

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.9210, 10.4080,
-1.4000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	594E42
RGB	89, 78, 66
RGB Percent	35%, 31%, 26%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6941, 0.7411
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.26, 0.65
HSL	31°, 15%, 30%
HSV	31°, 26%, 35%
XYZ	7.8281, 7.9657, 6.2812
YIQ	79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

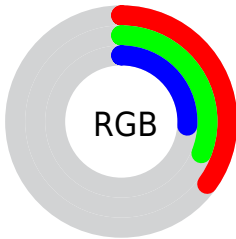
Format	Color
RYB	87, 89, 66
Decimal	5852738
CIELab	33.91, 2.41, 8.78
CIElCh	34, 9.100, 74.665
Yxy	7.9657, 0.3546, 0.3608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284042818 (0xFF594E42)
YUV	79.9210, -6.8631, 7.9623
Hunter-Lab	28.2236, 0.1175, 6.5614

Details

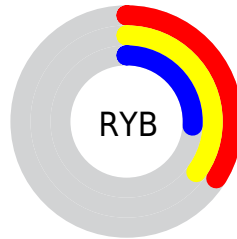
The YIQ color **79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **75.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.1060, 11.3250, -1.4990**, and **35.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5470, 14.3970, -2.1070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930**.

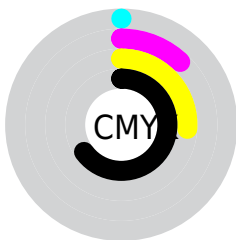
Distribution



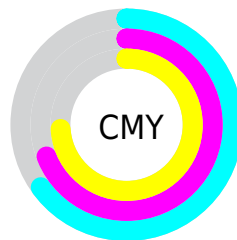
- Red (35%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000 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 79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.9210, 10.4080,
-1.4000

■ 79.9210, 10.4080,
-1.4000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.7360, 9.4910,
-1.3010

■ 129.1060, 11.3250,
-1.4990

■ 35.4370, 8.8950,
-1.5130

■ 155.2910, 12.2420,
-1.5980

■ 13.9210, 10.4080,
-1.4000

■ 182.2910, 12.2420,
-1.5980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.5900, 12.8380,
-1.3860

■ 237.8890, 13.4340,
-1.1740

■ 254.3160, 1.9260,

-1.8660

■ 79.9210, 10.4080,
-1.4000

■ 79.9210, 10.4080,
-1.4000

■ 76.5470, 14.3970,
-2.1070

■ 83.2950, 6.4190,
-0.6930

■ 72.5860, 18.6610,
-2.2910

■ 87.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

■ 69.2120, 22.6500,
-2.9980

■ 90.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 65.8380, 26.6390,
-3.7050

■ 94.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 62.5780, 30.3070,
-4.1010

■ 97.3780, -9.8120,
1.6120

■ 58.6170, 34.5710,
-4.2850

■ 101.2250,
-13.7550, 1.4850

■ 55.2430, 38.5600,
-4.9920

■ 104.5990,
-17.7440, 2.1920

■ 53.6130, 40.3940,
-5.1900

■ 107.9730,
-21.7330, 2.8990

■ 111.3470,
-25.7220, 3.6060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.6980, 12.6540, 1.9500



79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



79.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300

Triad

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



79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



77.0090, -13.3870, -5.1870



80.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390

Complementary

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



79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



75.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000

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.



79.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



77.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Square

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



79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



77.7060, -8.1600, -6.3040



78.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640



81.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030

Rectangle

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



79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



78.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260



78.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640



81.0910, -1.5140, 5.4140

Sweetspot

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



79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



111.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



74.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970



56.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



100.9170, 16.2310, -2.3050



86.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530



41.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



64.8650, 48.3720, -6.6040



141.8790, 106.5100, -13.9860

Inverse Universe

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



75.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000



93.0830, -16.2310, 2.3050



68.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



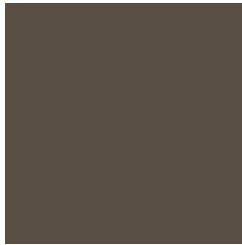
42.1350, -48.3720, 6.6040



92.5340, -106.2350, 14.5090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

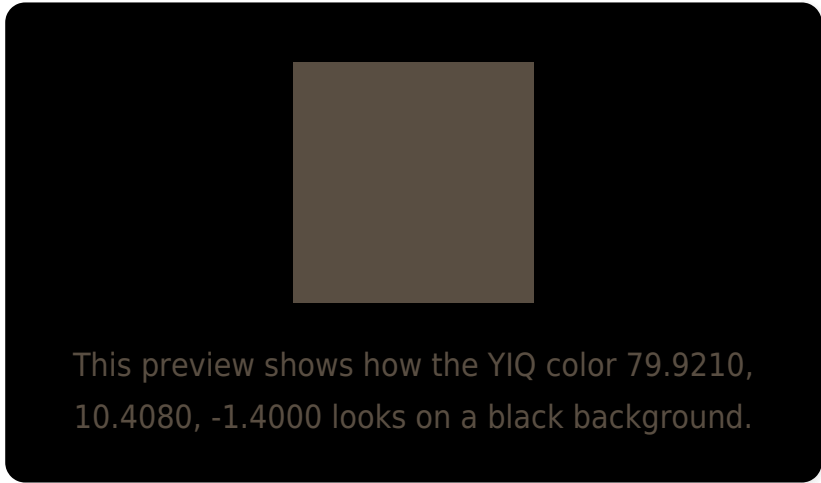
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

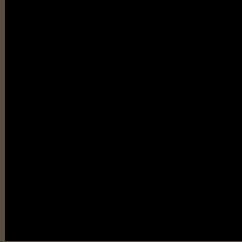
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.9210, 10.4080,

-1.4000.

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

79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000

Protanopia

79.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Deuteranopia

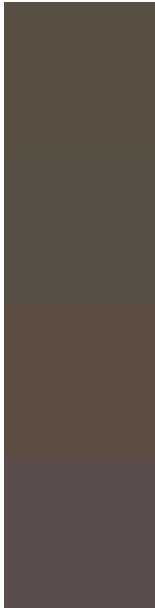
80.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410



Tritanopia

81.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000

Protanomaly

79.7250, 8.0240, -2.2480

Deuteranomaly

79.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530

Tritanomaly

80.7730, 8.0690, 2.4450

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000 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(89, 78, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 78, 66)  
}
```

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(89, 78, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 78, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000 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(89, 78, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 78, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 78, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 78, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 78, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 78, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 78, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 78,  
66) }
```

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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