

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.4520, -3.4880,
19.1680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	614D7D
RGB	97, 77, 125
RGB Percent	38%, 30%, 49%
CMY	0.6195, 0.6981, 0.5099
CMYK	0.22, 0.38, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	265°, 24%, 40%
HSV	265°, 38%, 49%
XYZ	11.2860, 9.3294, 20.6036
YIQ	88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

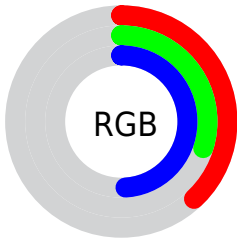
Format	Color
RYB	97, 77, 125
Decimal	6376829
CIELab	36.61, 18.98, -24.11
CIELCh	37, 30.690, 308.214
Yxy	9.3294, 0.2738, 0.2263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284566909 (0xFF614D7D)
YUV	88.4520, 18.0182, 7.4966
Hunter-Lab	30.5441, 12.5035, -18.6134

Details

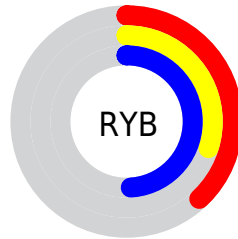
The YIQ color **88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **113.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.8050, -2.9840, 21.0480**, and **42.0990, -3.9920, 17.2880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7280, -4.0850, 24.4830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.5890, -2.6160, 14.3760**.

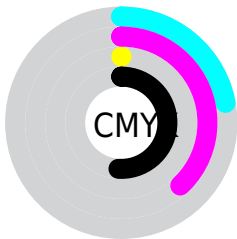
Distribution



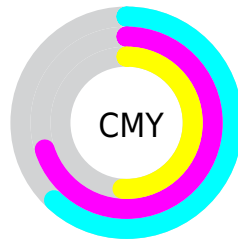
- Red (38%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680 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 88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.4520, -3.4880,
19.1680

88.4520, -3.4880,
19.1680

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.9250, -3.4420,
18.3340

138.8050, -2.9840,
21.0480

42.0990, -3.9920,
17.2880

164.9190, -3.3050,
21.3590

20.8600, -4.8170,
15.7190

192.4460, -3.3510,
22.1930

3.5340, -9.9510,
9.6410

219.9470, -0.5080,
20.2280

0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

243.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

88.4520, -3.4880,
19.1680

88.4520, -3.4880,
19.1680

78.7280, -4.0850,
24.4830

97.5890, -2.6160,
14.3760

69.2920, -5.5530,
29.0630

107.6120, -1.4230,
9.2730

59.5680, -6.1500,
34.3780

116.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

50.4310, -7.0220,
39.1700

126.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

41.2940, -7.8940,
43.9620

135.6100, 0.9180,
-5.6260

31.2710, -9.0870,
49.0650

145.6330, 2.1110,
-10.7290

29.7980, -9.1330,
49.8990

154.7700, 2.9830,
-15.5210

164.4940, 3.5800,

-20.8360

■ 173.9300, 5.0480,
-25.4160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.9150, -33.0130, 9.0910



88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680



88.3640, 20.3070, 22.9550

Triad

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



88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680



85.0300, 34.8460, -3.7620



68.6010, -56.7570, -23.1650

Complementary

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



88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680



113.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680

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.



74.1450, -29.1100, -23.1100



88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680



83.1650, 20.8640, -14.6880

Square

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



88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680



86.1590, 39.3370, 8.4650



80.1670, 0.1870, -19.9170



70.7500, -64.1860, -15.1780

Rectangle

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



88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680



87.1710, 31.0360, 21.2440



80.1670, 0.1870, -19.9170



67.6890, -54.1890, -25.6530

Sweetspot

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



88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680



148.5580, -1.3310, 7.6050



98.9080, -23.1080, 0.2840



72.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680



105.8190, -5.5990, 29.8970



95.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



30.4390, -9.5000, 51.0440



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



94.5440, 19.6200, 18.8840



115.4410, 30.5760, 29.5840



106.3720, -10.8160, -24.2560



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



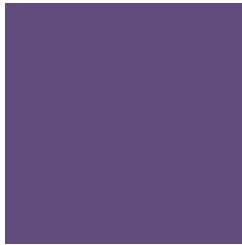
46.7080, 52.5340, 50.1500



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680 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 88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

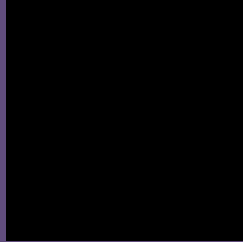
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4520, -3.4880,

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

88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680

Protanopia

85.7590, -23.7060, 11.1260

Deuteranopia

85.4450, -19.9460, 9.0620



Tritanopia

86.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680

Protanomaly

86.7600, -16.2790, 14.1930

Deuteranomaly

86.4890, -14.0780, 12.8500

Tritanomaly

87.0960, 0.0900, 9.3860

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.0310, -1.2850, 6.7710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680 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(97, 77, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 77, 125)  
}
```

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(97, 77, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 77, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680 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(97, 77, 125) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 77, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 77, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 77, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 77, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 77,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 77, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 77,  
125) }
```

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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