

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.8930, 8.7520,
28.6240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	754682
RGB	117, 70, 130
RGB Percent	46%, 27%, 51%
CMY	0.5410, 0.7256, 0.4902
CMYK	0.10, 0.46, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	287°, 30%, 39%
HSV	287°, 46%, 51%
XYZ	13.5592, 9.7740, 22.2900
YIQ	90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

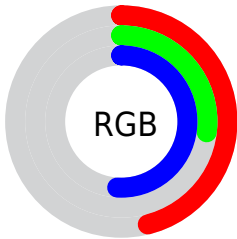
Format	Color
R_{YB}	117, 70, 130
Decimal	7685762
CIE _{Lab}	37.43, 30.94, -25.75
CIE _{LCh}	37, 40.250, 320.235
Yxy	9.7740, 0.2972, 0.2142
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285875842 (0xFF754682)
YUV	90.8930, 19.2798, 22.8958
Hunter-Lab	31.2635, 22.7059, -20.3877

Details

The YIQ color **90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **109.1070, -8.7520, -28.6240**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.1320, 9.5770, 30.1930**, and **42.6540, 7.9270, 27.0550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.3650, 10.5390, 34.7870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.4210, 6.9650, 22.4610**.

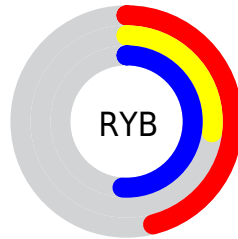
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (27%)

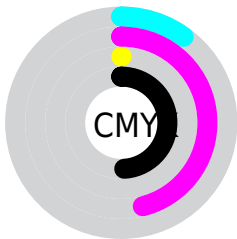
Blue (51%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (51%)

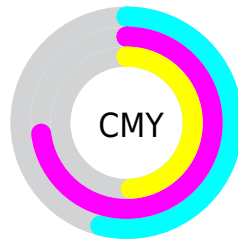


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240 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 90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.8930, 8.7520,
28.6240

■ 90.8930, 8.7520,
28.6240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.4800, 8.4770,
28.1010

■ 142.1320, 9.5770,
30.1930

■ 42.6540, 7.9270,
27.0550

■ 168.9580, 10.1270,
31.2390

■ 19.3550, 7.3310,
26.8430

■ 196.3710, 10.4020,
31.7620

■ 10.5680, 1.8770,
15.5490

■ 222.7150, 15.1250,
28.7650

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 239.7380, 7.1500,
13.5980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

90.8930, 8.7520,
28.6240

90.8930, 8.7520,
28.6240

82.3650, 10.5390,
34.7870

99.4210, 6.9650,
22.4610

73.8370, 12.3260,
40.9500

107.9490, 5.1780,
16.2980

65.6080, 14.7090,
47.3250

116.1780, 2.7950,
9.9230

57.0800, 16.4960,
53.4880

124.7060, 1.0080,
3.7600

48.5520, 18.2830,
59.6510

133.2340, -0.7790,
-2.4030

45.3180, 19.0620,
62.0540

141.7620, -2.5660,
-8.5660

150.2900, -4.3530,
-14.7290

158.5190, -6.7360,

-21.1040

■ 167.0470, -8.5230,
-27.2670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350



90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240



88.4910, 36.3070, 30.3470

Triad

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



90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240



84.9730, 39.0200, -13.3320



73.5880, -63.9100, -20.1820

Complementary

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



90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240



109.1070, -8.7520, -28.6240

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.



69.1250, -52.7210, -30.2330



90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240



82.1010, 17.7480, -24.3000

Square

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



90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240



86.2000, 49.2870, 4.3510



76.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880



74.9050, -71.7520, -10.2160

Rectangle

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



90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240



86.8910, 46.6240, 25.0880



76.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880



72.3340, -60.3790, -23.6030

Sweetspot

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



90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240



153.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690



84.4710, -22.8350, 11.8610



74.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860



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.



90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240



108.0160, 13.3800, 43.8760



92.8420, 21.9570, 26.0930



59.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



44.4920, 18.5120, 61.0080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



89.4220, 31.5870, 16.7630



105.7880, 48.4120, 25.7240



107.1580, -21.9570, -26.0930



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



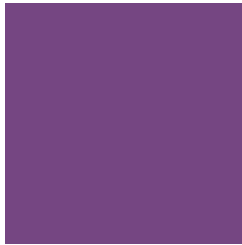
41.4640, 67.3000, 35.8440



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

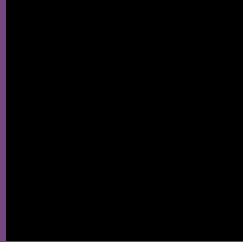
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8930, 8.7520,

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

90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240

Protanopia

87.2190, -30.8130, 13.2750

Deuteranopia

88.2600, -20.8630, 9.1610



Tritanopia

89.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240

Protanomaly

88.8080, -16.2340, 18.8860

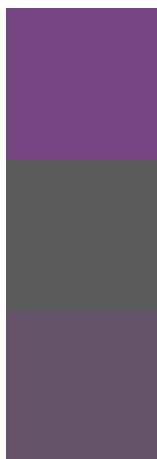
Deuteranomaly

89.0490, -9.7230, 16.5250

Tritanomaly

90.0270, 13.7060, 15.9300

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.5910, 3.0700, 10.4460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240 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(117, 70, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 70, 130)  
}
```

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(117, 70, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 70, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240 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(117, 70, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 70, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 70, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 70, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 70, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 70,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.8930, 8.7520, 28.6240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 70, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 70,  
130) }
```

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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