

# Converting Colors

YIQ(75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(75.9890, 52.4000,  
30.5440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	912A46
RGB	145, 42, 70
RGB Percent	57%, 16%, 27%
CMY	0.4311, 0.8354, 0.7253
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.52, 0.43
HSL	344°, 55%, 37%
HSV	344°, 71%, 57%
XYZ	13.6223, 8.1215, 6.6518
YIQ	75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

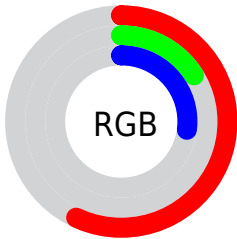
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 42, 70
Decimal	9513542
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.23, 45.13, 7.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 45.810, 9.857
Yxy	8.1215, 0.4797, 0.2860
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287703622 (0xFF912A46)
YUV	75.9890, -2.9526, 60.5226
Hunter-Lab	28.4982, 35.4519, 6.1097

# Details

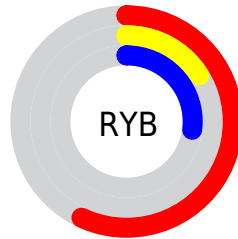
The YIQ color **75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **111.0110, -52.4000, -30.5440**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.9140, 56.9850, 30.0490**, and **29.6890, 44.3770, 27.2650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.9300, 60.0560, 34.9680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.4610, 45.0190, 26.6430**.

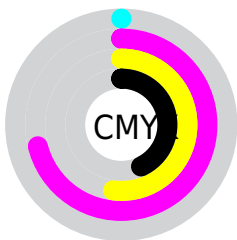
# Distribution



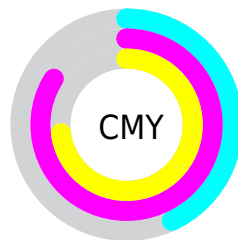
- Red (57%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (43%)




- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (73%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440 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 75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 75.9890, 52.4000,  
30.5440


 75.9890, 52.4000,  
30.5440


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 45.7380, 51.8490,  
35.0250


 129.9140, 56.9850,  
30.0490


 29.6890, 44.3770,  
27.2650

 157.6970, 59.0940,  
30.3740


 18.8370, 37.5480,  
13.3560

 183.0880, 56.4350,  
29.0030

 10.2800, 19.9430,  
7.5190

 202.0150, 40.3430,  
23.2790

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 221.6430, 23.6550,  
17.3430

 241.9720, 6.3710,

11.1950

■ 75.9890, 52.4000,  
30.5440

■ 75.9890, 52.4000,  
30.5440

■ 65.9300, 60.0560,  
34.9680

■ 85.4610, 45.0190,  
26.6430

■ 56.5720, 67.1160,  
39.1800

■ 95.4060, 37.6840,  
21.9080

■ 47.9150, 73.5800,  
43.1800

■ 104.8780, 30.3030,  
18.0070

■ 114.8230, 22.9680,  
13.2720

■ 124.2950, 15.5870,  
9.3710

■ 134.2400, 8.2520,  
4.6360

■ 144.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 153.6570, -6.4640,  
-4.0000

■ 163.7160,  
-14.1200, -8.4240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.0270, 32.0420, 36.0580



75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440



76.3630, 56.4380, 12.4220

# Triad

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



75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440



69.1090, -3.0660, -32.5540



70.4030, -72.8540, -1.2540

# Complementary

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



75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440



111.0110, -52.4000, -30.5440

# 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.



70.7160, -66.8460, -11.0220



75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440



62.5080, -43.7340, -33.4140

# Square

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



75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440



74.7340, 29.0270, -24.9650



67.4270, -56.2070, -22.1190



64.9890, -71.3880, 5.2200



# Rectangle

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



75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440



76.4250, 52.7270, -2.9290



67.4270, -56.2070, -22.1190



70.8930, -71.4780, -4.1660

# Sweetspot

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



75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440



162.2140, 20.3090, 11.9010



75.8680, 11.0410, 47.7210



78.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440



81.1550, 81.8320, 47.8160



85.7110, 55.3380, 10.3300



66.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



44.5830, 68.5830, 40.1270



2.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



# Inverse Universe

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



75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440



81.1550, 81.8320, 47.8160



101.2890, -55.3380, -10.3300



66.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



44.5830, 68.5830, 40.1270

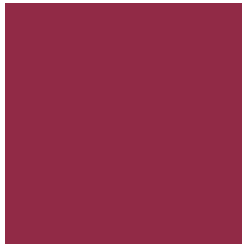


2.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

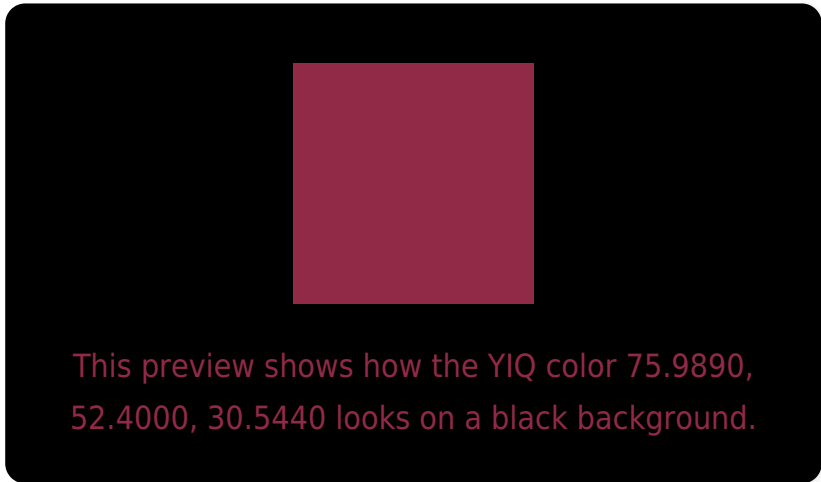
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

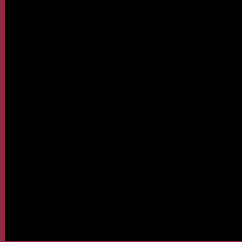
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440.



# 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

75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440

### Protanopia

81.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

### Deuteranopia

81.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



## Tritanopia

75.6440, 57.4450, 21.7090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440

## Protanomaly

79.8870, 16.9160, 12.8200

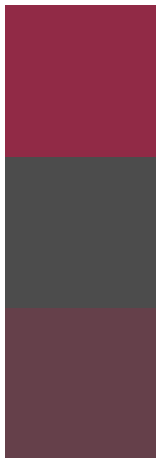
## Deuteranomaly

79.5800, 27.9660, 10.7980

## Tritanomaly

75.9690, 55.1520, 24.7200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

76.2030, 18.8420, 10.9540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440 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(145, 42, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 42, 70)  
}
```

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(145, 42, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 42, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440 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(145, 42, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 42, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(145, 42, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 42, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 42, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 42,  
70) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 42, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 42,  
70) }
```

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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