

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970)</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(88.3450, 56.8490,  
21.4970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C3B3E
RGB	156, 59, 62
RGB Percent	61%, 23%, 24%
CMY	0.3880, 0.7688, 0.7566
CMYK	0.00, 0.62, 0.60, 0.39
HSL	358°, 45%, 42%
HSV	358°, 62%, 61%
XYZ	16.1547, 10.5460, 5.7498
YIQ	88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

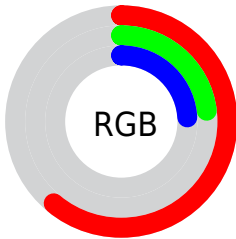
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	156, 59, 62
Decimal	10238782
CIE Lab	38.81, 40.74, 19.46
CIE LCh	39, 45.144, 25.531
Yxy	10.5460, 0.4978, 0.3250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288428862 (0xFF9C3B3E)
YUV	88.3450, -12.9881, 59.3334
Hunter-Lab	32.4746, 31.9655, 12.2347

# Details

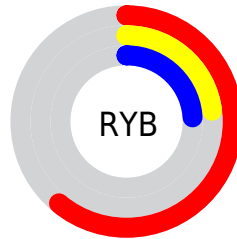
The YIQ color **88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **126.6550, -56.8490, -21.4970**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.8680, 62.6260, 21.4260**, and **31.8810, 52.5840, 27.2080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.2430, 66.0640, 25.2000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.4470, 47.6340, 17.7940**.

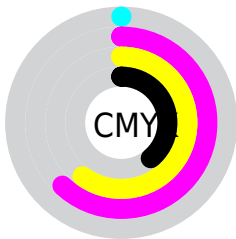
# Distribution



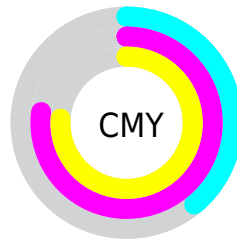
- Red (61%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970 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 88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.3450, 56.8490,  
21.4970

88.3450, 56.8490,  
21.4970

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

61.9040, 53.7770,  
22.1050

141.9820, 62.3050,  
21.7370

31.8810, 52.5840,  
27.2080

169.0640, 65.0100,  
22.2740

21.5280, 42.9120,  
15.2640

190.8670, 55.1990,  
18.3590

14.2810, 27.3700,  
10.5860

210.3810, 38.8320,  
12.1120

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

230.0090, 22.1440,  
6.1760

250.2240, 5.1810,

-0.2830

■ 88.3450, 56.8490,  
21.4970

■ 88.3450, 56.8490,  
21.4970

■ 77.2430, 66.0640,  
25.2000

■ 99.4470, 47.6340,  
17.7940

■ 66.7280, 75.0040,  
28.3800

■ 109.9620, 38.6940,  
14.6140

■ 55.6260, 84.2190,  
32.0830

■ 121.0640, 29.4790,  
10.9110

■ 47.2140, 91.3710,  
34.6270

■ 131.5790, 20.5390,  
7.7310

■ 142.7950, 11.0030,  
4.3390

■ 153.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 164.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

■ 175.5140,  
-16.3670, -6.2470

■ 186.0290,  
-25.3070, -9.4270

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.0900, 44.9260, 33.8380



88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970



88.4300, 54.3310, 1.0430

# Triad

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



88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970



74.4680, -29.0620, -34.9980



75.7490, -79.6400, 0.5840

# Complementary

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



88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970



126.6550, -56.8490, -21.4970

# 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.



78.8490, -77.3460, -7.9540



88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970



73.0860, -56.9850, -30.0490

# Square

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



88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970



83.5580, 14.7230, -30.0530



77.3040, -68.8620, -18.5420



91.5390, -25.5420, 22.3780



# Rectangle

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



88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970



87.1650, 47.2270, -13.3890



77.3040, -68.8620, -18.5420



77.7550, -79.7770, -2.4410

# Sweetspot

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



88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970



176.7750, 22.9230, 8.5790



98.1640, 24.8870, 50.0950



85.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760



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.



88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970



97.3170, 89.5830, 33.9910



114.4180, 45.4370, -2.9710



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



43.3270, 83.6230, 31.8710



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



# Inverse Universe

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



88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970



97.3170, 89.5830, 33.9910



100.5820, -45.4370, 2.9710



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



43.3270, 83.6230, 31.8710



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

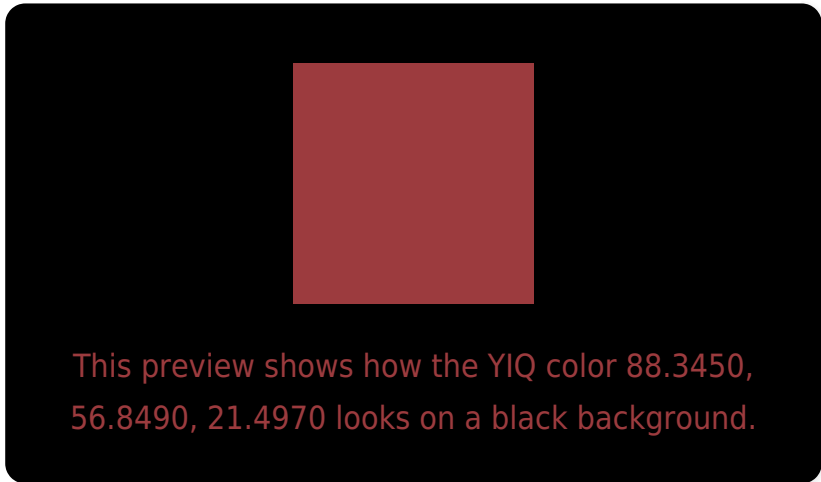
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.3450, 56.8490,



# 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

88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970

### Protanopia

91.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

### Deuteranopia

91.3430, 23.6590, -4.7650



## Tritanopia

88.4590, 56.5280, 21.8080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970

## Protanomaly

90.3360, 25.5370, 5.2570

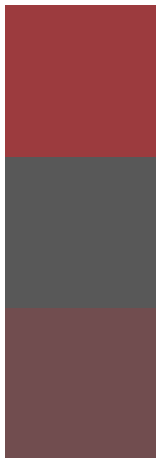
## Deuteranomaly

89.8980, 35.5780, 5.0020

## Tritanomaly

88.4590, 56.5280, 21.8080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.9920, 20.8140, 8.2540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970 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(156, 59, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 59, 62)  
}
```

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(156, 59, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 59, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970 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(156, 59, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 59, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 59, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 59, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 59, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 59,  
62) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.3450, 56.8490, 21.4970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 59, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 59,  
62) }
```

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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