

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.1440, 9.3030,
24.1430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	704677
RGB	112, 70, 119
RGB Percent	44%, 27%, 47%
CMY	0.5607, 0.7255, 0.5333
CMYK	0.06, 0.41, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	291°, 26%, 37%
HSV	291°, 41%, 47%
XYZ	12.2051, 9.1570, 18.5769
YIQ	88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

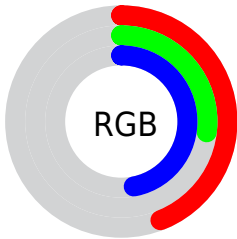
Format	Color
R_{YB}	112, 70, 119
Decimal	7358071
CIE _{Lab}	36.28, 26.89, -20.78
CIE _{LCh}	36, 33.983, 322.303
Yxy	9.1570, 0.3056, 0.2293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285548151 (0xFF704677)
YUV	88.1440, 15.2120, 20.9217
Hunter-Lab	30.2605, 19.0397, -15.2157

Details

The YIQ color $[88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663366 . A complement of this color would be $[100.8560, -9.3030, -24.1430]$, and the grayscale version is $[88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[138.6820, 10.7240, 25.9240]$, and $[40.9050, 8.4780, 22.5740]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[80.5020, 11.4110, 29.9950]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[95.7860, 7.1950, 18.2910]$.

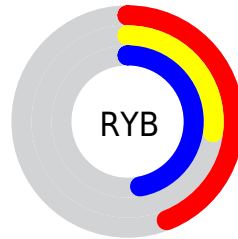
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (27%)

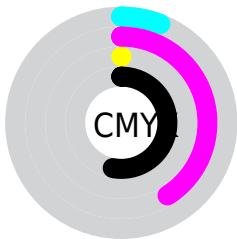
Blue (47%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (47%)

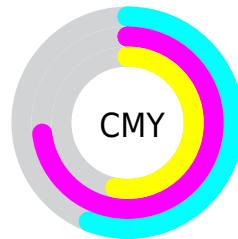


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430 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 88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.1440, 9.3030,
24.1430

88.1440, 9.3030,
24.1430

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.3180, 8.7530,
23.0970

138.6820, 10.7240,
25.9240

40.9050, 8.4780,
22.5740

165.2090, 10.6780,
26.7580

18.6060, 7.8820,
22.3620

192.6220, 10.9530,
27.2810

6.6660, -1.5150,
10.9410

220.9210, 11.5490,
27.4930

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

239.1510, 7.4250,
14.1210

88.1440, 9.3030,
24.1430

88.1440, 9.3030,
24.1430

80.5020, 11.4110,
29.9950

95.7860, 7.1950,
18.2910

73.1590, 14.1150,
36.0590

103.1290, 4.4910,
12.2270

65.5170, 16.2230,
41.9110

110.7710, 2.3830,
6.3750

57.8750, 18.3310,
47.7630

118.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

50.5320, 21.0350,
53.8270

125.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

44.0640, 22.5930,
58.6330

132.8110, -4.2620,
-10.8700

140.4530, -6.3700,
-16.7220

148.0950, -8.4780,

-22.5740

■ 155.4380,
-11.1820, -28.6380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.4760, -21.2310, 15.8330



88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430



86.5780, 31.4480, 24.7920

Triad

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



88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430



82.8460, 32.1880, -10.6600



70.0830, -60.9300, -19.1220

Complementary

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



88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430



100.8560, -9.3030, -24.1430

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.



66.3040, -51.6670, -27.3070



88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430



80.6970, 13.2540, -19.9460

Square

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



88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430



84.2530, 41.7680, 2.9520



76.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710



70.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000

Rectangle

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



88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430



85.6080, 39.9310, 19.7310



76.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710



69.0570, -58.0410, -21.9210

Sweetspot

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



88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430



143.9500, 3.4370, 9.3010



79.6950, -17.6540, 11.5780



71.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430



107.5120, 14.6190, 37.9390



88.2990, 18.9320, 20.3400



55.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



45.3030, 23.4180, 60.2020



92.4860, 47.2940, 123.1180

Inverse Universe

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



85.4490, 26.9570, 12.5650



103.2770, 42.3610, 19.7450



100.7010, -18.9320, -20.3400



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



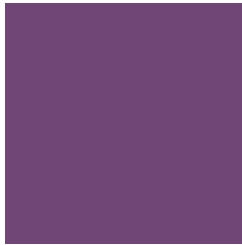
38.4160, 67.2550, 31.1510



78.8540, 137.4440, 64.1960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430 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 88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430 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 88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1440, 9.3030,

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

88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430

Protanopia

84.8730, -24.0270, 11.4370

Deuteranopia

86.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



Tritanopia

87.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430

Protanomaly

86.2660, -11.8320, 16.2000

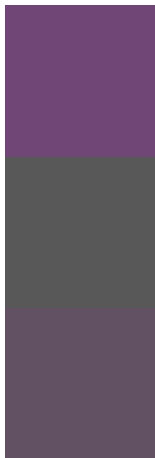
Deuteranomaly

87.2080, -5.9170, 13.6270

Tritanomaly

87.6740, 13.2020, 14.0500

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8360, 3.7580, 8.9900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430 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(112, 70, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 70, 119)  
}
```

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(112, 70, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 70, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430 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(112, 70, 119) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 70, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 70, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 70, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 70, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 70,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 70, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 70,  
119) }
```

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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