

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.8500, 27.5060,
19.1380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F455B
RGB	127, 69, 91
RGB Percent	50%, 27%, 36%
CMY	0.5018, 0.7295, 0.6430
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.28, 0.50
HSL	337°, 30%, 38%
HSV	337°, 46%, 50%
XYZ	12.7741, 9.5240, 11.0679
YIQ	88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

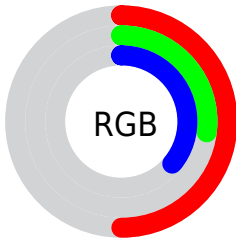
Format	Color
R_{YB}	127, 69, 91
Decimal	8340827
CIE Lab	36.97, 27.78, -2.00
CIE LCh	37, 27.850, 355.872
Yxy	9.5240, 0.3828, 0.2854
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286530907 (0xFF7F455B)
YUV	88.8500, 1.0600, 33.4576
Hunter-Lab	30.8610, 19.8790, 0.3391

Details

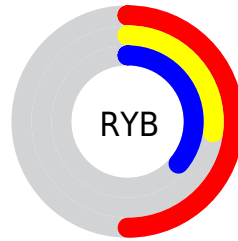
The YIQ color **88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **107.1500, -27.5060, -19.1380**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.0460, 29.8900, 19.9860**, and **40.7680, 24.8010, 18.6010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.3070, 33.6490, 23.4490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270**.

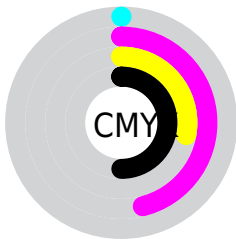
Distribution



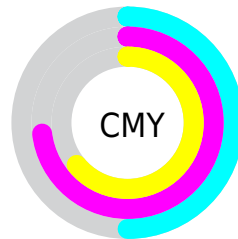
- Red (50%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380 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 88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.8500, 27.5060,
19.1380

■ 88.8500, 27.5060,
19.1380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.3660, 25.9930,
19.0250

■ 140.0460, 29.8900,
19.9860

■ 40.7680, 24.8010,
18.6010

■ 166.9430, 31.6780,
20.6220

■ 18.0990, 22.3710,
18.5870

■ 194.3560, 31.9530,
21.1450

■ 8.4860, 16.3670,
6.2470

■ 218.4800, 25.6720,
19.3360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 238.1080, 8.9840,
13.4000

■ 88.8500, 27.5060,
19.1380

■ 88.8500, 27.5060,
19.1380

■ 80.3070, 33.6490,
23.4490

■ 97.3930, 21.3630,
14.8270

■ 72.3510, 39.5170,
27.2370

■ 105.3490, 15.4950,
11.0390

■ 63.8080, 45.6600,
31.5480

■ 113.8920, 9.3520,
6.7280

■ 55.3790, 51.4820,
36.1700

■ 122.4350, 3.2090,
2.4170

■ 46.8360, 57.6250,
40.4810

■ 130.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 43.4450, 60.2840,
41.8520

■ 138.8200, -8.4810,
-5.9930

■ 147.3630,
-14.6240, -10.3040

■ 155.9060,

-20.7670, -14.6150

■ 163.8620,
-26.6350, -18.4030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.6940, 10.4500, 19.8740



88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380



87.5270, 35.4850, 12.1970

Triad

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



88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380



83.3530, 8.5310, -16.9490



70.4880, -66.2040, -11.6440

Complementary

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



88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380



107.1500, -27.5060, -19.1380

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.



69.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880



88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380



79.4520, -13.7970, -19.7890

Square

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



88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380



85.7790, 25.1270, -9.3450



70.8750, -45.8450, -22.6850



80.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870

Rectangle

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



88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380



87.1970, 36.1740, 5.2140



70.8750, -45.8450, -22.6850



70.5050, -64.8740, -13.7220

Sweetspot

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



88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380



150.7890, 11.1400, 7.3640



86.3760, 2.8380, 25.6700



74.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380



106.0850, 43.3220, 29.8660



90.4510, 32.6430, 8.6350



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



43.7440, 60.8800, 42.0640



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380



106.0850, 43.3220, 29.8660



105.5490, -32.6430, -8.6350



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



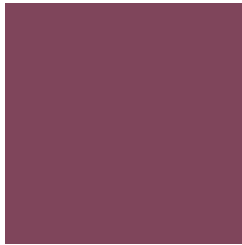
43.7440, 60.8800, 42.0640



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

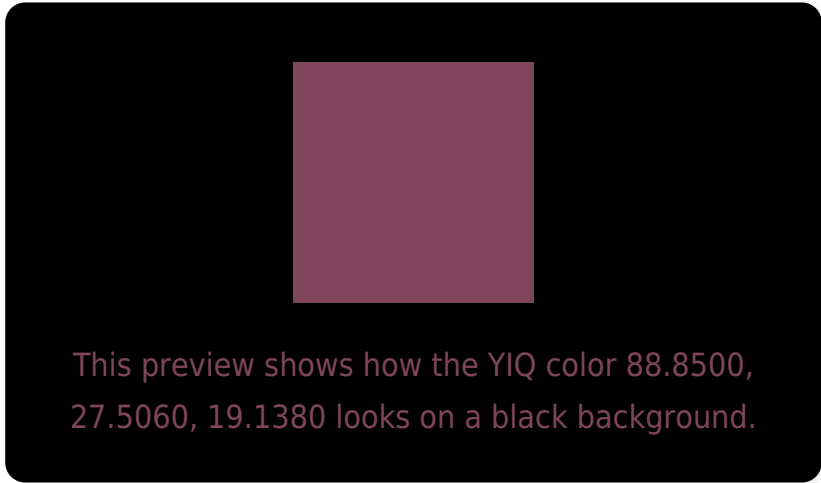
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380.

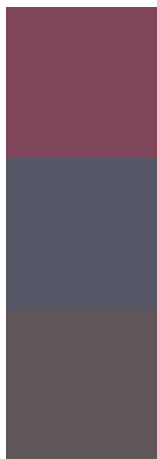


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.8500, 27.5060,

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

88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380

Protanopia

88.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Deuteranopia

88.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



Tritanopia

88.7160, 30.5790, 13.0030

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380

Protanomaly

88.0320, 6.1420, 9.8380

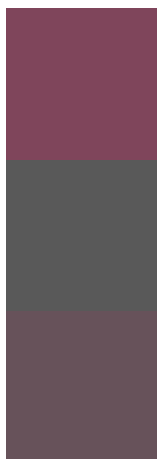
Deuteranomaly

88.5120, 13.4780, 9.0460

Tritanomaly

88.6990, 29.2490, 15.0810

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380 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(127, 69, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 69, 91)  
}
```

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(127, 69, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 69, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380 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(127, 69, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 69, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 69, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 69, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 69, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 69,  
91) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 69, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 69,  
91) }
```

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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