

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.8630, 44.9680,
55.1120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A62985
RGB	166, 41, 133
RGB Percent	65%, 16%, 52%
CMY	0.3487, 0.8394, 0.4783
CMYK	0.00, 0.75, 0.20, 0.35
HSL	316°, 60%, 41%
HSV	316°, 75%, 65%
XYZ	20.7715, 11.3932, 23.3045
YIQ	88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

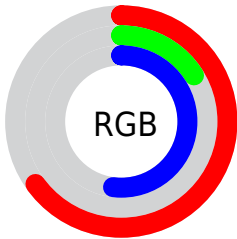
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 41, 133
Decimal	10889605
CIE _{Lab}	40.24, 58.78, -22.68
CIE _{LCh}	40, 63.002, 338.903
Yxy	11.3932, 0.3745, 0.2054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289079685 (0xFFA62985)
YUV	88.8630, 21.7595, 67.6491
Hunter-Lab	33.7539, 50.7763, -17.3076

Details

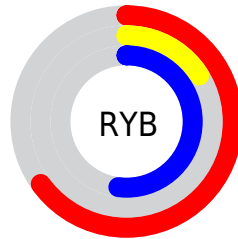
The YIQ color **88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **118.1370, -44.9680, -55.1120**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.2930, 46.5730, 53.5570**, and **42.3520, 38.9170, 49.1330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.2980, 39.0090, 47.4650**.

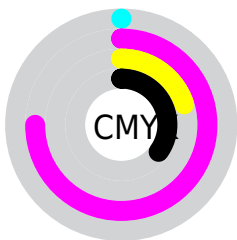
Distribution



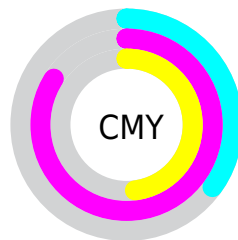
- Red (65%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120 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 88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.8630, 44.9680,
55.1120

88.8630, 44.9680,
55.1120

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

53.5740, 47.5800,
62.8440

146.2930, 46.5730,
53.5570

42.3520, 38.9170,
49.1330

174.8910, 47.7650,
53.9810

31.6570, 30.2080,
36.2560

194.9320, 31.3520,
48.5680

21.9730, 22.9660,
24.3260

212.7360, 19.8000,
37.6560

9.6690, 11.5980,
10.0780

229.7590, 11.8250,
22.4890

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.7820, 3.8500,

7.3220

■ 88.8630, 44.9680,
55.1120

■ 88.8630, 44.9680,
55.1120

■ 78.4280, 50.9270,
62.7590

■ 99.2980, 39.0090,
47.4650

■ 68.4660, 56.9320,
69.5720

■ 109.2600, 33.0040,
40.6520

■ 63.5420, 59.7740,
73.1340

■ 119.6950, 27.0450,
33.0050

■ 129.6570, 21.0400,
26.1920

■ 140.0920, 15.0810,
18.5450

■ 150.5270, 9.1220,
10.8980

■ 160.4890, 3.1170,
4.0850

■ 170.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

■ 180.8860, -8.8470,
-10.3750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.7020, -9.2230, 40.5130



88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120



78.4520, 76.7420, 51.9580

Triad

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



88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120



88.0240, 33.8420, -29.6300



86.2180, -82.9390, -11.2190

Complementary

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



88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120



118.1370, -44.9680, -55.1120

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.



81.1050, -67.1640, -27.2920



88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120



76.5410, -4.9430, -48.1030

Square

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



88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120



88.8420, 64.3740, -10.2660



73.7750, -49.2800, -43.0400



86.4580, -91.8820, 2.1820

Rectangle

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



88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120



82.8860, 80.5510, 32.4790



73.7750, -49.2800, -43.0400



85.0950, -78.3990, -16.4070

Sweetspot

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



88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120



186.1680, 17.9230, 22.1070



64.5190, -21.6490, 45.4470



90.8910, 11.0930, 13.7250



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120



96.6070, 70.3170, 85.8130



81.9090, 64.5490, 36.1410



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



56.6780, 53.2190, 65.2750



7.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050

Inverse Universe

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



88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120



96.6070, 70.3170, 85.8130



125.0910, -64.5490, -36.1410



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



56.6780, 53.2190, 65.2750



7.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

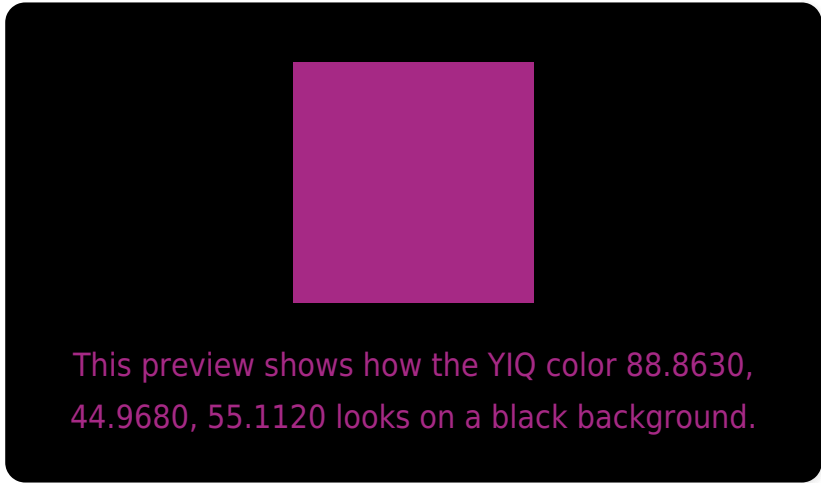
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

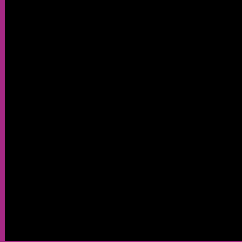
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.8630, 44.9680,

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

88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120

Protanopia

90.9860, -48.9700, 17.4460

Deuteranopia

96.1530, -13.2520, 8.8920



Tritanopia

92.4590, 56.5280, 21.8080

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120

Protanomaly

90.0830, -15.0900, 31.1980

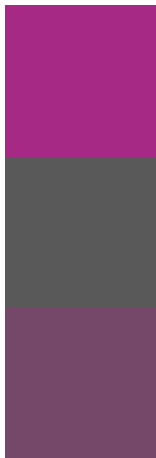
Deuteranomaly

93.7140, 7.6980, 25.6980

Tritanomaly

91.0970, 52.2160, 33.8800

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.2170, 16.2270, 19.8030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120 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(166, 41, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 41, 133)  
}
```

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(166, 41, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 41, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120 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(166, 41, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 41, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 41, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 41, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 41, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 41,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 41, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 41,  
133) }
```

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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