

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100)
contains.

YIQ(88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(88.7040, 41.1620,
58.0100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4288E
RGB	164, 40, 142
RGB Percent	64%, 16%, 56%
CMY	0.3565, 0.8433, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.13, 0.36
HSL	311°, 61%, 40%
HSV	311°, 76%, 64%
XYZ	20.9699, 11.3700, 26.6890
YIQ	88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

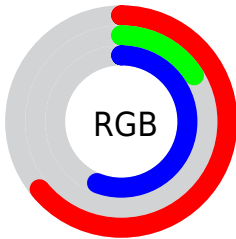
Format	Color
RYB	164, 40, 142
Decimal	10758286
CIELab	40.20, 59.90, -28.28
CIELCh	40, 66.238, 334.730
Yxy	11.3700, 0.3552, 0.1926
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288948366 (0xFFA4288E)
YUV	88.7040, 26.2749, 66.0346
Hunter-Lab	33.7194, 51.9990, -23.3247

Details

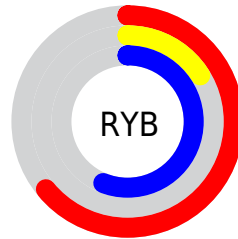
The YIQ color **88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **115.2960, -41.1620, -58.0100**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.2480, 42.4460, 56.7660**, and **42.6660, 35.1570, 51.1970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.9700, 46.5250, 65.4450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.4380, 35.7990, 50.5750**.

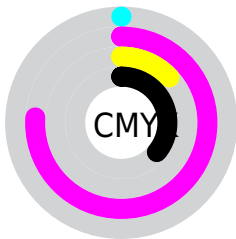
Distribution



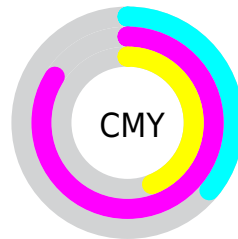
- Red (64%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (36%)





- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100 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 88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 88.7040, 41.1620,
58.0100


 88.7040, 41.1620,
58.0100


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 53.8880, 43.8200,
64.9080


 146.2480, 42.4460,
56.7660


 42.6660, 35.1570,
51.1970

 174.8460, 43.6380,
57.1900


 31.8570, 26.7690,
38.0090

 195.4850, 28.4170,
52.2010

 22.1730, 19.5270,
26.0790

 212.7360, 19.8000,
37.6560

 10.0970, 7.5170,
12.4530

 229.1720, 12.1000,
23.0120

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 246.7820, 3.8500,

7.3220

■ 88.7040, 41.1620,
58.0100

■ 88.7040, 41.1620,
58.0100

■ 78.9700, 46.5250,
65.4450

■ 98.4380, 35.7990,
50.5750

■ 68.6490, 52.1630,
73.4030

■ 108.7590, 30.1610,
42.6170

■ 64.4260, 54.4090,
76.7530

■ 118.4930, 24.7980,
35.1820

■ 128.8140, 19.1600,
27.2240

■ 138.5480, 13.7970,
19.7890

■ 148.2820, 8.4340,
12.3540

■ 158.4890, 3.1170,
4.0850

■ 168.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 178.5440, -7.8840,
-11.3080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.3140, -19.8140, 39.7220



88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100



69.5810, 81.2330, 64.1850

Triad

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



88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100



88.0570, 38.2430, -26.7890



86.4630, -82.2510, -12.6750

Complementary

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



88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100



115.2960, -41.1620, -58.0100

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.



80.3070, -64.9170, -29.4690



88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100



78.0470, -0.4960, -46.0960

Square

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



88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100



88.5870, 69.6460, -6.6900



72.6350, -46.0700, -46.1500



87.7460, -92.7530, 1.4470

Rectangle

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



88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100



77.7930, 85.5470, 41.0590



72.6350, -46.0700, -46.1500



85.1120, -77.0690, -18.4850

Sweetspot

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



88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100



184.2110, 16.3640, 22.8280



60.4150, -27.2880, 43.0160



88.8200, 9.8550, 14.1350



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100



95.6590, 64.5390, 91.4110



81.7500, 60.7430, 39.0390



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



57.0350, 47.9000, 68.0600



7.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810

Inverse Universe

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



88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100



95.6590, 64.5390, 91.4110



122.2500, -60.7430, -39.0390



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



57.0350, 47.9000, 68.0600



7.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

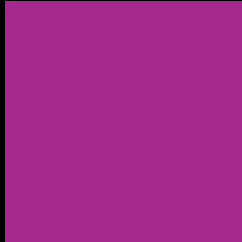
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

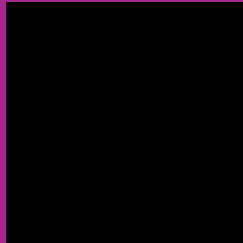
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.7040, 41.1620,

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

88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100

Protanopia

87.5700, -62.3580, 17.7860

Deuteranopia

95.5590, -20.2670, 9.3730



Tritanopia

92.9640, 53.5480, 20.7480

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100



Protanomaly

88.0480, -25.1770, 32.2870



Deuteranomaly

93.1310, 2.1500, 27.1260



Tritanomaly

91.6560, 49.1440, 34.4880

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100



Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

88.6730, 14.9430, 21.0470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100 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(164, 40, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 40, 142)  
}
```

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(164, 40, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 40, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100 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(164, 40, 142) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 40, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 40, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 40, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 40, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 40,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.7040, 41.1620, 58.0100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 40, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164, 40,  
142) }
```

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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