

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.1740, 70.5120,
21.6800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AB3931
RGB	171, 57, 49
RGB Percent	67%, 22%, 19%
CMY	0.3291, 0.7766, 0.8076
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.71, 0.33
HSL	4°, 55%, 43%
HSV	4°, 71%, 67%
XYZ	18.8261, 11.8094, 4.2010
YIQ	90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

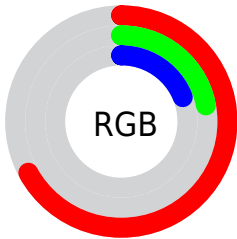
Format	Color
R_{YB}	171, 58, 49
Decimal	11221297
CIE _{Lab}	40.91, 46.15, 30.54
CIE _{LCh}	41, 55.341, 33.497
Yxy	11.8094, 0.5404, 0.3390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289411377 (0xFFAB3931)
YUV	90.1740, -20.2988, 70.8844
Hunter-Lab	34.3649, 37.6489, 16.8074

Details

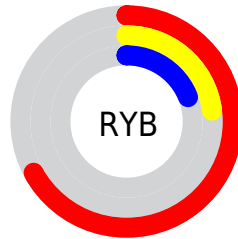
The YIQ color **90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **129.8260, -70.5120, -21.6800**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.8820, 77.2060, 21.5100**, and **33.9440, 65.4680, 24.9880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.8440, 80.3690, 24.7610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.5040, 60.6550, 18.5990**.

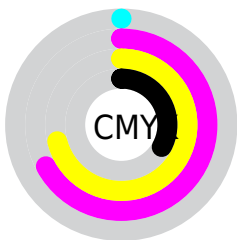
Distribution



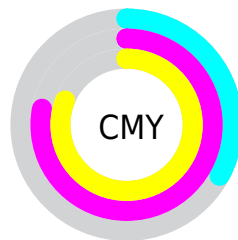
- Red (67%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800 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 90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.1740, 70.5120,
21.6800

■ 90.1740, 70.5120,
21.6800

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.7870, 67.3480,
23.9560

■ 144.8820, 77.2060,
21.5100

■ 33.9440, 65.4680,
24.9880

■ 170.4580, 75.4640,
20.0400

■ 24.8170, 49.4680,
17.5960

■ 189.1570, 60.0140,
13.6940

■ 16.9720, 32.7340,
12.4940

■ 208.6710, 43.6470,
7.4470

■ 5.0830, 10.1320,
3.6040

■ 228.8860, 26.6840,
0.9880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.1010, 9.7210,

-5.4710

■ 90.1740, 70.5120,
21.6800

■ 90.1740, 70.5120,
21.6800

■ 78.8440, 80.3690,
24.7610

■ 101.5040, 60.6550,
18.5990

■ 67.5140, 90.2260,
27.8420

■ 112.8340, 50.7980,
15.5180

■ 57.5860, 98.8910,
30.4990

■ 124.1640, 40.9410,
12.4370

■ 135.6080, 30.7630,
9.6670

■ 146.9380, 20.9060,
6.5860

■ 158.2680, 11.0490,
3.5050

■ 169.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 180.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

■ 192.2580,
-18.5220, -5.7380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.3420, 62.0720, 42.4880



90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800



90.2660, 66.1160, -8.7960

Triad

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



90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800



72.9600, -48.3630, -43.1390



80.1320, -87.8480, 6.1680

Complementary

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



90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800



129.8260, -70.5120, -21.6800

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.



86.0360, -87.9380, -3.2180



90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800



80.1930, -64.5960, -29.7800

Square

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



90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800



82.9450, 8.7190, -42.3930



84.7360, -78.7660, -15.2620



98.3540, -17.2910, 32.5410

Rectangle

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



90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800



90.7920, 49.4750, -21.0930



84.7360, -78.7660, -15.2620



82.9530, -88.9020, 3.2420

Sweetspot

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



90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800



190.8140, 27.1870, 8.3950



98.7020, 35.4760, 61.9400



93.5460, 16.1380, 4.8900



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800



95.1530, 110.5360, 34.2160



124.8070, 54.2870, -9.1770



81.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



50.7200, 86.6500, 26.5700



7.4640, 13.4330, 4.3530

Inverse Universe

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



129.8260, -70.5120, -21.6800



157.8470, -110.5360, -34.2160



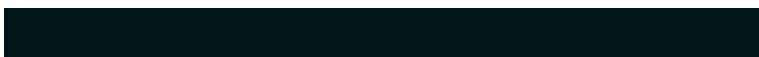
95.1930, -54.2870, 9.1770



83.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



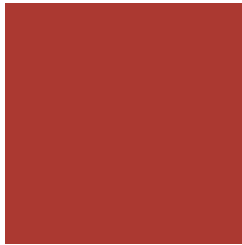
99.8670, -86.9250, -27.0930



14.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

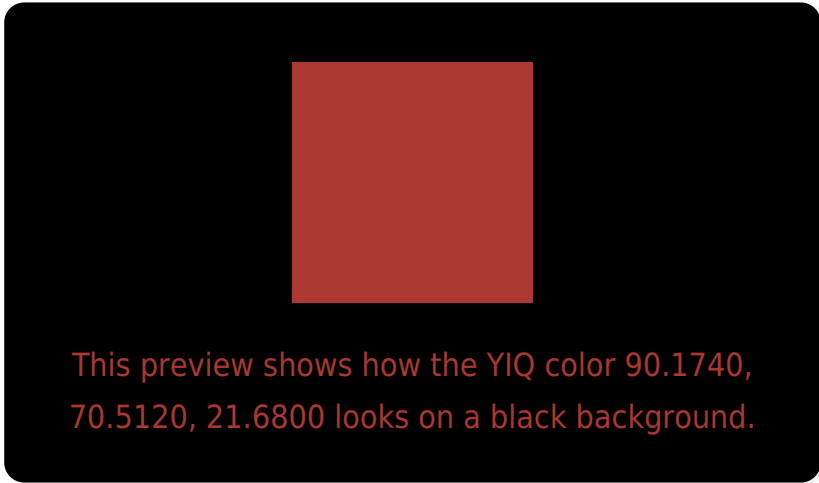
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1740, 70.5120,

21.6800.

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

90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800

Protanopia

95.8150, 16.2780, -8.6660

Deuteranopia

95.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



Tritanopia

90.7270, 67.5770, 25.3130

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800

Protanomaly

93.6160, 36.3120, 2.7120

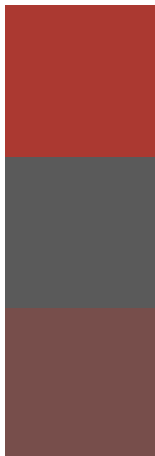
Deuteranomaly

93.6510, 46.3990, 1.6230

Tritanomaly

90.2710, 68.8610, 24.0690

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.9170, 25.3990, 7.7590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800 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(171, 57, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 57, 49)  
}
```

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(171, 57, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 57, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800 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(171, 57, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 57, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(171, 57, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 57, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 57, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 57,  
49) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 57, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171, 57,  
49) }
```

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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