

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.9790, 30.8560,  
2.4720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	784F3B
RGB	120, 79, 59
RGB Percent	47%, 31%, 23%
CMY	0.5293, 0.6903, 0.7685
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.51, 0.53
HSL	20°, 34%, 35%
HSV	20°, 51%, 47%
XYZ	11.3338, 9.9002, 5.4560
YIQ	88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

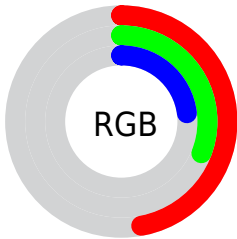
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 89, 59
Decimal	7884603
CIE Lab	37.66, 14.80, 18.79
CIE LCh	38, 23.915, 51.776
Yxy	9.9002, 0.4246, 0.3709
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286074683 (0xFF784F3B)
YUV	88.9790, -14.7796, 27.2054
Hunter-Lab	31.4646, 9.2340, 11.7442

# Details

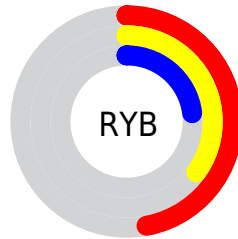
The YIQ color **88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **90.0210, -30.8560, -2.4720**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.2460, 34.4780, 2.9100**, and **42.4130, 26.6380, 1.8220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.9150, 36.9080, 2.9240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0430, 24.8040, 2.0200**.

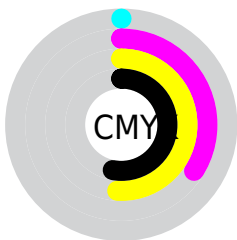
# Distribution



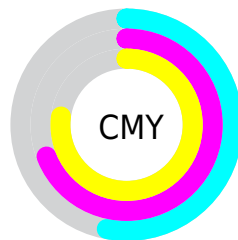
- Red (47%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720 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 88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.9790, 30.8560,  
2.4720

■ 88.9790, 30.8560,  
2.4720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 65.1960, 28.7470,  
2.1470

■ 139.3600, 34.1570,  
3.2210

■ 42.4130, 26.6380,  
1.8220

■ 165.8440, 35.6700,  
3.3340

■ 21.0860, 23.2450,  
2.7410

■ 193.3280, 37.1830,  
3.4470

■ 3.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

■ 220.0180, 35.1200,  
2.2880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 239.6460, 18.4320,  
-3.6480

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,

-4.3540

■ 88.9790, 30.8560,  
2.4720

■ 88.9790, 30.8560,  
2.4720

■ 82.9150, 36.9080,  
2.9240

■ 95.0430, 24.8040,  
2.0200

■ 76.8510, 42.9600,  
3.3760

■ 101.1070, 18.7520,  
1.5680

■ 70.7870, 49.0120,  
3.8280

■ 107.1710, 12.7000,  
1.1160

■ 64.7230, 55.0640,  
4.2800

■ 113.2350, 6.6480,  
0.6640

■ 58.7730, 60.7950,  
5.0430

■ 119.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 125.3630, -5.4560,  
-0.2400

■ 132.0140,  
-11.7830, -1.2150

■ 138.0780,  
-17.8350, -1.6670

■ 144.1420,  
-23.8870, -2.1190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.6620, 30.6710, 11.3350



88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720



87.8760, 23.4760, -6.9560

# Triad

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



88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720



79.1220, -30.3030, -18.0070



89.4350, -13.9860, 11.1820

# Complementary

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



88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720



90.0210, -30.8560, -2.4720

# 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.



83.7310, -35.6710, 2.1930



88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720



72.1330, -55.1990, -18.3590

# Square

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



88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720



83.0830, -8.2040, -16.5240



74.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650



91.5470, 6.3700, 16.7220



# Rectangle

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



88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720



86.6360, 15.2240, -11.5920



74.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650



87.8470, -21.1380, 8.6380

# Sweetspot

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



88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720



143.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040



82.0270, 22.8740, 25.9940



71.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720



107.6020, 48.0950, 3.9270



106.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180



57.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



61.4420, 63.2250, 5.0570



124.0690, 127.3670, 10.0150



# Inverse Universe

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



90.0210, -30.8560, -2.4720



109.3980, -48.0950, -3.9270



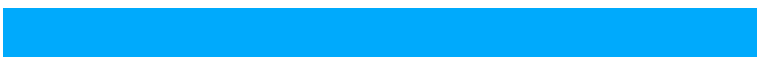
72.4110, -22.6060, 13.2180



58.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



63.5580, -63.2250, -5.0570



128.5180, -127.6420, -10.5380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

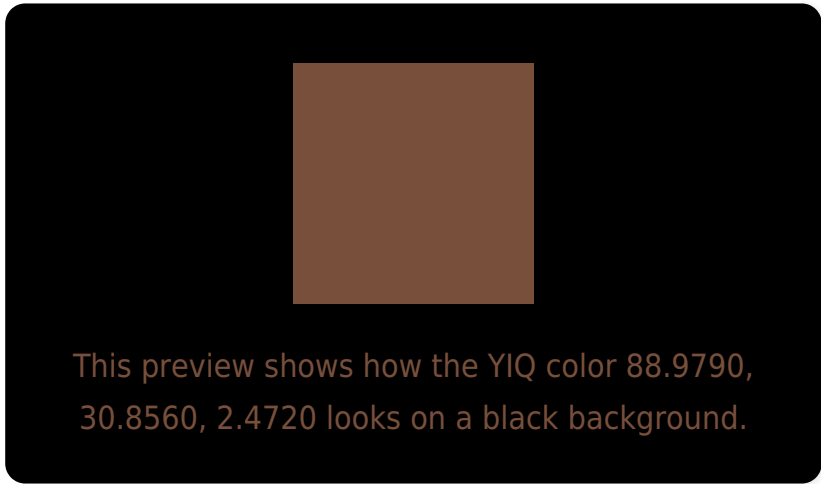
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720.



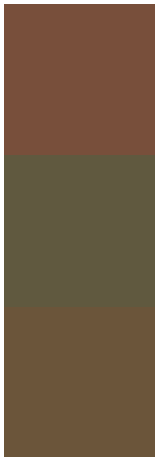
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9790, 30.8560,

2.4720.

# 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

88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720

### Protanopia

88.1290, 12.5180, -6.6020

### Deuteranopia

88.5000, 21.7790, -3.7330



## Tritanopia

90.4380, 25.4900, 11.6180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720

## Protanomaly

88.3580, 19.3030, -2.9130

## Deuteranomaly

88.8210, 25.3090, -1.6270

## Tritanomaly

89.8140, 27.1870, 8.3950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720 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(120, 79, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 79, 59)  
}
```

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(120, 79, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 79, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720 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(120, 79, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 79, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(120, 79, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 79, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 79, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 79,  
59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 79, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 79,  
59) }
```

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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