

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(88.6320, 40.5240,  
36.5240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	96366A
RGB	150, 54, 106
RGB Percent	59%, 21%, 42%
CMY	0.4115, 0.7884, 0.5842
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.29, 0.41
HSL	327°, 47%, 40%
HSV	327°, 64%, 59%
XYZ	16.5103, 10.1662, 14.7361
YIQ	88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

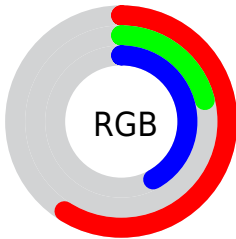
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	150, 54, 106
Decimal	9844330
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.14, 45.62, -9.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 46.570, 348.429
Yxy	10.1662, 0.3987, 0.2455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288034410 (0xFF96366A)
YUV	88.6320, 8.5624, 53.8197
Hunter-Lab	31.8844, 36.6327, -5.0831

# Details

The YIQ color **88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **115.3680, -40.5240, -36.5240**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.6000, 43.5500, 36.7500**, and **35.1310, 37.6810, 38.4890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.0290, 46.8960, 42.1920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.2350, 34.1520, 30.8560**.

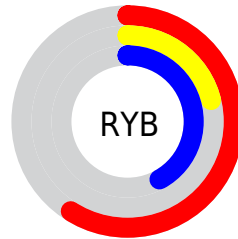
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (21%)

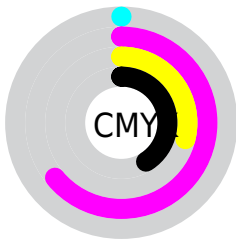
Blue (42%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (42%)

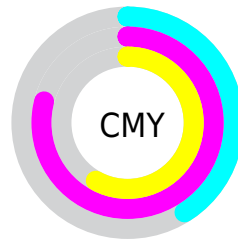


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240 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 88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.6320, 40.5240,  
36.5240

88.6320, 40.5240,  
36.5240

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

61.3870, 39.8360,  
37.9800

142.0130, 43.8250,  
37.2730

35.4300, 38.2770,  
38.7010

169.6110, 45.0170,  
37.6970

24.8490, 29.2470,  
26.1350

194.3330, 39.9280,  
36.3120

15.5780, 22.2800,  
14.7280

213.9610, 23.2400,  
30.3760

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

232.6940, 10.4500,  
19.8740

249.7170, 2.4750,

4.7070

■ 88.6320, 40.5240,  
36.5240

■ 88.6320, 40.5240,  
36.5240

■ 79.0290, 46.8960,  
42.1920

■ 98.2350, 34.1520,  
30.8560

■ 69.4260, 53.2680,  
47.8600

■ 107.8380, 27.7800,  
25.1880

■ 59.8230, 59.6400,  
53.5280

■ 117.4410, 21.4080,  
19.5200

■ 54.0840, 63.3990,  
56.9910

■ 127.0440, 15.0360,  
13.8520

■ 136.5330, 8.9850,  
7.8730

■ 146.1360, 2.6130,  
2.2050

■ 155.7390, -3.7590,  
-3.4630

■ 165.3420,  
-10.1310, -9.1310

■ 174.9450,  
-16.5030, -14.7990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.3430, 7.6050, 32.8930



88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240



85.8060, 57.1690, 26.7130

# Triad

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



88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240



81.8210, 24.1680, -30.5200



78.2790, -75.7410, -9.5090

# Complementary

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



88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240



115.3680, -40.5240, -36.5240

# 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.



75.6910, -65.6980, -20.8180



88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240



76.2260, -16.6370, -34.4050

# Square

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



88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240



84.9430, 47.7320, -17.0360



70.5440, -52.5830, -32.7350



76.2220, -79.5940, -0.2500



# Rectangle

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



88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240



86.6730, 58.5010, 13.5810



70.5440, -52.5830, -32.7350



77.7260, -72.8060, -13.1420

# Sweetspot

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



88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240



172.3430, 15.6320, 14.0640



77.8010, -5.1880, 38.9720



84.9460, 9.2600, 8.3960



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240



99.4970, 63.6740, 57.5140



83.2740, 55.6110, 21.9070



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



49.8120, 58.1730, 52.5810



3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



# Inverse Universe

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



88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240



99.4970, 63.6740, 57.5140



120.7260, -55.6110, -21.9070



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



49.8120, 58.1730, 52.5810

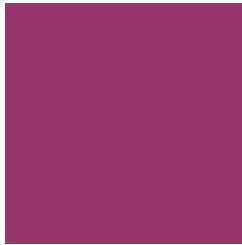


3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

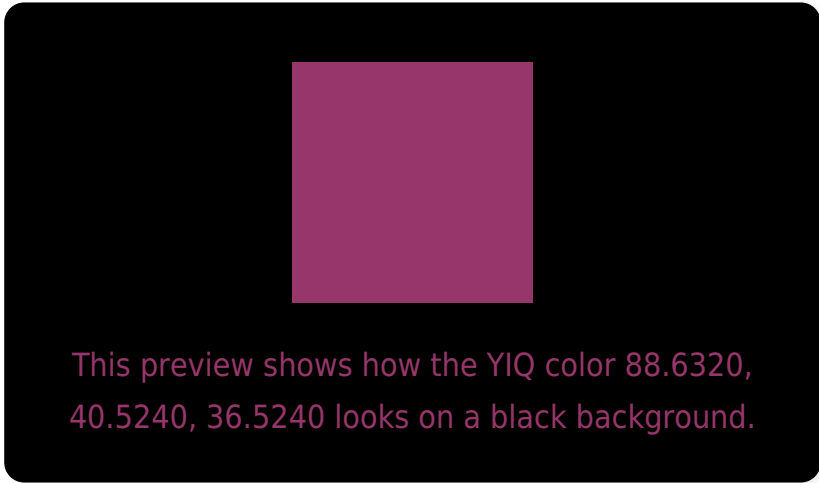
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

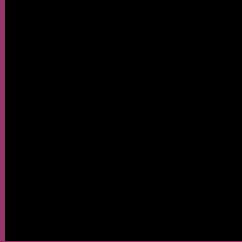
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6320, 40.5240,



# 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

88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240

### Protanopia

90.2000, -20.6340, 10.5180

### Deuteranopia

91.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270



## Tritanopia

88.5720, 48.7800, 19.0520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240

## Protanomaly

89.6160, 1.9220, 20.2420

## Deuteranomaly

90.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650

## Tritanomaly

88.7060, 45.7070, 25.1870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.6310, 14.7610, 13.3290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240 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(150, 54, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 54, 106)  
}
```

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(150, 54, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 54, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240 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(150, 54, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 54, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 54, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 54, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 54, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 54,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 54, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 54,  
106) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor