

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.5000, 14.8930,  
43.9890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	823893
RGB	130, 56, 147
RGB Percent	51%, 22%, 58%
CMY	0.4900, 0.7805, 0.4235
CMYK	0.12, 0.62, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	289°, 45%, 40%
HSV	289°, 62%, 58%
XYZ	15.8939, 9.6824, 28.6337
YIQ	88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

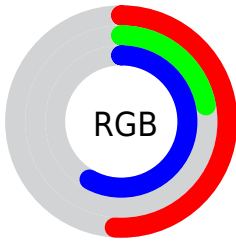
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	130, 56, 147
Decimal	8534163
CIE Lab	37.27, 45.87, -36.30
CIE LCh	37, 58.494, 321.645
Yxy	9.6824, 0.2932, 0.1786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286724243 (0xFF823893)
YUV	88.5000, 28.8405, 36.3955
Hunter-Lab	31.1165, 36.7218, -32.7778

# Details

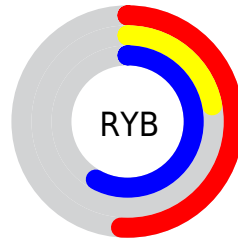
The YIQ color **88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **114.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.0380, 16.3140, 45.7700**, and **33.9670, 15.0760, 46.1800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7980, 17.2300, 51.1980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.2020, 12.5560, 36.7800**.

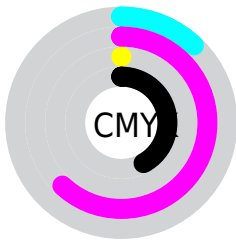
# Distribution



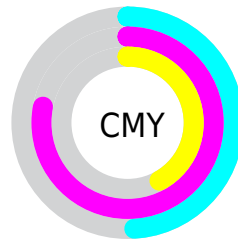
- Red (51%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890 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 88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.5000, 14.8930,  
43.9890

88.5000, 14.8930,  
43.9890

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

61.6140, 14.5720,  
44.3000

141.0380, 16.3140,  
45.7700

33.9670, 15.0760,  
46.1800

168.8640, 16.8640,  
46.8160

23.6420, 8.2010,  
33.1050

196.2340, 18.6980,  
46.6180

14.5560, 2.1510,  
21.5990

216.2580, 18.1500,  
34.5180

3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

232.6940, 10.4500,  
19.8740

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

249.7170, 2.4750,

4.7070

■ 88.5000, 14.8930,  
43.9890

■ 88.5000, 14.8930,  
43.9890

■ 78.7980, 17.2300,  
51.1980

■ 98.2020, 12.5560,  
36.7800

■ 69.9820, 19.8880,  
58.0960

■ 107.3170, 10.4940,  
30.0940

■ 60.2800, 22.2250,  
65.3050

■ 116.7200, 7.5610,  
22.6730

■ 52.6380, 24.3330,  
71.1570

■ 126.4220, 5.2240,  
15.4640

■ 135.5370, 3.1620,  
8.7780

■ 144.9400, 0.2290,  
1.3570

■ 154.6420, -2.1080,  
-5.8520

■ 164.3440, -4.4450,  
-13.0610

■ 173.4590, -6.5070,  
-19.7470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.9630, -50.1630, 22.5490



88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890



77.5020, 56.1100, 51.4220

# Triad

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



88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890



82.8290, 48.0530, -17.3470



77.1900, -68.5410, -18.8530

# Complementary

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



88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890



114.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890

# 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.



71.0170, -52.5370, -33.5690



88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890



78.1900, 18.5750, -33.7850

# Square

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



88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890



80.5800, 71.5240, 3.3320



62.8550, -35.0660, -47.3380



80.6900, -81.1520, -5.0560



# Rectangle

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



88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890



74.0010, 70.4620, 44.6220



62.8550, -35.0660, -47.3380



75.3660, -63.4050, -23.8290

# Sweetspot

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



88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890



167.7750, 5.7280, 17.3440



76.9400, -34.1610, 18.8870



82.8900, 3.6660, 10.6580



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890



100.4590, 23.2790, 68.2310



90.5050, 33.6920, 39.1960



69.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



49.2200, 22.4540, 66.6620



3.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



# Inverse Universe

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



85.1470, 48.7790, 24.5790



95.1230, 75.6900, 37.9780



112.4950, -33.6920, -39.1960



69.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



44.2260, 73.9020, 37.3420



3.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

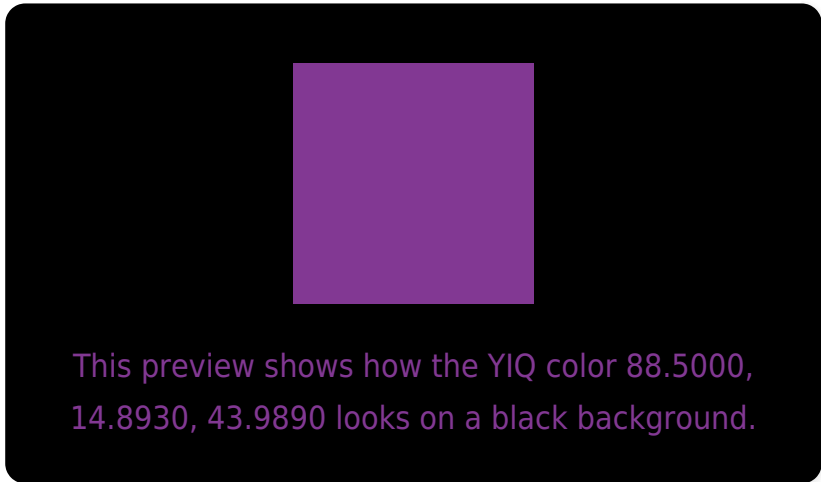
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

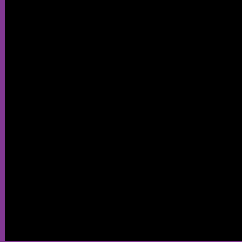
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.5000, 14.8930,



# 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

88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890

### Protanopia

78.6300, -62.5870, 16.4290

### Deuteranopia

85.6590, -35.1680, 9.6000



## Tritanopia

89.4380, 25.4900, 11.6180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890

## Protanomaly

81.9820, -33.9790, 26.6050

## Deuteranomaly

86.6170, -17.0140, 22.0100

## Tritanomaly

88.9620, 21.4990, 23.3790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.8350, 5.4990, 15.9870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890 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(130, 56, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 56, 147)  
}
```

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(130, 56, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 56, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890 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(130, 56, 147) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 56, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 56, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 56, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 56, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 56, 147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 56, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 56,  
147) }
```

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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