

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.4740, 8.6140,
31.1260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	744284
RGB	116, 66, 132
RGB Percent	45%, 26%, 52%
CMY	0.5449, 0.7412, 0.4824
CMYK	0.12, 0.50, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	285°, 33%, 39%
HSV	285°, 50%, 52%
XYZ	13.3194, 9.2756, 22.9166
YIQ	88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

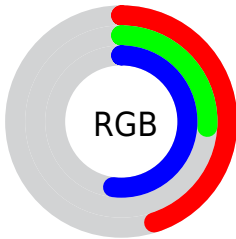
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 66, 132
Decimal	7619204
CIE _{Lab}	36.51, 33.37, -28.43
CIE _{LCh}	37, 43.844, 319.570
Yxy	9.2756, 0.2927, 0.2038
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285809284 (0xFF744284)
YUV	88.4740, 21.4583, 24.1403
Hunter-Lab	30.4559, 24.7665, -23.2937

Details

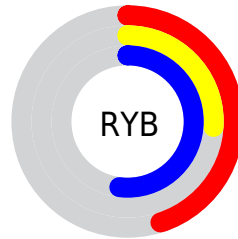
The YIQ color **88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **109.5260, -8.6140, -31.1260**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.7130, 9.4390, 32.6950**, and **39.6480, 8.0640, 30.0800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.9460, 10.4010, 37.2890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.0020, 6.8270, 24.9630**.

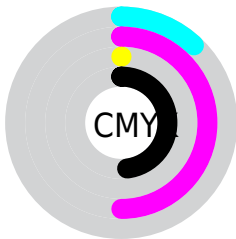
Distribution



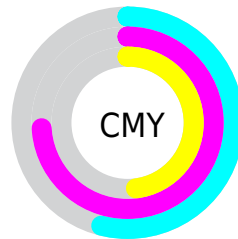
- Red (45%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260 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 88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.4740, 8.6140,
31.1260

88.4740, 8.6140,
31.1260

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.7620, 7.7430,
30.3910

139.7130, 9.4390,
32.6950

39.6480, 8.0640,
30.0800

166.5390, 9.9890,
33.7410

19.2840, 6.0930,
27.2530

194.3650, 10.5390,
34.7870

9.6000, -1.1490,
15.3230

220.3670, 16.2250,
30.8570

1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

236.8030, 8.5250,
16.2130

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

253.8260, 0.5500,

1.0460

■ 88.4740, 8.6140,
31.1260

■ 88.4740, 8.6140,
31.1260

■ 79.9460, 10.4010,
37.2890

■ 97.0020, 6.8270,
24.9630

■ 71.4180, 12.1880,
43.4520

■ 105.5300, 5.0400,
18.8000

■ 62.0040, 13.6540,
49.9260

■ 114.9440, 3.5740,
12.3260

■ 53.4760, 15.4410,
56.0890

■ 123.4720, 1.7870,
6.1630

■ 44.9480, 17.2280,
62.2520

■ 132.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 140.5280, -1.7870,
-6.1630

■ 149.0560, -3.5740,
-12.3260

■ 158.4700, -5.0400,
-18.8000

■ 166.9980, -6.8270,
-24.9630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.8150, -35.3070, 17.6290



88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260



85.2680, 38.5530, 33.6970

Triad

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



88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260



81.7300, 44.0180, -15.8060



72.1860, -62.7180, -19.7580

Complementary

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



88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260



109.5260, -8.6140, -31.1260

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.



68.0820, -51.1620, -30.9540



88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260



78.4340, 21.0040, -28.2440

Square

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



88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260



83.1790, 53.7800, 5.5240



72.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



74.5460, -72.1190, -9.0710

Rectangle

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



88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260



83.1520, 50.3830, 28.5510



72.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



70.9320, -59.1870, -23.1790

Sweetspot

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



88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260



153.9440, 3.5740, 12.3260



82.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580



76.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260



103.0640, 13.4250, 48.5690



91.3200, 23.6070, 29.2310



62.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



44.4210, 17.2740, 61.4180



0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

Inverse Universe

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



87.5580, 34.2000, 18.9680



101.6470, 53.3630, 29.6110



106.5660, -23.2860, -29.5420



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



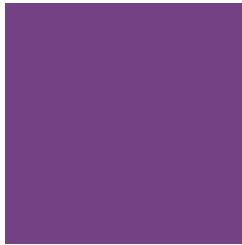
42.4040, 67.5290, 37.2010



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260 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 88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

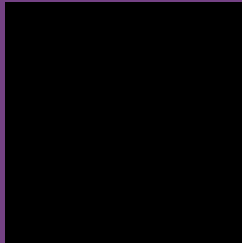
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4740, 8.6140,

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

88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260

Protanopia

83.5220, -36.0400, 14.3920

Deuteranopia

85.4060, -24.2100, 9.2460



Tritanopia

87.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260

Protanomaly

85.0080, -19.6730, 20.6390

Deuteranomaly

86.4940, -12.4740, 16.8220

Tritanomaly

88.4400, 13.9810, 16.4530

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.1180, 3.0240, 11.2800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260 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(116, 66, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 66, 132)  
}
```

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(116, 66, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 66, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260 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(116, 66, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 66, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 66, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 66, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 66, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 66,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.4740, 8.6140, 31.1260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 66, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 66,  
132) }
```

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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