

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.1930, 8.7480,
50.7320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8035A5
RGB	128, 53, 165
RGB Percent	50%, 21%, 65%
CMY	0.4978, 0.7923, 0.3530
CMYK	0.22, 0.68, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	280°, 51%, 43%
HSV	280°, 68%, 65%
XYZ	16.9736, 9.8536, 36.5983
YIQ	88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

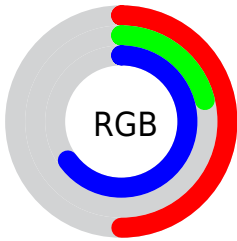
Format	Color
R _Y B	128, 53, 165
Decimal	8402341
CIE Lab	37.58, 50.63, -46.68
CIE LCh	38, 68.863, 317.321
Yxy	9.8536, 0.2676, 0.1554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286592421 (0xFF8035A5)
YUV	88.1930, 37.8659, 34.9107
Hunter-Lab	31.3904, 41.5863, -47.1533

Details

The YIQ color **88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **129.8070, -8.7480, -50.7320**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.8450, 9.8480, 52.8240**, and **34.8940, 8.1520, 50.5200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.7190, 10.4430, 58.5630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.3790, 7.9240, 43.6360**.

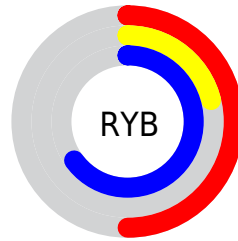
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (21%)

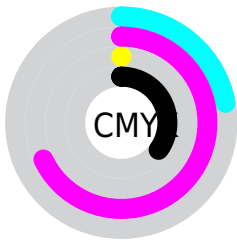
Blue (65%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (65%)

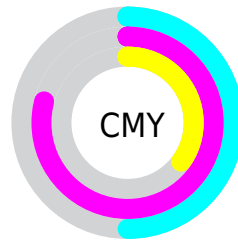


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 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 88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.1930, 8.7480,
50.7320

88.1930, 8.7480,
50.7320

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.6060, 9.0230,
51.2550

141.8450, 9.8480,
52.8240

34.8940, 8.1520,
50.5200

169.6710, 10.3980,
53.8700

23.9710, 0.0850,
37.0210

194.7610, 18.6520,
47.4520

14.0590, -6.5150,
24.4690

215.0840, 18.7000,
35.5640

6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

231.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

248.5430, 3.0250,

0.0000, 0.0000,

5.7530

0.0000

■ 88.1930, 8.7480,
50.7320

■ 88.1930, 8.7480,
50.7320

■ 76.7190, 10.4430,
58.5630

■ 99.3790, 7.9240,
43.6360

■ 65.5330, 11.2670,
65.6590

■ 110.8530, 6.2290,
35.8050

■ 54.0590, 12.9620,
73.4900

■ 121.7400, 4.8090,
28.4970

■ 51.9990, 13.1910,
74.8470

■ 133.5130, 3.7100,
20.8780

■ 144.4000, 2.2900,
13.5700

■ 156.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510

■ 167.0600, -0.2290,
-1.3570

■ 178.8330, -1.3280,
-8.9760

■ 189.7200, -2.7480,
-16.2840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.3530, -86.6120, 16.8120



88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



64.7230, 66.5140, 72.1300

Triad

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



88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



83.4710, 55.1130, -13.1350



78.8370, -69.0450, -20.7330

Complementary

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



88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



129.8070, -8.7480, -50.7320

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.



71.6380, -50.1520, -38.2480



88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



79.9730, 20.6840, -33.4600

Square

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



88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



76.0380, 85.0940, 10.7100



61.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



83.9500, -84.8200, -4.6600

Rectangle

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



88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



63.3100, 83.4340, 62.8420



61.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



76.6710, -62.9460, -26.6420

Sweetspot

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



88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



184.5730, 3.4810, 19.5210



87.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810



89.3460, 2.3820, 11.9020



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



95.4060, 13.6030, 78.3950



97.0900, 36.8990, 52.6670



75.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



45.5330, 11.2670, 65.6590



5.6400, 1.3740, 8.1420

Inverse Universe

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



90.7060, 54.8750, 35.2510



99.2250, 84.8110, 54.4030



120.9100, -36.8990, -52.6670



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



48.8270, 71.0120, 45.6680



6.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 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 88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

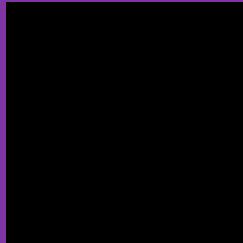
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1930, 8.7480,

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

88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320

Protanopia

71.2300, -82.0720, 11.6240

Deuteranopia

78.6160, -59.9720, 7.5800



Tritanopia

90.4480, 19.5300, 9.4980

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



Protanomaly

77.5550, -48.8340, 25.9980



Deuteranomaly

82.3900, -35.3080, 23.1560



Tritanomaly

89.9660, 15.6760, 24.2840

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

88.0460, 3.5270, 18.6870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 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(128, 53, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 53, 165)  
}
```

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(128, 53, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 53, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 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(128, 53, 165) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 53, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 53, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 53, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 53, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 53,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 53, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 53,  
165) }
```

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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