

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530)</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(88.6630, 23.1850,  
80.9530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A11EC9
RGB	161, 30, 201
RGB Percent	63%, 12%, 79%
CMY	0.3682, 0.8825, 0.2118
CMYK	0.20, 0.85, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	286°, 74%, 45%
HSV	286°, 85%, 79%
XYZ	25.7237, 12.7305, 56.3534
YIQ	88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

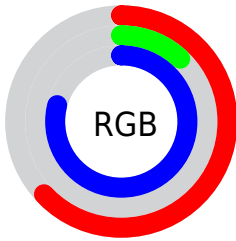
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	161, 30, 201
Decimal	10559177
CIELab	42.35, 71.89, -59.97
CIElCh	42, 93.620, 320.169
Yxy	12.7305, 0.2713, 0.1343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288749257 (0xFFA11EC9)
YUV	88.6630, 55.3821, 63.4395
Hunter-Lab	35.6798, 66.2517, -68.6679

# Details

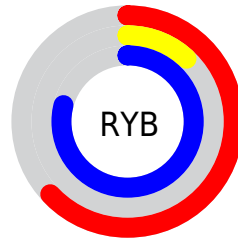
The YIQ color **88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **142.3370, -23.1850, -80.9530**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.6150, 23.1400, 76.2600**, and **47.4410, 14.5220, 67.2420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.4280, 25.7050, 90.3530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.8980, 20.6650, 71.5530**.

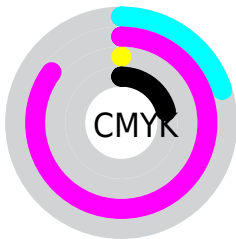
# Distribution



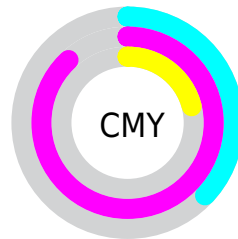
- Red (63%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530 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 88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.6630, 23.1850,  
80.9530

88.6630, 23.1850,  
80.9530

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

59.1900, 23.1390,  
81.7870

150.6150, 23.1400,  
76.2600

47.7400, 15.1180,  
67.4540

176.0210, 33.3200,  
67.9760

35.9910, 6.5010,  
52.9090

194.5390, 28.3250,  
53.8690

24.7690, -2.1620,  
39.1980

211.5620, 20.3500,  
38.7020

10.8560, -16.1890,  
23.5790

228.5850, 12.3750,  
23.5350

7.0050, -15.5910,  
12.7370

245.6080, 4.4000,

3.3230, -7.9790,

8.3680

6.9410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 88.6630, 23.1850,  
80.9530

■ 88.6630, 23.1850,  
80.9530

■ 75.4280, 25.7050,  
90.3530

■ 101.8980, 20.6650,  
71.5530

■ 68.9600, 27.2630,  
95.1590

■ 114.8340, 17.5490,  
61.9410

■ 128.0690, 15.0290,  
52.5410

■ 141.3040, 12.5090,  
43.1410

■ 154.5390, 9.9890,  
33.7410

■ 168.0620, 6.5980,  
23.6060

■ 181.2970, 4.0780,  
14.2060

■ 194.5320, 1.5580,  
4.8060

■ 207.4680, -1.5580,  
-4.8060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.3900, -105.2290, 29.3230



88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530



79.8880, 88.5190, 86.3350

# Triad

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



88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530



94.4130, 61.0280, -15.7080



93.0510, -84.2670, -20.1950

# Complementary

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



88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530



142.3370, -23.1850, -80.9530

# 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.



82.6430, -57.7160, -44.3400



88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530



87.2720, 12.1120, -43.3120

# Square

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



88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530



78.2630, 106.8700, 23.5580



72.2010, -33.8250, -64.3290



100.2160, -105.8200, 1.4760



# Rectangle

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



88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530



76.4660, 109.6580, 72.1700



72.2010, -33.8250, -64.3290



90.0870, -75.9210, -28.2810

# Sweetspot

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



88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530



211.7730, 9.2100, 31.3380



72.9740, -65.8910, 32.2610



101.5300, 5.0400, 18.8000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530



87.6740, 34.9610, 120.8570



95.3790, 61.7910, 75.1270



93.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



55.9570, 22.1770, 77.1930



12.1770, 4.5360, 16.9200



# Inverse Universe

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



85.6890, 89.0760, 48.6920



82.9710, 133.0410, 72.4090



135.6210, -61.7910, -75.1270



92.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



53.0690, 84.9500, 46.3740



11.6760, 18.8880, 10.1200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530 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

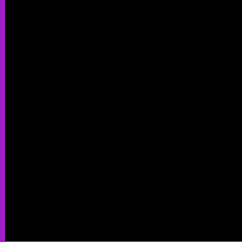
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6630, 23.1850,



# 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

88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530

### Protanopia

80.4230, -92.8010, 13.3350

### Deuteranopia

81.0950, -86.4260, 2.4220



## Tritanopia

101.5210, 35.6220, 15.2220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530



## Protanomaly

83.7480, -50.3950, 37.7730



## Deuteranomaly

83.6850, -46.0840, 31.2280



## Tritanomaly

96.8360, 31.2620, 39.1820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530



## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

89.1210, 8.1100, 29.2460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530 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(161, 30, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 30, 201)  
}
```

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(161, 30, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 30, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530 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(161, 30, 201) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 30, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 30, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 30, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 30, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 30,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.6630, 23.1850, 80.9530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 30, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 30,  
201) }
```

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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