

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.5790, 29.7070,  
17.7950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	824758
RGB	130, 71, 88
RGB Percent	51%, 28%, 35%
CMY	0.4900, 0.7217, 0.6548
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.32, 0.49
HSL	343°, 29%, 39%
HSV	343°, 45%, 51%
XYZ	13.2261, 9.9572, 10.4632
YIQ	90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

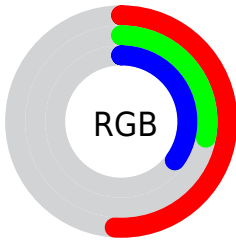
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	130, 71, 88
Decimal	8537944
CIE Lab	37.77, 27.35, 1.09
CIE LCh	38, 27.374, 2.286
Yxy	9.9572, 0.3931, 0.2959
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286728024 (0xFF824758)
YUV	90.5790, -1.2714, 34.5722
Hunter-Lab	31.5551, 19.5955, 2.4289

# Details

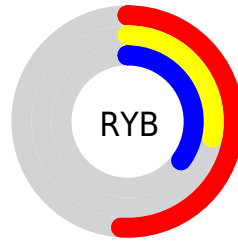
The YIQ color **90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **110.4210, -29.7070, -17.7950**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550**, and **42.3120, 26.0850, 17.3570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.9220, 36.1710, 21.7950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.2360, 23.2430, 13.7950**.

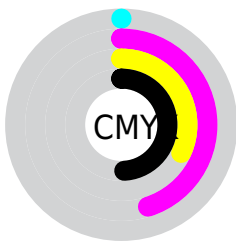
# Distribution



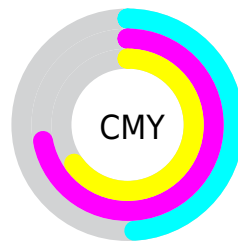
- Red (51%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950 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 90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.5790, 29.7070,  
17.7950

■ 90.5790, 29.7070,  
17.7950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 66.0950, 28.1940,  
17.6820

■ 142.0740, 32.6870,  
18.8550

■ 42.3120, 26.0850,  
17.3570

■ 168.6720, 33.8790,  
19.2790

■ 19.2410, 24.8470,  
17.7670

■ 196.2700, 35.0710,  
19.7030

■ 9.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

■ 219.1980, 26.4060,  
17.0460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 239.4130, 9.4430,  
10.5870

90.5790, 29.7070,  
17.7950

90.5790, 29.7070,  
17.7950

81.9220, 36.1710,  
21.7950

99.2360, 23.2430,  
13.7950

73.2650, 42.6350,  
25.7950

108.0070, 16.4580,  
10.1060

64.4940, 49.4200,  
29.4840

116.6640, 9.9940,  
6.1060

55.8370, 55.8840,  
33.4840

125.3210, 3.5300,  
2.1060

47.1800, 62.3480,  
37.4840

133.9780, -2.9340,  
-1.8940


43.2020, 65.2820,  
39.3780

142.7490, -9.7190,  
-5.5830

151.4060,  
-16.1830, -9.5830

160.0630,

-22.6470, -13.5830

 168.7200,  
-29.1110, -17.5830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.8470, 14.3930, 20.0010



90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950



89.2450, 36.2190, 9.9070

# Triad

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



90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950



84.7870, 4.3130, -17.5990



71.5310, -67.7630, -10.9230

# Complementary

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



90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950



110.4210, -29.7070, -17.7950

# 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.



71.4680, -63.4520, -17.4680



90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950



80.8150, -19.2530, -20.0290

# Square

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



90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950



86.8710, 21.8720, -10.9280



70.1560, -54.0060, -23.4620



85.6220, -33.7460, 5.8540



# Rectangle

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



90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950



89.1320, 34.7990, 2.5990



70.1560, -54.0060, -23.4620



71.5480, -66.4330, -13.0010

# Sweetspot

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



90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950



152.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530



89.9850, 5.4970, 27.0410



74.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950



106.4720, 46.4860, 27.5900



95.6850, 31.8640, 6.2320



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



42.4900, 64.4110, 38.6430



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950



106.4720, 46.4860, 27.5900



105.3150, -31.8640, -6.2320



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



42.4900, 64.4110, 38.6430



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

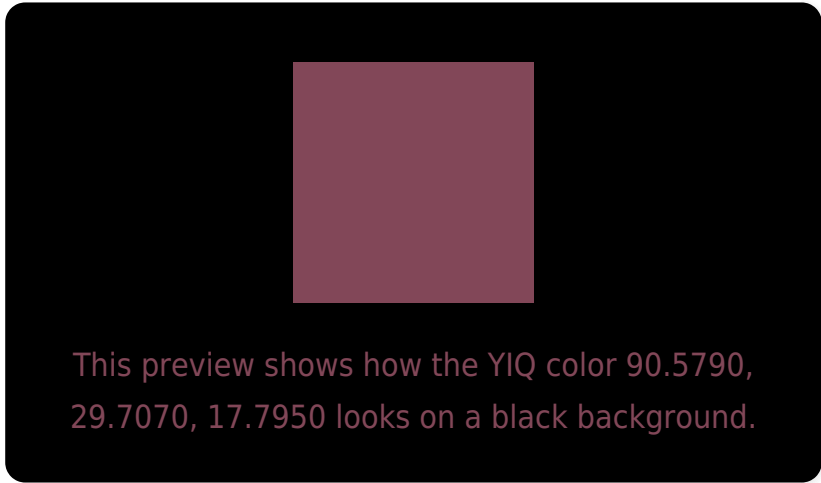
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.5790, 29.7070,



# 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

90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950

### Protanopia

89.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

### Deuteranopia

89.7730, 8.0690, 2.4450



## Tritanopia

90.3140, 31.7710, 13.4270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950

## Protanomaly

89.7610, 8.3430, 8.4950

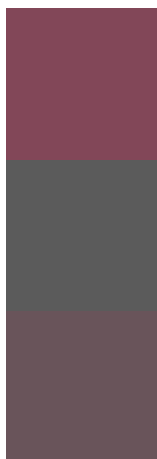
## Deuteranomaly

90.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030

## Tritanomaly

90.1830, 30.7620, 15.1940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950 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(130, 71, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 71, 88)  
}
```

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(130, 71, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 71, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950 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(130, 71, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 71, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 71, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 71, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 71, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 71,  
88) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 71, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 71,  
88) }
```

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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