

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.2950, 69.4540,  
40.8620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B32A50
RGB	179, 42, 80
RGB Percent	70%, 16%, 31%
CMY	0.2977, 0.8355, 0.6860
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.55, 0.30
HSL	343°, 62%, 43%
HSV	343°, 77%, 70%
XYZ	20.8872, 11.8263, 8.7834
YIQ	87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

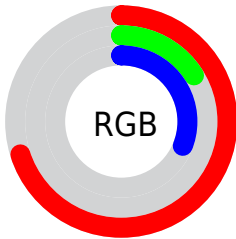
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	179, 42, 80
Decimal	11741776
CIE Lab	40.94, 56.30, 11.75
CIE LCh	41, 57.518, 11.791
Yxy	11.8263, 0.5033, 0.2850
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289931856 (0xFFB32A50)
YUV	87.2950, -3.5964, 80.4253
Hunter-Lab	34.3894, 48.2349, 8.9293

# Details

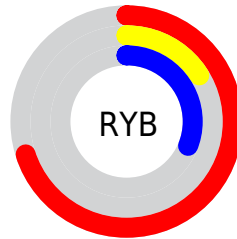
The YIQ color **87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. A complement of this color would be **133.7050, -69.4540, -40.8620**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.1660, 74.1310, 38.6990**, and **39.9840, 59.9640, 36.6360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.2470, 78.5770, 46.2330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.3430, 60.3310, 35.4910**.

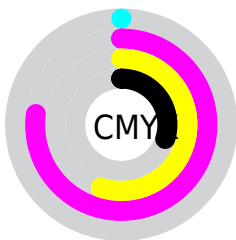
# Distribution



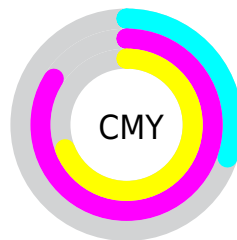
- Red (70%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620 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 87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.2950, 69.4540,  
40.8620

87.2950, 69.4540,  
40.8620

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

51.0490, 70.5070,  
49.3150

145.1660, 74.1310,  
38.6990

39.9840, 59.9640,  
36.6360

169.0510, 67.0250,  
35.3210

28.9190, 49.4210,  
23.9570

188.5650, 50.6580,  
29.0740

19.3640, 37.5020,  
14.1900

208.0790, 34.2910,  
22.8270

9.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

228.2940, 17.3280,  
16.3680

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

247.3690, 3.5750,

6.7990

■ 87.2950, 69.4540,  
40.8620

■ 87.2950, 69.4540,  
40.8620

■ 75.2470, 78.5770,  
46.2330

■ 99.3430, 60.3310,  
35.4910

■ 63.1990, 87.7000,  
51.6040

■ 111.3910, 51.2080,  
30.1200

■ 59.2210, 90.6340,  
53.4980

■ 123.4390, 42.0850,  
24.7490

■ 135.4870, 32.9620,  
19.3780

■ 146.9480, 24.1140,  
14.5300

■ 158.9960, 14.9910,  
9.1590

■ 171.0440, 5.8680,  
3.7880

■ 183.0920, -3.2550,  
-1.5830

■ 195.0260,  
-12.0570, -7.2650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.1630, 43.8230, 48.3270



87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620



90.3280, 72.7140, 14.8100

# Triad

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



87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620



79.2080, -8.1990, -44.1590



85.8880, -90.2770, 0.6270

# Complementary

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



87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620



133.7050, -69.4540, -40.8620

# 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.



86.2180, -82.9390, -11.2190



87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620



75.5020, -52.7650, -40.4530

# Square

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



87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620



88.6000, 32.1000, -31.1000



81.6750, -68.7690, -25.7370



78.0120, -87.3900, 8.8820



# Rectangle

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



87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620



89.7610, 69.0960, -7.7360



81.6750, -68.7690, -25.7370



86.8510, -88.8550, -3.1190

# Sweetspot

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



87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620



196.5570, 26.7730, 15.9010



86.9200, 14.4310, 63.3830



95.0070, 16.4580, 10.1060



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620



89.4130, 108.0090, 63.5050



100.5730, 73.4020, 13.3540



83.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



50.6490, 77.3850, 45.8090



8.5720, 13.2490, 7.6890



# Inverse Universe

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



87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620



89.4130, 108.0090, 63.5050



120.4270, -73.4020, -13.3540



83.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



50.6490, 77.3850, 45.8090



8.5720, 13.2490, 7.6890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

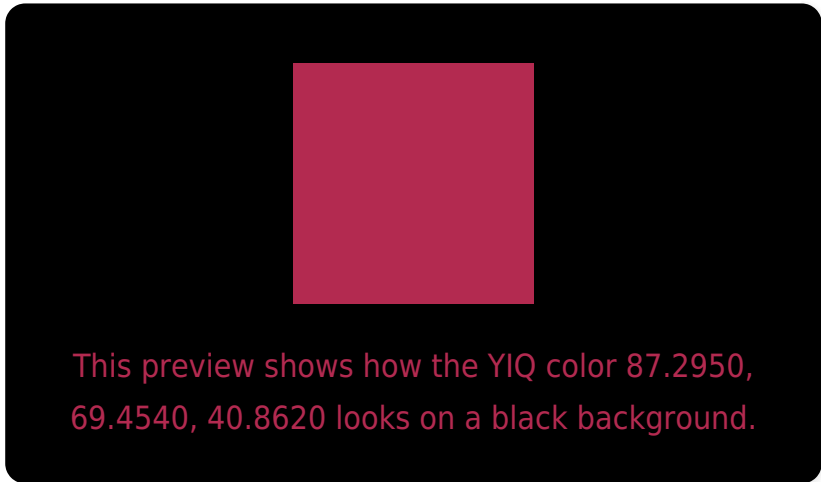
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

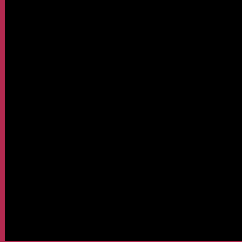
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2950, 69.4540,



# 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

87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620

### Protanopia

97.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

### Deuteranopia

97.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790



## Tritanopia

87.7990, 76.2420, 27.9700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620

## Protanomaly

93.9310, 22.7840, 16.6080

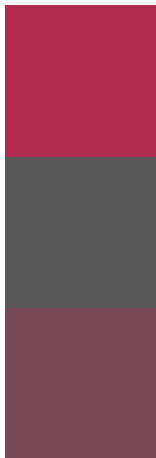
## Deuteranomaly

93.9510, 37.2270, 13.6670

## Tritanomaly

87.2920, 73.5360, 32.9600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.1330, 25.0310, 14.4310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620 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(179, 42, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 42, 80)  
}
```

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(179, 42, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 42, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620 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(179, 42, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 42, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 42, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 42, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 42, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 42,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2950, 69.4540, 40.8620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 42, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179, 42,  
80) }
```

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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