

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.3530, 54.3710,
33.3710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A33657
RGB	163, 54, 87
RGB Percent	64%, 21%, 34%
CMY	0.3605, 0.7884, 0.6586
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.47, 0.36
HSL	342°, 50%, 43%
HSV	342°, 67%, 64%
XYZ	18.1582, 11.1171, 10.2160
YIQ	90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

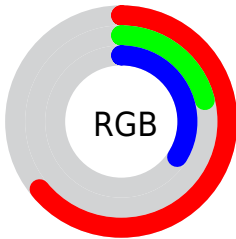
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 54, 87
Decimal	10696279
CIE _{Lab}	39.78, 47.55, 5.29
CIE _{LCh}	40, 47.846, 6.344
Yxy	11.1171, 0.4598, 0.2815
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288886359 (0xFFA33657)
YUV	90.3530, -1.6530, 63.7114
Hunter-Lab	33.3423, 38.8622, 5.1733

Details

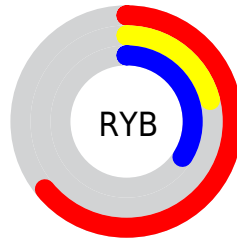
The YIQ color **90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **126.6470, -54.3710, -33.3710**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.8050, 58.9100, 33.7100**, and **36.4820, 49.6940, 35.5340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7070, 62.3020, 38.3180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.9990, 46.4400, 28.4240**.

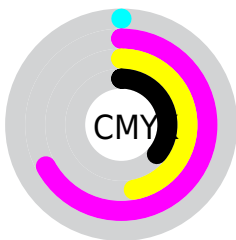
Distribution



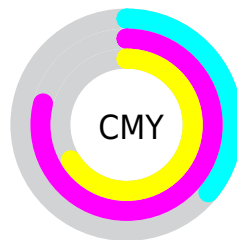
- Red (64%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (36%)





- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710 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 90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 90.3530, 54.3710,
33.3710


 90.3530, 54.3710,
33.3710


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 61.4500, 52.7200,
35.7600


 144.8050, 58.9100,
33.7100


 36.4820, 49.6940,
35.5340


 172.5880, 61.0190,
34.0350


 26.1290, 40.0220,
23.5900

 192.9990, 46.4400,
28.4240

 16.6730, 32.1380,
12.2820

 212.6270, 29.7520,
22.4880

 2.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

 232.2550, 13.0640,
16.5520

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 250.3040, 2.2000,

4.1840

■ 90.3530, 54.3710,
33.3710

■ 90.3530, 54.3710,
33.3710

■ 79.7070, 62.3020,
38.3180

■ 100.9990, 46.4400,
28.4240

■ 68.3600, 70.8290,
43.4770

■ 112.3460, 37.9130,
23.2650

■ 57.7140, 78.7600,
48.4240

■ 122.9920, 29.9820,
18.3180

■ 54.3230, 81.4190,
49.7950

■ 133.6380, 22.0510,
13.3710

■ 144.3980, 13.7990,
8.7350

■ 155.6310, 5.5930,
3.2650

■ 166.3910, -2.6590,
-1.3710

■ 177.0370,
-10.5900, -6.3180

■ 188.2700,
-18.7960, -11.7880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.7110, 30.1160, 37.9240



90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710



89.9230, 60.7930, 16.0970

Triad

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



90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710



82.9200, 1.8400, -33.3600



81.0320, -82.1150, -4.1230

Complementary

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



90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710



126.6470, -54.3710, -33.3710

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.



81.0030, -75.1440, -14.8240



90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710



71.5240, -49.8310, -38.5590

Square

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



90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710



87.1600, 36.4550, -27.4250



77.2580, -63.2210, -27.1650



75.9600, -81.6120, 3.2840

Rectangle

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



90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710



90.7570, 57.7240, 0.1240



77.2580, -63.2210, -27.1650



81.4080, -80.4180, -7.3460

Sweetspot

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



90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710



183.3390, 21.4550, 13.1590



88.8510, 9.7110, 49.7990



89.6860, 12.9280, 8.0000



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710



98.7580, 84.6280, 52.2120



98.3310, 59.4640, 12.6480



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



48.3710, 72.2960, 44.4240



5.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710

Inverse Universe

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



90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710



98.7580, 84.6280, 52.2120



118.6690, -59.4640, -12.6480



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



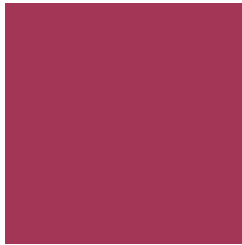
48.3710, 72.2960, 44.4240



5.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

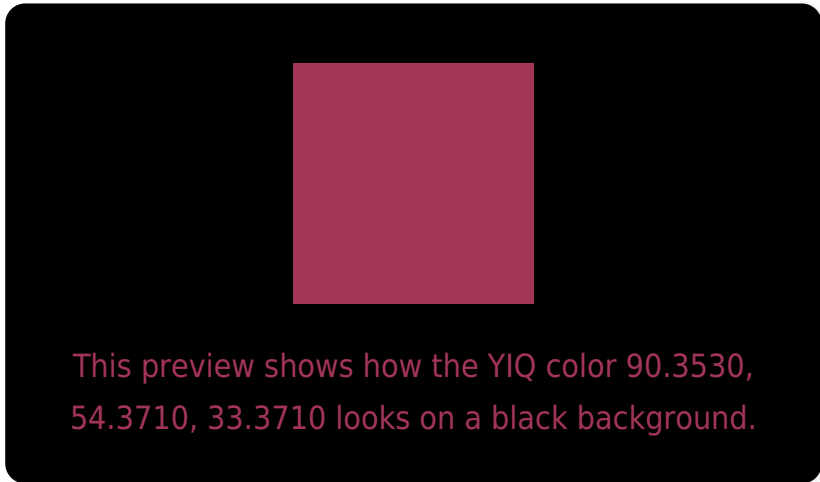
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

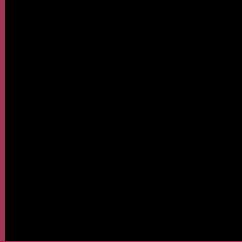
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710.

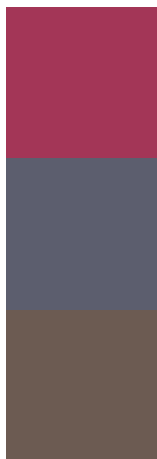


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710.

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

90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710

Protanopia

95.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

Deuteranopia

95.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050



Tritanopia

90.2530, 60.1040, 23.0800

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710

Protanomaly

93.2830, 15.8610, 15.4210

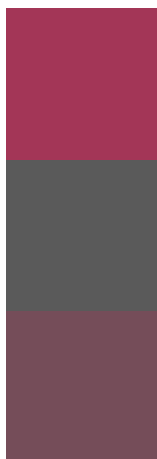
Deuteranomaly

93.6340, 27.8740, 12.4660

Tritanomaly

90.1050, 57.7650, 26.9250

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.3280, 19.9880, 12.2120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710 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(163, 54, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 54, 87)  
}
```

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(163, 54, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 54, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710 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(163, 54, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 54, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 54, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 54, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 54, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 54,  
87) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.3530, 54.3710, 33.3710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 54, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 54,  
87) }
```

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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