

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.1380, 17.4670,  
8.3390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6E4E53
RGB	110, 78, 83
RGB Percent	43%, 31%, 33%
CMY	0.5685, 0.6942, 0.6744
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.25, 0.57
HSL	351°, 17%, 37%
HSV	351°, 29%, 43%
XYZ	10.7183, 9.3880, 9.4341
YIQ	88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

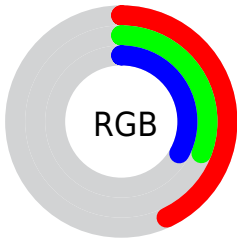
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	110, 78, 83
Decimal	7229011
CIE Lab	36.72, 14.32, 2.40
CIE LCh	37, 14.519, 9.505
Yxy	9.3880, 0.3628, 0.3178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285419091 (0xFF6E4E53)
YUV	88.1380, -2.5330, 19.1730
Hunter-Lab	30.6398, 8.8229, 3.1922

# Details

The YIQ color **88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **99.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.0350, 19.2550, 8.9750**, and **41.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.6550, 23.3810, 11.2930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850**.

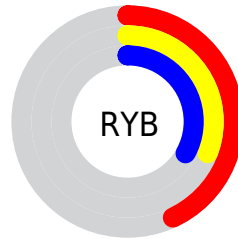
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (31%)

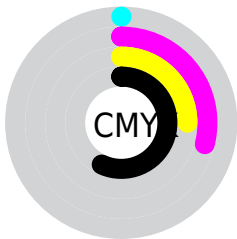
Blue (33%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (33%)

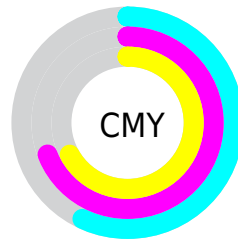


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390 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 88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.1380, 17.4670,  
8.3390

■ 88.1380, 17.4670,  
8.3390

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 64.5400, 16.2750,  
7.9150

■ 138.0350, 19.2550,  
8.9750

■ 41.9420, 15.0830,  
7.4910

■ 164.6330, 20.4470,  
9.3990

■ 20.7570, 14.1660,  
7.5900

■ 191.9320, 21.0430,  
9.6110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 219.9320, 21.0430,  
9.6110

■ 242.2510, 9.7190,  
5.5830

■ 88.1380, 17.4670,  
8.3390

■ 88.1380, 17.4670,  
8.3390

■ 80.6550, 23.3810,  
11.2930

■ 95.6210, 11.5530,  
5.3850

■ 73.0580, 29.6160,  
13.9360

■ 103.2180, 5.3180,  
2.7420

■ 65.5750, 35.5300,  
16.8900

■ 110.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 58.0920, 41.4440,  
19.8440

■ 118.1840, -6.5100,  
-3.1660

■ 50.6090, 47.3580,  
22.7980

■ 125.6670,  
-12.4240, -6.1200

■ 43.0120, 53.5930,  
25.4410

■ 133.2640,  
-18.6590, -8.7630

■ 35.5290, 59.5070,  
28.3950


■ 140.7470,  
-24.5730, -11.7170

■ 34.8280, 60.1030,

■ 148.2300,

28.6070

-30.4870, -14.6710

 155.7130,  
-36.4010, -17.6250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.5980, 10.3600, 10.4880



88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



87.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600

# Triad

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



88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



83.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860



83.6800, -22.4660, -0.3380

# Complementary

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



88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



99.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390

# 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.



81.3650, -26.1330, -5.4690



88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



82.3310, -11.5980, -10.0780

# Square

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



88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



85.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160



81.2960, -21.6850, -8.9890



85.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450



# Rectangle

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



88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



87.1670, 18.5230, 0.2110



81.2960, -21.6850, -8.9890



82.8430, -24.4830, -2.3310

# Sweetspot

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



88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



134.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



89.7210, 5.8200, 15.6760



66.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



108.8620, 27.2320, 13.0880



94.0250, 16.0470, 1.0310



51.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.0460, 65.4210, 31.3490



78.2990, 134.6930, 64.4930



# Inverse Universe

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



88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



108.8620, 27.2320, 13.0880



93.9750, -16.0470, -1.0310



51.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.0460, 65.4210, 31.3490

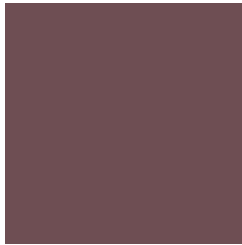


78.2990, 134.6930, 64.4930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

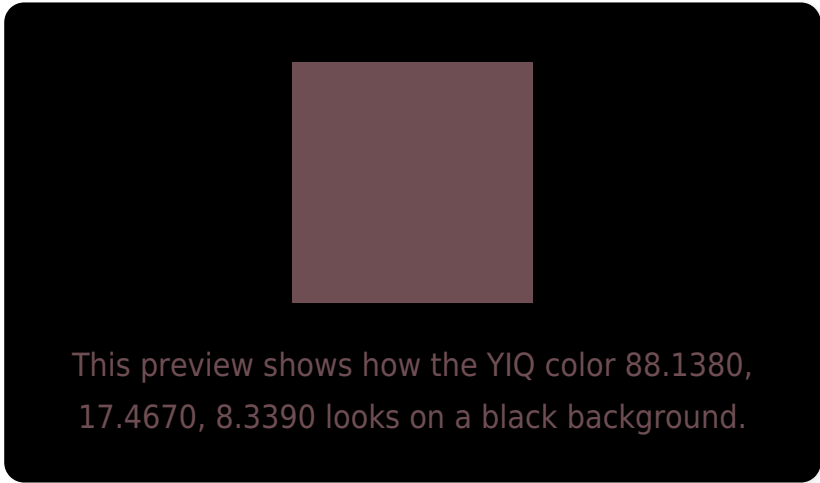
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

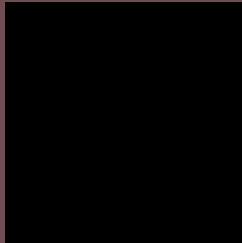
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1380, 17.4670,



# 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

88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390

### Protanopia

86.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

### Deuteranopia

87.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340



## Tritanopia

88.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390

## Protanomaly

87.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

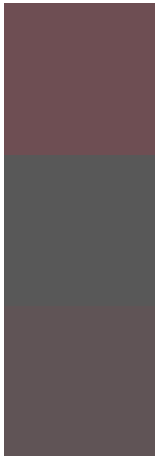
## Deuteranomaly

87.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400

## Tritanomaly

88.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390 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, 78, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 78, 83)  
}
```

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, 78, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 78, 83) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390 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, 78, 83) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 78, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 78, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 78, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 78, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 78,  
83) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 78, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 78,  
83) }
```

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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