9150,  
-14.6770, 29.2190

■ 40.1440, -17.0600,  
22.8440

■ 165.7410,  
-14.1270, 30.2650

■ 16.1000, -22.9280,  
19.0560

■ 192.4700,  
-11.9260, 28.9220

■ 5.8140, -16.3710,  
15.8610

■ 216.6910, -2.6630,  
20.7370

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 88.0350, -15.1350,  
26.5050

■ 88.0350, -15.1350,  
26.5050

■ 75.6420, -18.1620,  
31.8060

■ 100.4280,  
-12.1080, 21.2040

■ 63.2490, -21.1890,  
37.1070

■ 112.8210, -9.0810,  
15.9030

■ 50.8560, -24.2160,  
42.4080

■ 125.2140, -6.0540,  
10.6020

■ 38.4630, -27.2430,  
47.7090

■ 137.6070, -3.0270,  
5.3010

■ 26.0700, -30.2700,  
53.0100

■ 150.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 162.3930, 3.0270,  
-5.3010

■ 174.7860, 6.0540,  
-10.6020

■ 187.1790, 9.0810,

-15.9030

■ 199.5720, 12.1080,  
-21.2040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.2980, -76.7520, 3.3120



88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050



87.4330, 25.0270, 36.5390

# Triad

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



88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050



82.5560, 53.7360, -4.6960



71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130

# Complementary

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



88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050



136.9650, 15.1350, -26.5050

# 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.



64.9870, -43.8250, -37.2730



88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050



80.6810, 36.5460, -23.5660

# Square

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



88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050



82.6070, 58.8670, 17.9630



76.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



74.8250, -68.7710, -14.6830



# Rectangle

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



88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050



84.0730, 43.5960, 35.9160



76.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



69.1250, -52.7210, -30.2330

# Sweetspot

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



88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050



170.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



118.7700, -40.5750, -8.0550



82.2480, -3.3940, 6.4460



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050



98.1010, -23.5280, 40.9520



99.0980, 6.9170, 34.3490



68.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



24.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540



1.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



# Inverse Universe

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



104.2650, 25.4400, 34.5600



123.1720, 39.6040, 53.2040



125.6030, -7.5130, -34.5610



69.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



53.8020, 46.9380, 63.4660



3.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050 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 88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

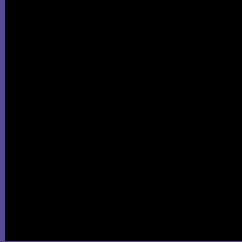
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.0350, -15.1350,



# 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

88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050

### Protanopia

82.0850, -44.9350, 15.9050

### Deuteranopia

80.3850, -46.0800, 9.1200



## Tritanopia

85.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050

## Protanomaly

84.4670, -34.2070, 19.7210

## Deuteranomaly

83.2340, -35.1690, 15.1270

## Tritanomaly

86.3490, -10.8680, 9.7400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.9860, -5.4120, 9.9800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050 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(90, 75, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 75, 150)  
}
```

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(90, 75, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 75, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050 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(90, 75, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 75, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 75, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 75, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 75, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 75,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 75, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 75,  
150) }
```

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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