

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.5890, 22.6060,
-13.2180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	655A28
RGB	101, 90, 40
RGB Percent	40%, 35%, 16%
CMY	0.6039, 0.6471, 0.8430
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.60, 0.60
HSL	49°, 43%, 28%
HSV	49°, 60%, 40%
XYZ	9.4060, 10.2316, 3.4895
YIQ	87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

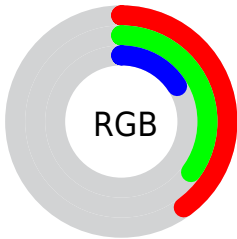
Format	Color
RYB	53, 101, 40
Decimal	6642216
CIELab	38.25, -2.58, 30.01
CIELCh	38, 30.126, 94.920
Yxy	10.2316, 0.4067, 0.4424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284832296 (0xFF655A28)
YUV	87.5890, -23.4614, 11.7614
Hunter-Lab	31.9868, -3.4875, 15.9227

Details

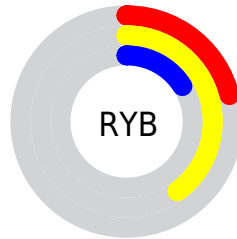
The YIQ color **87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **53.4110, -22.6060, 13.2180**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.1440, 25.3570, -13.5150**, and **42.2620, 19.2130, -12.2990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.2750, 26.3660, -15.2820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540**.

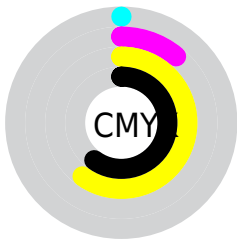
Distribution



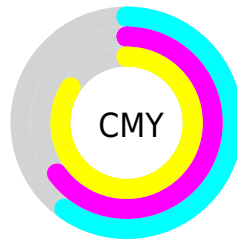
- Red (40%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180 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 87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.5890, 22.6060,
-13.2180

87.5890, 22.6060,
-13.2180

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.9910, 21.4140,
-13.6420

138.1440, 25.3570,
-13.5150

42.2620, 19.2130,
-12.2990

164.3290, 26.2740,
-13.6140

22.7590, 10.6840,
-6.4040

191.5140, 27.1910,
-13.7130

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.5850, 28.4290,
-14.1230

244.8830, 21.5980,
-16.9780

251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

87.5890, 22.6060,
-13.2180

87.5890, 22.6060,
-13.2180

85.2750, 26.3660,
-15.2820

89.9030, 18.8460,
-11.1540

82.9610, 30.1260,
-17.3460

92.2170, 15.0860,
-9.0900

81.2340, 33.6110,
-19.9330

93.9440, 11.6010,
-6.5030

78.9200, 37.3710,
-21.9970

96.2580, 7.8410,
-4.4390

98.6860, 3.7600,
-2.0640

■ 101.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 103.3140, -3.7600,
2.0640

■ 105.6280, -7.5200,
4.1280

■ 107.3550,
-11.0050, 6.7150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.9700, 35.0750, -2.4050



87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180



84.9500, 2.2960, -19.5920

Triad

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



87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180



73.2120, -65.6070, -16.9590



92.5810, 18.1980, 22.6300

Complementary

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



87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180



53.4110, -22.6060, 13.2180

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.



91.9570, -6.4680, 18.1080



87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180



72.8020, -69.9640, -9.5800

Square

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



87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180



71.0630, -58.1780, -24.9460



86.1920, -35.3510, 7.4090



91.6720, 33.8790, 19.2790

Rectangle

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



87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180



82.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690



86.1920, -35.3510, 7.4090



92.7480, 10.3580, 21.5420

Sweetspot

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



87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180



125.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610



59.4930, 32.8250, 16.3530



63.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180



109.3050, 34.8490, -20.3430



88.3650, 8.2570, -22.9990



49.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



89.5630, 42.6900, -24.7820



189.1710, 89.5070, -52.7730

Inverse Universe

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



53.4110, -22.6060, 13.2180



56.6950, -34.8490, 20.3430



52.6350, -8.2570, 22.9990



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



25.4370, -42.6900, 24.7820



53.4160, -89.7820, 52.2500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

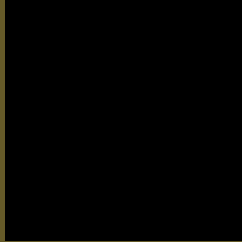
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5890, 22.6060,

-13.2180.

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

87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180

Protanopia

87.2900, 22.0100, -13.4300

Deuteranopia

88.6440, 29.9410, -8.4830



Tritanopia

91.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180

Protanomaly

87.2900, 22.0100, -13.4300

Deuteranomaly

88.0350, 27.2820, -9.8540

Tritanomaly

90.3730, 14.9470, -1.0610

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.1440, 8.1620, -4.7500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180 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(101, 90, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 90, 40)  
}
```

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(101, 90, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 90, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180 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(101, 90, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 90, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 90, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 90, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 90, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 90,  
40) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 90, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 90,  
40) }
```

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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