

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.9690, 37.9570,  
33.4850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	913867
RGB	145, 56, 103
RGB Percent	57%, 22%, 40%
CMY	0.4311, 0.7805, 0.5960
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.29, 0.43
HSL	328°, 44%, 39%
HSV	328°, 61%, 57%
XYZ	15.5499, 9.8299, 13.9174
YIQ	87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

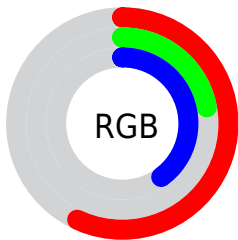
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 56, 103
Decimal	9517159
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.54, 42.71, -8.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 43.534, 348.816
Yxy	9.8299, 0.3957, 0.2501
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287707239 (0xFF913867)
YUV	87.9690, 7.4103, 50.0162
Hunter-Lab	31.3527, 33.6629, -4.3719

# Details

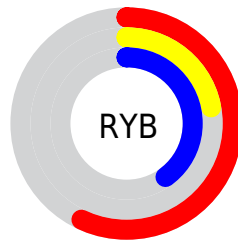
The YIQ color **87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **113.0310, -37.9570, -33.4850**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.0510, 40.6620, 34.0220**, and **33.5930, 36.2600, 36.7080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3660, 44.3290, 39.1530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.9850, 31.8600, 28.3400**.

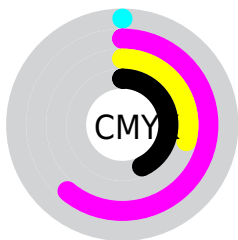
# Distribution



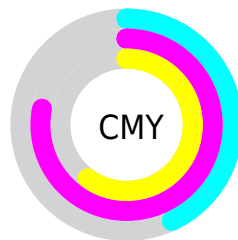
- Red (57%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850 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 87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.9690, 37.9570,  
33.4850

87.9690, 37.9570,  
33.4850

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

61.3110, 36.9940,  
34.4180

141.0510, 40.6620,  
34.0220

33.5930, 36.2600,  
36.7080

168.3610, 42.7250,  
35.1810

23.4250, 27.5050,  
24.6650

194.4640, 40.9370,  
34.5450

14.2250, 21.7760,  
12.8480

214.2060, 23.9280,  
28.9200

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

232.6940, 10.4500,  
19.8740

249.7170, 2.4750,

4.7070

■ 87.9690, 37.9570,  
33.4850

■ 87.9690, 37.9570,  
33.4850

■ 78.3660, 44.3290,  
39.1530

■ 96.9850, 31.8600,  
28.3400

■ 69.3500, 50.4260,  
44.2980

■ 106.5880, 25.4880,  
22.6720

■ 59.7470, 56.7980,  
49.9660

■ 115.6040, 19.3910,  
17.5270

■ 52.1330, 61.7030,  
54.6870

■ 125.0930, 13.3400,  
11.5480

■ 134.1090, 7.2430,  
6.4030

■ 143.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 153.3150, -5.5010,  
-4.9330

■ 162.3310,  
-11.5980, -10.0780

■ 171.9340,  
-17.9700, -15.7460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.1750, 8.0180, 30.9140



87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850



86.0720, 53.3640, 24.0840

# Triad

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



87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850



81.2600, 21.5540, -27.1980



76.5350, -73.5860, -10.0180

# Complementary

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



87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850



113.0310, -37.9570, -33.4850

# 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.



74.1750, -64.1850, -20.7050



87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850



75.4050, -15.5830, -31.4790

# Square

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



87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850



84.3710, 43.6510, -14.6610



69.4840, -52.3540, -31.3780



74.2500, -76.7970, -1.3810



# Rectangle

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



87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850



85.8790, 54.9250, 12.3090



69.4840, -52.3540, -31.3780



76.0960, -70.9720, -13.3400

# Sweetspot

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



87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850



167.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060



78.7040, -3.5370, 36.5830



81.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610



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.



87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850



99.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940



82.9530, 52.0810, 19.8010



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.4590, 57.6690, 50.7010



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Inverse Universe

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



87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850



99.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940



118.0470, -52.0810, -19.8010



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.4590, 57.6690, 50.7010

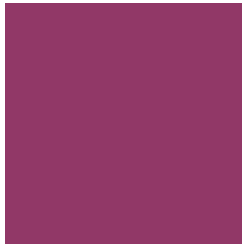


2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

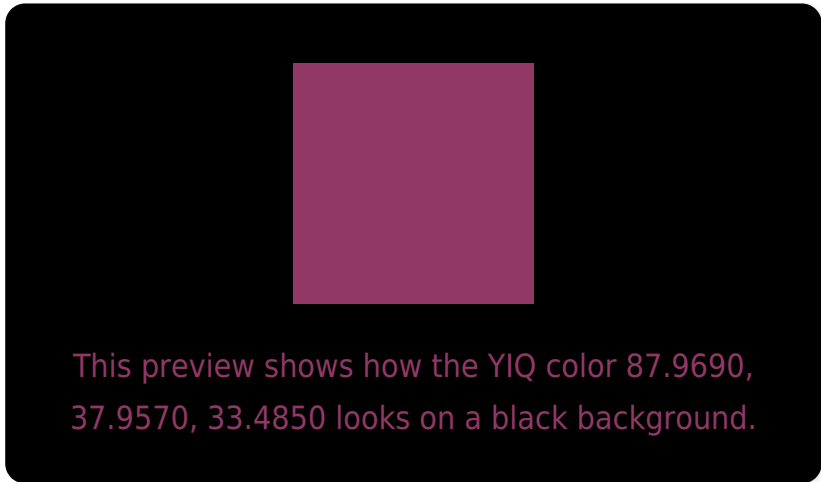
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

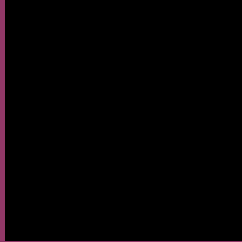
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9690, 37.9570,



# 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

87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850

### Protanopia

89.2280, -17.8370, 9.3870

### Deuteranopia

90.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



## Tritanopia

87.7780, 45.2040, 17.7800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850

## Protanomaly

88.4480, 2.3350, 18.2630

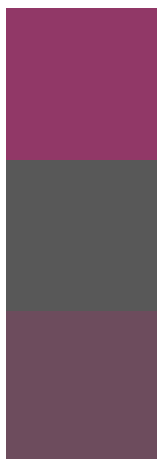
## Deuteranomaly

89.7990, 14.3480, 15.3080

## Tritanomaly

87.7980, 42.4520, 23.6040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.8050, 14.2110, 12.2830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850 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, 56, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 56, 103)  
}
```

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, 56, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 56, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850 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, 56, 103) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 56, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 56, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 56, 103); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 56, 103); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 56, 103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.9690, 37.9570, 33.4850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 56, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 56,  
103) }
```

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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