

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.3970, 14.3990,
-13.1610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A592E
RGB	90, 89, 46
RGB Percent	35%, 35%, 18%
CMY	0.6471, 0.6510, 0.8195
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.49, 0.65
HSL	59°, 32%, 27%
HSV	59°, 49%, 35%
XYZ	8.2818, 9.5155, 3.9873
YIQ	84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

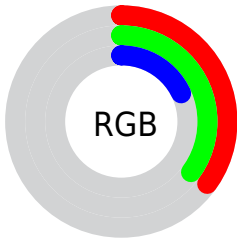
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 90, 46
Decimal	5921070
CIE Lab	36.96, -6.60, 24.89
CIE LCh	37, 25.753, 104.857
Yxy	9.5155, 0.3802, 0.4368
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284111150 (0xFF5A592E)
YUV	84.3970, -18.9297, 4.9138
Hunter-Lab	30.8471, -6.0592, 13.9291

Details

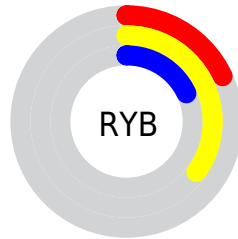
The YIQ color **84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **51.6030, -14.3990, 13.1610**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.3540, 15.9580, -13.8820**, and **38.6850, 13.5280, -13.8960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.3710, 17.2880, -15.9600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620**.

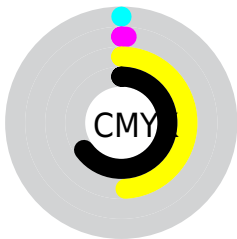
Distribution



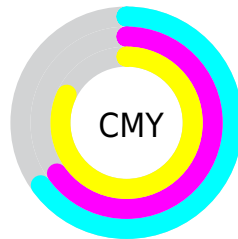
- Red (35%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610 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 84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.3970, 14.3990,
-13.1610

■ 84.3970, 14.3990,
-13.1610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.2120, 13.4820,
-13.0620

■ 134.3540, 15.9580,
-13.8820

■ 38.6850, 13.5280,
-13.8960

■ 160.5390, 16.8750,
-13.9810

■ 19.7690, 4.7240,
-8.5240

■ 187.4250, 17.1960,
-14.2920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.4960, 18.4340,
-14.7020

■ 244.3820, 18.7550,
-15.0130

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,

-9.0190

■ 84.3970, 14.3990,
-13.1610

■ 84.3970, 14.3990,
-13.1610

■ 83.3710, 17.2880,
-15.9600

■ 85.4230, 11.5100,
-10.3620

■ 82.3450, 20.1770,
-18.7590

■ 86.4490, 8.6210,
-7.5630

■ 80.7320, 23.3410,
-21.0350

■ 88.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 79.7060, 26.2300,
-23.8340

■ 89.0880, 2.5680,
-2.4880

■ 78.6800, 29.1190,
-26.6330

■ 90.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 78.5660, 29.4400,
-26.9440

■ 91.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 92.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 93.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 94.8050, -12.1520,
10.9840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.0830, 27.3270, -5.1610



84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610



81.7090, -4.2150, -17.2310

Triad

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



84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610



69.5760, -63.6360, -14.1320



89.3160, 20.2620, 18.2620

Complementary

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



84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610



51.6030, -14.3990, 13.1610

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.



89.5080, 2.1060, 16.9060



84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610



78.3490, -46.3990, -1.6230

Square

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



84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610



68.5840, -58.0870, -21.0870



86.2000, -20.6340, 10.5180



88.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380

Rectangle

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



84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610



78.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610



86.2000, -20.6340, 10.5180



89.5050, 15.3560, 19.0680

Sweetspot

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



84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610



115.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870



59.2700, 25.9030, 9.6390



57.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980



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.



84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610



108.5470, 22.4240, -20.9360



78.7050, 1.6080, -18.1360



45.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550



95.6990, 36.1350, -32.6410



207.0470, 77.4520, -71.0920

Inverse Universe

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



51.6030, -14.3990, 13.1610



57.0400, -22.6990, 20.4130



57.2950, -1.6080, 18.1360



41.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



13.7140, -35.8600, 33.1640



29.9530, -77.4520, 71.0920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

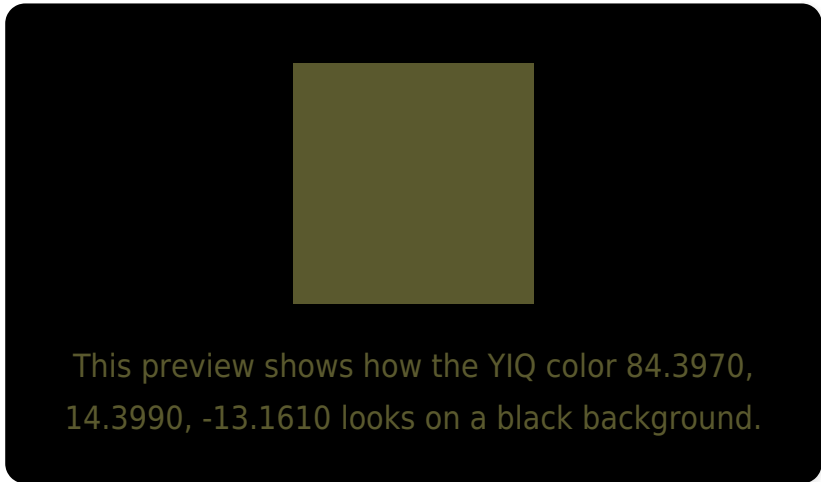
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

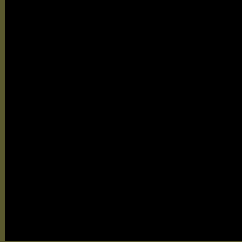
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3970, 14.3990,

-13.1610.

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

84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610

Protanopia

84.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540

Deuteranopia

85.8870, 24.9430, -6.0090



Tritanopia

88.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610

Protanomaly

84.8920, 17.3790, -12.1010

Deuteranomaly

85.1530, 21.1380, -8.6380

Tritanomaly

86.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610 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(90, 89, 46) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 89, 46)  
}
```

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(90, 89, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 89, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610 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(90, 89, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 89, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(90, 89, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 89, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 89, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 89, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 89, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 89,  
46) }
```

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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