

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190)
contains.

YIQ(87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(87.2060, 50.2910,
30.2190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A3653
RGB	154, 54, 83
RGB Percent	60%, 21%, 33%
CMY	0.3958, 0.7884, 0.6743
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.46, 0.40
HSL	343°, 48%, 41%
HSV	343°, 65%, 60%
XYZ	16.2191, 10.1361, 9.2944
YIQ	87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

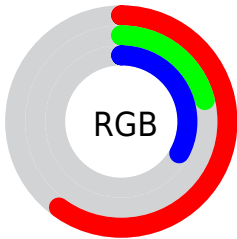
Format	Color
R_{YB}	154, 54, 83
Decimal	10106451
CIE Lab	38.09, 44.20, 5.19
CIE LCh	38, 44.508, 6.696
Yxy	10.1361, 0.4550, 0.2843
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288296531 (0xFF9A3653)
YUV	87.2060, -2.0736, 58.5783
Hunter-Lab	31.8372, 35.2198, 4.9773

Details

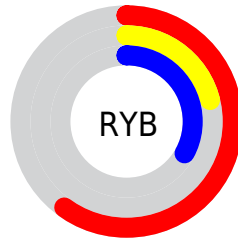
The YIQ color **87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **120.7940, -50.2910, -30.2190**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.6580, 54.8300, 30.5580**, and **33.7480, 45.8890, 32.9050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.1470, 57.9470, 34.6430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.2650, 42.6350, 25.7950**.

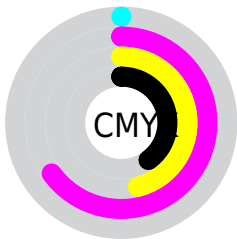
Distribution



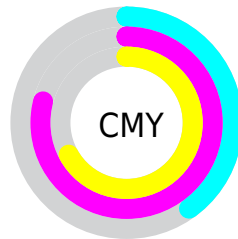
- Red (60%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (40%)





- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190 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 87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 87.2060, 50.2910,
30.2190


 87.2060, 50.2910,
30.2190


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 59.7760, 48.6860,
31.7740


 140.6580, 54.8300,
30.5580


 33.7480, 45.8890,
32.9050

 168.4410, 56.9390,
30.8830


 23.2810, 36.5380,
20.6500

 191.2550, 48.5950,
27.9150

 14.2810, 27.3700,
10.5860

 210.8830, 31.9070,
21.9790

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 230.5110, 15.2190,
16.0430

 249.1300, 2.7500,

5.2300

■ 87.2060, 50.2910,
30.2190

■ 87.2060, 50.2910,
30.2190

■ 77.1470, 57.9470,
34.6430

■ 97.2650, 42.6350,
25.7950

■ 66.5010, 65.8780,
39.5900

■ 107.9110, 34.7040,
20.8480

■ 56.4420, 73.5340,
44.0140

■ 117.9700, 27.0480,
16.4240

■ 51.1760, 77.3390,
46.6430

■ 128.6160, 19.1170,
11.4770

■ 138.6750, 11.4610,
7.0530

■ 148.7340, 3.8050,
2.6290

■ 159.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 169.3250,
-11.4610, -7.0530

■ 179.9710,
-19.3920, -12.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.9340, 27.8700, 34.5740



87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190



86.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010

Triad

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



87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190



80.2020, 1.1060, -31.0700



77.0710, -77.8510, -4.3070

Complementary

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



87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190



120.7940, -50.2910, -30.2190

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.



77.2700, -71.5220, -14.3860



87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190



68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550

Square

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



87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190



83.7730, 33.2910, -25.1490



73.8670, -60.5620, -25.7940



73.2660, -73.7260, 3.5380

Rectangle

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



87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190



86.7180, 53.4600, 0.3080



73.8670, -60.5620, -25.7940



77.4470, -76.1540, -7.5300

Sweetspot

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



87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190



175.6160, 19.1170, 11.4770



86.3300, 9.6200, 45.9400



86.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190



96.1870, 78.8060, 47.5900



95.6400, 54.1000, 10.7400



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



46.5340, 70.2790, 42.4310



4.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Inverse Universe

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



87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190



96.1870, 78.8060, 47.5900



112.3600, -54.1000, -10.7400



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



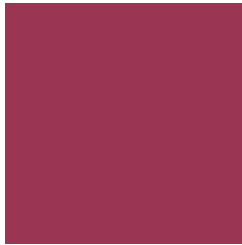
46.5340, 70.2790, 42.4310



4.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

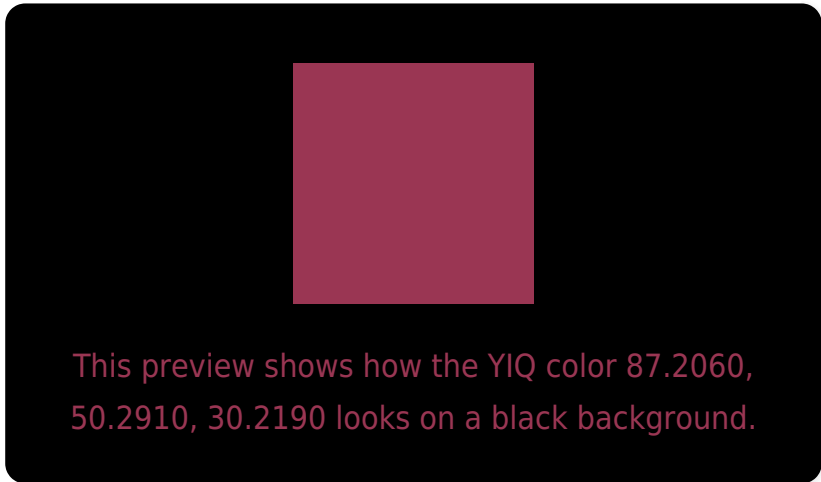
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

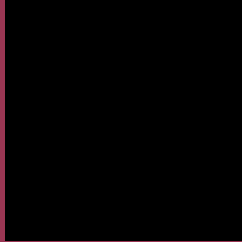
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2060, 50.2910,

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

87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190

Protanopia

90.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

Deuteranopia

91.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050



Tritanopia

86.8610, 55.3360, 21.3840

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190

Protanomaly

89.6310, 14.7610, 13.3290

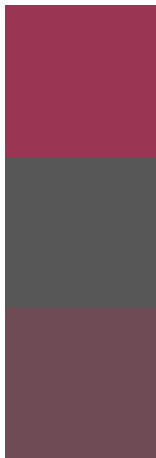
Deuteranomaly

89.6230, 26.4070, 11.5190

Tritanomaly

87.1860, 53.0430, 24.3950

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.0180, 17.9250, 11.0530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190 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(154, 54, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 54, 83)  
}
```

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(154, 54, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 54, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190 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(154, 54, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 54, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 54, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 54, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 54, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 54,  
83) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2060, 50.2910, 30.2190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 54, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154, 54,  
83) }
```

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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