

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.3360, -8.8530,
22.7870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E4C89
RGB	94, 76, 137
RGB Percent	37%, 30%, 54%
CMY	0.6313, 0.7020, 0.4628
CMYK	0.31, 0.45, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	258°, 29%, 42%
HSV	258°, 45%, 54%
XYZ	11.7160, 9.3542, 24.8470
YIQ	88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

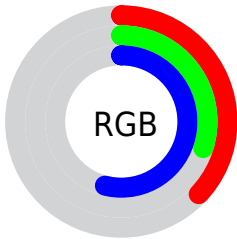
Format	Color
R_{YB}	94, 76, 137
Decimal	6179977
CIE _{Lab}	36.66, 21.87, -31.43
CIE _{LCh}	37, 38.287, 304.828
Yxy	9.3542, 0.2552, 0.2037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284370057 (0xFF5E4C89)
YUV	88.3360, 23.9914, 4.9673
Hunter-Lab	30.5846, 14.8546, -26.7582

Details

The YIQ color **88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **124.6640, 8.8530, -22.7870**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.8030, -8.6700, 24.9780**, and **41.5700, -9.6320, 20.3840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.1280, -10.9630, 27.9890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.5440, -6.7430, 17.5850**.

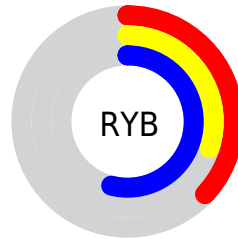
Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (30%)

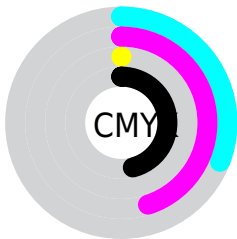
Blue (54%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (54%)

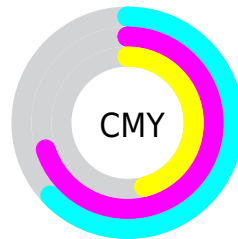


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870 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 88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.3360, -8.8530,
22.7870

■ 88.3360, -8.8530,
22.7870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.3960, -9.0820,
21.4300

■ 138.8030, -8.6700,
24.9780

■ 41.5700, -9.6320,
20.3840

■ 165.3300, -8.7160,
25.8120

■ 19.6190, -11.3280,
18.0800

■ 192.7430, -8.4410,
26.3350

■ 4.6740, -13.1610,
12.7510

■ 217.8760, -1.7460,
20.6380

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 242.6730, 5.7750,
10.9830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

88.3360, -8.8530,
22.7870

88.3360, -8.8530,
22.7870

77.1280, -10.9630,
27.9890

99.5440, -6.7430,
17.5850

66.8060, -12.7520,
32.8800

109.8660, -4.9540,
12.6940

55.5980, -14.8620,
38.0820

121.0740, -2.8440,
7.4920

44.3900, -16.9720,
43.2840

132.2820, -0.7340,
2.2900

34.0680, -18.7610,
48.1750

142.6040, 1.0550,
-2.6010

27.5780, -20.1370,
51.0870

153.8120, 3.1650,
-7.8030

165.0200, 5.2750,
-13.0050

175.9290, 6.7890,

-18.4190

■ 186.5500, 9.1740,
-23.0980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.9000, -55.0200, 5.9400



88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870



88.1350, 22.6900, 29.3300

Triad

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



88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870



84.1080, 43.3740, -4.1300



69.5470, -56.6650, -24.8330

Complementary

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



88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870



124.6640, 8.8530, -22.7870

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.



68.1280, -39.6080, -31.0960



88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870



81.9500, 28.6590, -18.2930

Square

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



88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870



84.5840, 48.5060, 13.0020



78.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180



72.4940, -66.3410, -14.6690

Rectangle

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



88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870



86.2090, 37.0410, 28.0570



78.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180



68.4070, -53.4550, -27.9430

Sweetspot

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



88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870



159.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480



108.7820, -31.6810, -4.0410



77.7920, -2.1100, 5.2020



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870



103.2020, -13.8070, 35.4810



97.3060, 9.0270, 29.1470



63.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



26.8230, -19.4490, 49.6310



1.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Inverse Universe

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



99.1410, 22.5530, 26.3050



120.0430, 35.1130, 40.9770



115.6940, -9.0270, -29.1470



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.3690, 49.4150, 57.1190



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870 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 88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870 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 88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.3360, -8.8530,

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

88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870

Protanopia

84.0770, -33.2890, 14.0950

Deuteranopia

84.1110, -30.6290, 9.9390



Tritanopia

86.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870

Protanomaly

85.5620, -24.3490, 17.2750

Deuteranomaly

85.4650, -22.6980, 14.8860

Tritanomaly

86.8720, -5.0910, 9.6690

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.3020, -3.4860, 8.1140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870 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(94, 76, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 76, 137)  
}
```

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(94, 76, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 76, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870 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(94, 76, 137) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 76, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(94, 76, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 76, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 76, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 76,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.3360, -8.8530, 22.7870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 76, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 76,  
137) }
```

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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