

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.2810, 10.1750,  
19.3510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6E496E
RGB	110, 73, 110
RGB Percent	43%, 29%, 43%
CMY	0.5685, 0.7138, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	300°, 20%, 36%
HSV	300°, 34%, 43%
XYZ	11.6301, 9.2057, 15.9166
YIQ	88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

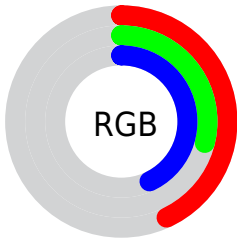
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	110, 73, 110
Decimal	7227758
CIE Lab	36.38, 22.46, -15.05
CIE LCh	36, 27.040, 326.179
Yxy	9.2057, 0.3164, 0.2505
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285417838 (0xFF6E496E)
YUV	88.2810, 10.7075, 19.0476
Hunter-Lab	30.3409, 15.3249, -9.8644

# Details

The YIQ color **88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **94.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200**, and **41.7430, 8.7540, 17.5700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.7380, 7.1500, 13.5980**.

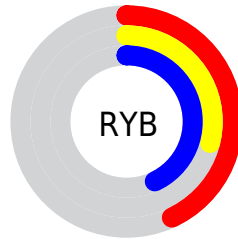
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (29%)

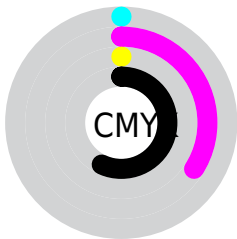
Blue (43%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (43%)

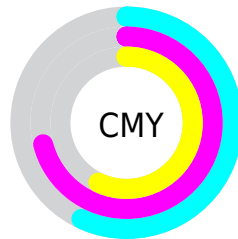


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510 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 88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.2810, 10.1750,  
19.3510

88.2810, 10.1750,  
19.3510

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

64.5690, 9.3040,  
18.6160

138.5200, 11.0000,  
20.9200

41.7430, 8.7540,  
17.5700

165.2320, 11.8710,  
21.6550

19.7430, 8.7540,  
17.5700

192.6450, 12.1460,  
22.1780

4.5580, -1.3310,  
7.6050

220.6450, 12.1460,  
22.1780

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

240.9120, 6.6000,  
12.5520

88.2810, 10.1750,  
19.3510

88.2810, 10.1750,  
19.3510

81.8240, 13.2000,  
25.1040

94.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980

75.3670, 16.2250,  
30.8570

101.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

68.9100, 19.2500,  
36.6100

107.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

62.4530, 22.2750,  
42.3630

114.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

55.9960, 25.3000,  
48.1160

120.5660, -4.9500,  
-9.4140

49.5390, 28.3250,  
53.8690


127.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

45.4300, 30.2500,  
57.5300

133.4800,  
-11.0000, -20.9200

139.9370,

-14.0250, -26.6730

 146.3940,  
-17.0500, -32.4260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.5000, -12.6110, 13.7970



88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



87.1380, 26.6350, 18.4030

# Triad

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



88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



84.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230



68.7950, -60.0590, -18.3870

# Complementary

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



88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



94.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510

# 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.



71.0710, -43.4610, -21.8370



88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



81.9940, 8.1640, -15.8040

# Square

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



88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



85.5940, 33.3780, 0.8180



78.8650, -13.5220, -19.2660



68.9720, -64.6910, -11.5310



# Rectangle

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



88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



86.4390, 32.9170, 14.6850



78.8650, -13.5220, -19.2660



67.9970, -57.8120, -20.5640

# Sweetspot

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



88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



134.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220



77.2180, -11.8770, 11.5070



66.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



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.



88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



109.5410, 15.6750, 29.8110



86.2290, 15.9530, 13.7530



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



49.5600, 33.0000, 62.7600



102.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



# Inverse Universe

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



88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



109.5410, 15.6750, 29.8110



96.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



49.5600, 33.0000, 62.7600

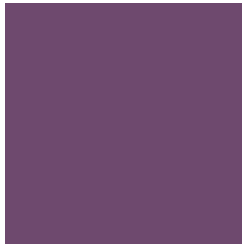


102.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

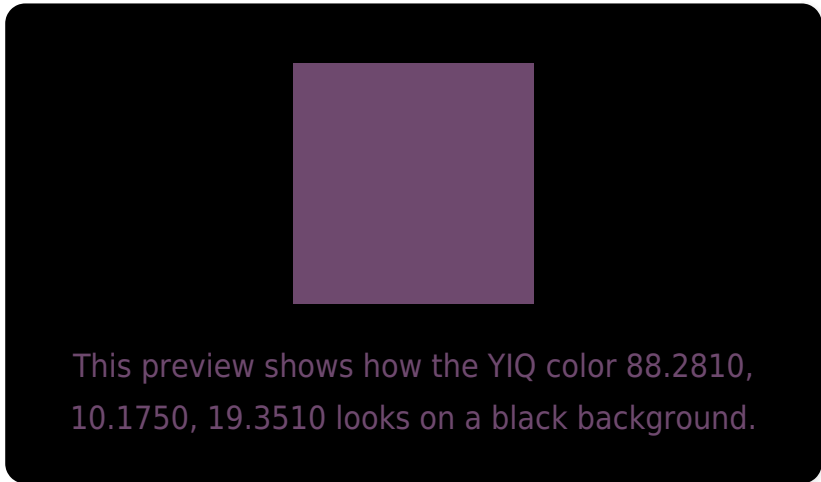
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

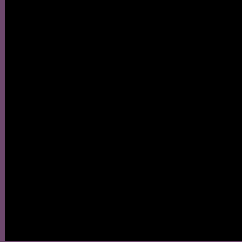
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510.



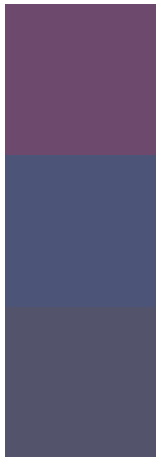
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.2810, 10.1750,



# 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

88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510

### Protanopia

86.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

### Deuteranopia

86.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520



## Tritanopia

87.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510

## Protanomaly

87.0830, -7.0630, 12.3690

## Deuteranomaly

87.1930, -1.5610, 11.7750

## Tritanomaly

87.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510 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, 73, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 73, 110)  
}
```

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, 73, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 73, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510 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, 73, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 73, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 73, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 73, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 73, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 73,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 73, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 73,  
110) }
```

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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