

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.6280, 10.8160,  
24.2560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	744878
RGB	116, 72, 120
RGB Percent	45%, 28%, 47%
CMY	0.5450, 0.7177, 0.5294
CMYK	0.03, 0.40, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	295°, 25%, 38%
HSV	295°, 40%, 47%
XYZ	12.9135, 9.7038, 18.9622
YIQ	90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

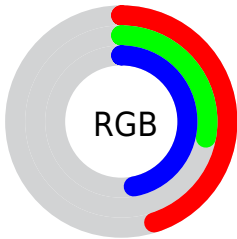
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	116, 72, 120
Decimal	7620728
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.31, 27.28, -19.78
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 33.695, 324.050
Yxy	9.7038, 0.3106, 0.2334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285810808 (0xFF744878)
YUV	90.6280, 14.4804, 22.2512
Hunter-Lab	31.1509, 19.4820, -14.2853

# Details

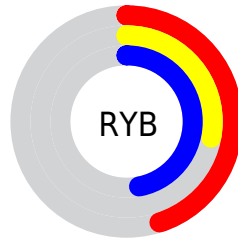
The YIQ color **90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **101.3720, -10.8160, -24.2560**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.7530, 11.9620, 25.5140**, and **43.0900, 9.3950, 22.4750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2850, 13.5200, 30.3200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.9710, 8.1120, 18.1920**.

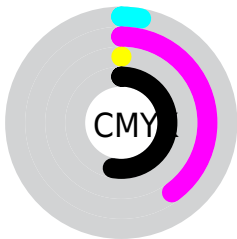
# Distribution



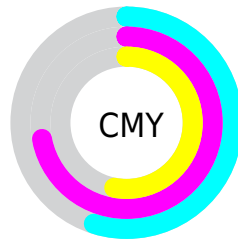
- Red (45%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560 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 90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.6280, 10.8160,  
24.2560

90.6280, 10.8160,  
24.2560

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

66.8020, 10.2660,  
23.2100

141.7530, 11.9620,  
25.5140

43.0900, 9.3950,  
22.4750

168.5790, 12.5120,  
26.5600

20.2040, 9.0740,  
22.7860

195.4050, 13.0620,  
27.6060

9.1720, 2.9320,  
12.9480

223.5900, 13.9790,  
27.5070

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

240.3250, 6.8750,  
13.0750

90.6280, 10.8160,  
24.2560

90.6280, 10.8160,  
24.2560

83.2850, 13.5200,  
30.3200

97.9710, 8.1120,  
18.1920

75.9420, 16.2240,  
36.3840

105.3140, 5.4080,  
12.1280

68.5990, 18.9280,  
42.4480

112.6570, 2.7040,  
6.0640

61.2560, 21.6320,  
48.5120

120.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

53.9130, 24.3360,  
54.5760

127.3430, -2.7040,  
-6.0640


46.5700, 27.0400,  
60.6400

134.6860, -5.4080,  
-12.1280

142.0290, -8.1120,  
-18.1920

149.3720,

-10.8160, -24.2560

 156.7150,  
-13.5200, -30.3200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.5580, -18.5260, 16.3700



90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560



89.2360, 32.4110, 23.8590

# Triad

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



90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560



85.2480, 30.9960, -11.0840



71.7130, -62.7640, -18.9240

# Complementary

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



90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560



101.3720, -10.8160, -24.2560

# 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.



68.5210, -53.7760, -27.6320



90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560



83.2130, 11.7410, -20.0590

# Square

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



90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560



86.7260, 41.8140, 2.1180



78.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730



72.4600, -69.0010, -10.5130



# Rectangle

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



90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560



88.3800, 40.5730, 19.1090



78.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730



70.6870, -59.8750, -21.7230

# Sweetspot

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



90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560



144.2490, 4.0330, 9.5130



79.8200, -16.5080, 12.8360



72.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560



109.8820, 16.4530, 37.7410



89.5440, 19.6200, 18.8840



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



48.6350, 28.4150, 63.2550



98.0960, 57.3800, 127.5560



# Inverse Universe

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



86.8080, 27.3240, 11.4200



104.1090, 42.7740, 17.7660



102.4560, -19.6200, -18.8840



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.5150, 71.2900, 29.6100

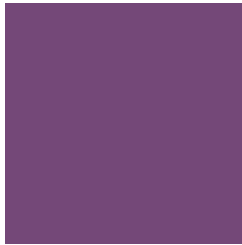


77.7420, 143.4510, 59.9550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

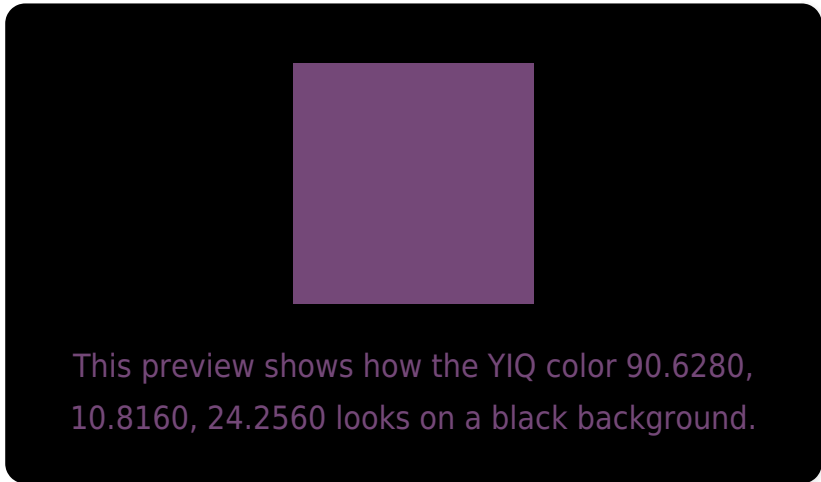
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

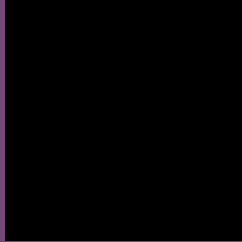
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6280, 10.8160,



# 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

90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560

### Protanopia

87.9440, -22.7890, 11.0270

### Deuteranopia

88.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580



## Tritanopia

89.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560

## Protanomaly

89.3370, -10.5940, 15.7900

## Deuteranomaly

89.6920, -4.4040, 13.7400

## Tritanomaly

89.5710, 14.9900, 14.6860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.8360, 3.7580, 8.9900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560 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(116, 72, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 72, 120)  
}
```

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(116, 72, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 72, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560 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(116, 72, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 72, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 72, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 72, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 72, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 72,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 72, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 72,  
120) }
```

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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