

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.5830, 23.8840,  
18.7000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7C475F
RGB	124, 71, 95
RGB Percent	49%, 28%, 37%
CMY	0.5136, 0.7216, 0.6274
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.23, 0.51
HSL	333°, 27%, 38%
HSV	333°, 43%, 49%
XYZ	12.6356, 9.6180, 12.0216
YIQ	89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

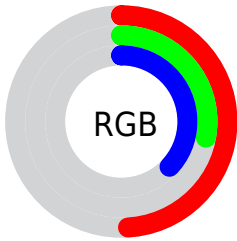
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	124, 71, 95
Decimal	8144735
CIELab	37.15, 26.10, -4.31
CIELCh	37, 26.454, 350.618
Yxy	9.6180, 0.3687, 0.2806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286334815 (0xFF7C475F)
YUV	89.5830, 2.6706, 30.1837
Hunter-Lab	31.0129, 18.4541, -1.2737

# Details

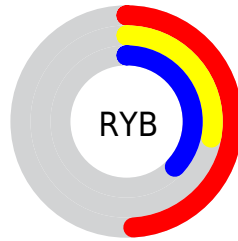
The YIQ color **89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **105.4170, -23.8840, -18.7000**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.7790, 26.2680, 19.5480**, and **42.0880, 20.9040, 17.6400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.7410, 29.4310, 22.7990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.4250, 18.3370, 14.6010**.

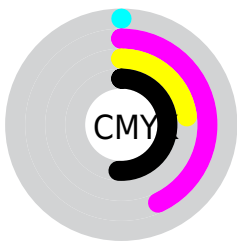
# Distribution



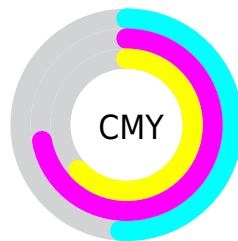
- Red (49%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000 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 89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.5830, 23.8840,  
18.7000

■ 89.5830, 23.8840,  
18.7000

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 65.5720, 22.4170,  
17.7530

■ 140.7790, 26.2680,  
19.5480

■ 42.0880, 20.9040,  
17.6400

■ 167.4910, 27.1390,  
20.2830

■ 19.0170, 19.6660,  
18.0500

■ 194.7900, 27.7350,  
20.4950

■ 8.1870, 15.7710,  
6.0350

■ 220.1100, 23.8380,  
19.5340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 239.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980

89.5830, 23.8840,  
18.7000

89.5830, 23.8840,  
18.7000

81.7410, 29.4310,  
22.7990

97.4250, 18.3370,  
14.6010

73.3120, 35.2530,  
27.4210

105.8540, 12.5150,  
9.9790

65.5840, 40.4790,  
31.8310

113.5820, 7.2890,  
5.5690

57.1550, 46.3010,  
36.4530

122.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

49.3130, 51.8480,  
40.5520

129.8530, -4.0800,  
-3.1520


43.4600, 55.9280,  
43.7040

137.6950, -9.6270,  
-7.2510

146.1240,  
-15.4490, -11.8730

153.8520,

-20.6750, -16.2830

 162.2810,  
-26.4970, -20.9050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.0140, 6.5530, 18.9130



89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



88.3850, 33.0090, 13.0170

# Triad

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



89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



84.4890, 11.1440, -14.7440



70.0320, -64.9200, -12.8880

# Complementary

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



89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



105.4170, -23.8840, -18.7000

# 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.



69.1540, -59.6920, -19.5320



89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



81.7300, -8.7080, -18.4040

# Square

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



89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



86.4310, 26.2270, -7.2530



75.6160, -34.7500, -20.0140



80.6700, -42.8690, 0.4830



# Rectangle

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



89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



87.7670, 34.5690, 6.7690



75.6160, -34.7500, -20.0140



69.9350, -63.2690, -15.2770

# Sweetspot

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



89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



147.3050, 9.6270, 7.2510



85.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190



73.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



107.7360, 36.9950, 28.8910



88.0210, 31.0380, 10.1900



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.8730, 56.2030, 44.2270



88.3440, 113.5980, 88.8780



# Inverse Universe

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



89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



107.7360, 36.9950, 28.8910



106.9790, -31.0380, -10.1900



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.8730, 56.2030, 44.2270

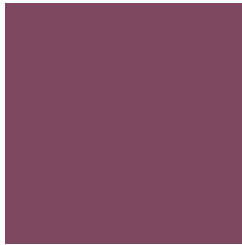


88.3440, 113.5980, 88.8780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

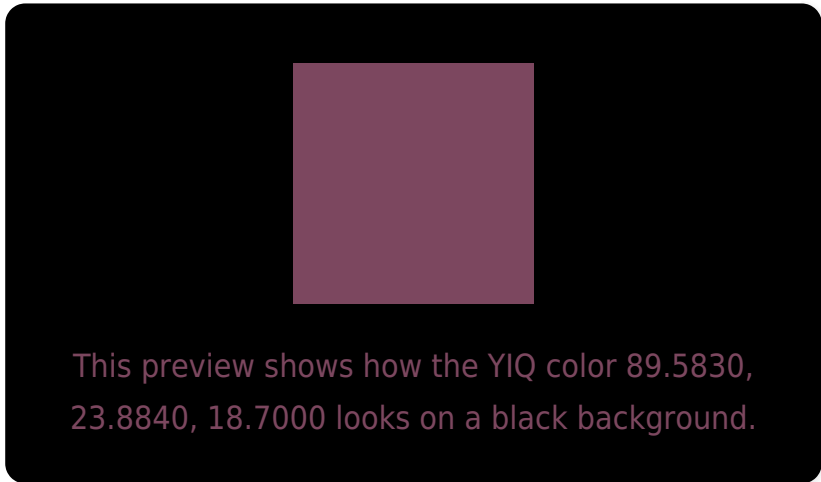
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

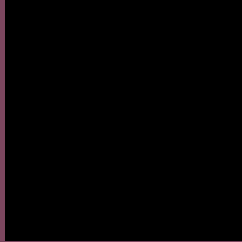
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5830, 23.8840,



# 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

89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000

### Protanopia

88.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620

### Deuteranopia

88.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



## Tritanopia

88.9220, 27.0030, 11.7310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000

## Protanomaly

88.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360

## Deuteranomaly

89.0710, 10.4060, 9.6540

## Tritanomaly

89.3180, 25.9480, 14.3320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000 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(124, 71, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 71, 95)  
}
```

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(124, 71, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 71, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000 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(124, 71, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 71, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(124, 71, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 71, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 71, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 71,  
95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 71, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124, 71,  
95) }
```

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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