

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.6420, 8.2010,  
33.1050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	754188
RGB	117, 65, 136
RGB Percent	46%, 25%, 53%
CMY	0.5410, 0.7452, 0.4667
CMYK	0.14, 0.52, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	284°, 35%, 39%
HSV	284°, 52%, 53%
XYZ	13.6745, 9.3404, 24.3726
YIQ	88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

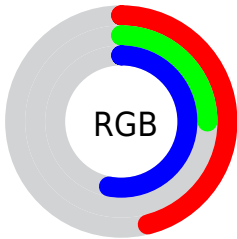
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	117, 65, 136
Decimal	7684488
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.63, 35.14, -30.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 46.652, 318.863
Y <sub>xy</sub>	9.3404, 0.2886, 0.1971
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285874568 (0xFF754188)
YUV	88.6420, 23.3475, 24.8700
Hunter-Lab	30.5621, 26.3831, -25.8890

# Details

The YIQ color **88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **112.3580, -8.2010, -33.1050**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.2940, 9.3010, 35.1970**, and **39.5170, 7.0550, 31.8470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.0560, 6.7350, 26.6310**.

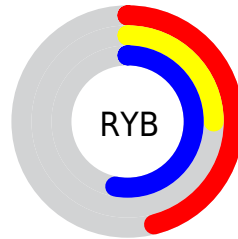
# Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (25%)

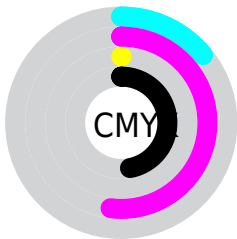
Blue (53%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (53%)

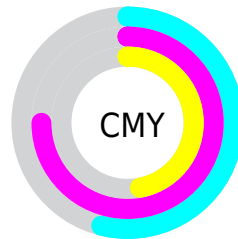


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050 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 88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.6420, 8.2010,  
33.1050

88.6420, 8.2010,  
33.1050

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

63.8160, 7.6510,  
32.0590

140.2940, 9.3010,  
35.1970

39.5170, 7.0550,  
31.8470

167.1200, 9.8510,  
36.2430

19.6260, 5.1300,  
28.1860

194.5330, 10.1260,  
36.7660

10.2410, -1.5160,  
16.4680

219.7800, 16.5000,  
31.3800

2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

236.8030, 8.5250,  
16.2130

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

253.2390, 0.8250,

1.5690

■ 88.6420, 8.2010,  
33.1050

■ 88.6420, 8.2010,  
33.1050

■ 79.2280, 9.6670,  
39.5790

■ 98.0560, 6.7350,  
26.6310

■ 70.7000, 11.4540,  
45.7420

■ 106.5840, 4.9480,  
20.4680

■ 61.2860, 12.9200,  
52.2160

■ 115.9980, 3.4820,  
13.9940

■ 52.7580, 14.7070,  
58.3790

■ 124.8250, 2.2910,  
8.0430

■ 45.4040, 15.9440,  
63.4960

■ 133.9400, 0.2290,  
1.3570

■ 143.3540, -1.2370,  
-5.1170

■ 151.8820, -3.0240,  
-11.2800

■ 161.2960, -4.4900,  
-17.7540

■ 170.1230, -5.6810,  
-23.7050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.5910, -40.4880, 17.9120



88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050



84.6320, 40.5240, 36.5240

# Triad

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



88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050



81.0570, 47.4110, -16.7250



72.8870, -63.3140, -19.9700

# Complementary

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



88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050



112.3580, -8.2010, -33.1050

# 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.



68.4410, -50.7950, -32.0990



88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050



77.9350, 23.8470, -30.2090

# Square

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



88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050



82.5600, 57.0810, 6.2730



71.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180



75.4750, -73.3570, -8.6610



# Rectangle

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



88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050



82.1140, 53.5460, 31.8020



71.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180



71.5190, -59.4620, -23.7020

# Sweetspot

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



88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050



157.1720, 2.9320, 12.9480



84.8340, -28.2910, 11.6210



77.8250, 2.2910, 8.0430



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.



88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050



101.8730, 12.6450, 51.6930



92.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



64.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



44.1650, 15.1190, 61.9270



1.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



# Inverse Universe

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



88.3950, 36.2170, 20.9610



101.6090, 56.5260, 32.8620



108.3870, -24.3400, -32.4680



64.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



43.7570, 68.0330, 39.0810

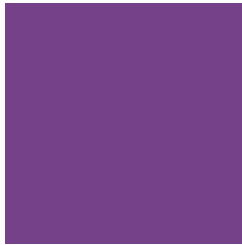


1.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050 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 88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

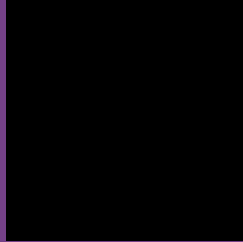
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6420, 8.2010,



# 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

88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050

### Protanopia

83.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100

### Deuteranopia

84.9650, -27.2820, 9.8540



## Tritanopia

87.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050

## Protanomaly

84.9800, -22.4700, 21.7700

## Deuteranomaly

86.0640, -14.0790, 18.3770

## Tritanomaly

88.0810, 13.6140, 17.5980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.6450, 2.9780, 12.1140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050 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(117, 65, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 65, 136)  
}
```

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(117, 65, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 65, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050 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(117, 65, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 65, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 65, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 65, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 65, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 65,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 65, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 65,  
136) }
```

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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