

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550)
contains.

YIQ(88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(88.2990, 70.5170,
-5.9550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	984900
RGB	152, 73, 0
RGB Percent	60%, 29%, 0%
CMY	0.4038, 0.7138, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	29°, 100%, 30%
HSV	29°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	15.3365, 11.4398, 1.4022
YIQ	88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

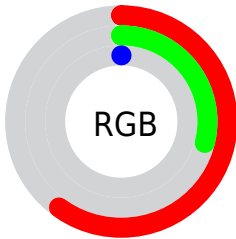
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 140, 0
Decimal	9980160
CIE _{Lab}	40.31, 29.48, 50.21
CIE _{LCh}	40, 58.227, 59.577
Yxy	11.4398, 0.5443, 0.4060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288170240 (0xFF984900)
YUV	88.2990, -43.5314, 55.8658
Hunter-Lab	33.8228, 21.7488, 21.2179

Details

The YIQ color **88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **63.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.8590, 74.8720, -2.2800**, and **43.3680, 48.8740, 6.3300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.7050, 63.5020, -5.4740**.

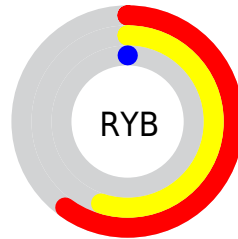
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (29%)

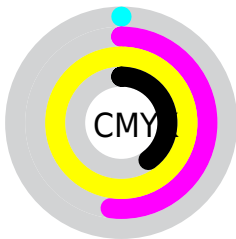
Blue (0%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (0%)

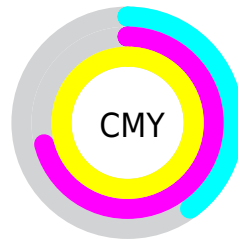


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550 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 88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.2990, 70.5170,
-5.9550

88.2990, 70.5170,
-5.9550

253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

65.5400, 59.8330,
0.4490

141.9730, 74.5510,
-1.9690

43.3680, 48.8740,
6.3300

169.3540, 77.8520,
-1.2200

20.3210, 39.0610,
13.4690

191.6410, 69.5540,
-5.0220

12.9710, 25.3070,
9.4270

211.0410, 53.5080,
-11.5800

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

230.5550, 37.1410,
-17.8270

247.1340, 22.1490,

-21.4590

■ 250.4400, 12.8400,
-12.4400

■ 88.2990, 70.5170,
-5.9550

■ 94.7050, 63.5020,
-5.4740

■ 101.1110, 56.4870,
-4.9930

■ 107.6310, 49.1510,
-4.2010

■ 114.0370, 42.1360,
-3.7200

■ 120.4430, 35.1210,
-3.2390

■ 126.2620, 28.3810,
-2.2350

■ 132.7820, 21.0450,
-1.4430

■ 139.1880, 14.0300,
-0.9620

■ 145.5940, 7.0150,
-0.4810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.6030, 73.8580, 27.1220



88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550



89.2750, 43.5610, -24.0470

Triad

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



88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550



78.6940, -61.7530, -31.7450



94.8520, -27.5610, 31.4390

Complementary

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



88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550



63.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550

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.



81.0610, -89.0860, 6.5780



88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550



84.1660, -77.1610, -16.8170

Square

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



88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550



71.2330, -44.8780, -45.7260



85.9220, -87.6170, -3.5290



94.7250, 27.5010, 46.7730

Rectangle

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



88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550



85.5880, 23.2060, -35.1140



85.9220, -87.6170, -3.5290



88.6850, -55.2520, 21.1640

Sweetspot

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



88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550



173.9630, 27.7850, -2.4470



54.6820, 64.5910, 57.4150



84.4440, 16.1850, -1.4710



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550



115.2660, 92.4790, -7.4970



131.7370, 50.1670, -44.6570



73.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



81.1890, 65.0150, -5.3610



7.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820

Inverse Universe

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



63.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550



83.1470, -92.2040, 8.0200



20.2630, -50.1670, 44.6570



72.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



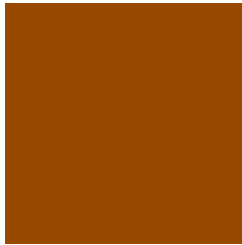
58.8110, -65.0150, 5.3610



5.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

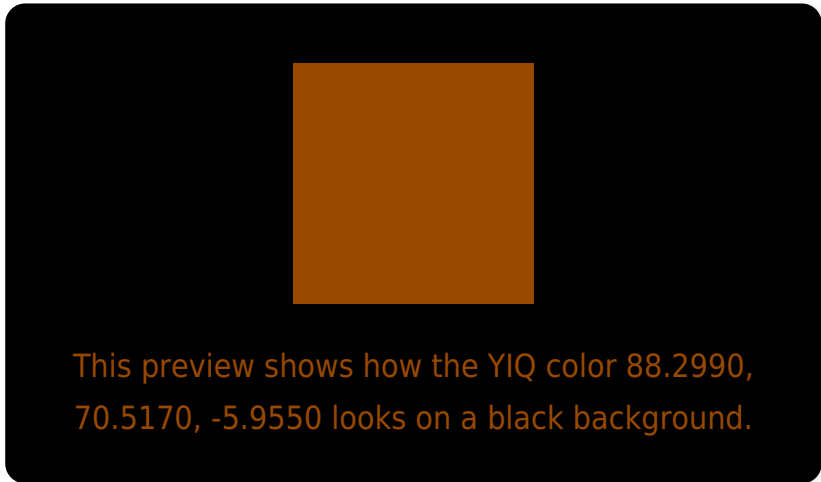
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550.

-5.9550.

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

88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550

Protanopia

90.2400, 33.4740, -22.9580

Deuteranopia

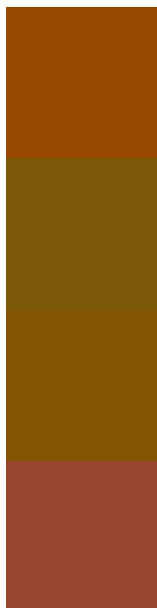
89.5960, 47.0910, -21.9410



Tritanopia

94.1700, 49.9720, 19.4760

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550

Protanomaly

89.7580, 46.8150, -16.9370

Deuteranomaly

88.7760, 55.5720, -15.9480

Tritanomaly

92.0810, 57.1720, 10.1320

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.2940, 25.3550, -2.4610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550 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(152, 73, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 73, 0)  
}
```

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(152, 73, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 73, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550 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(152, 73, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 73, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 73, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 73, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 73, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 73, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 73, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152, 73,  
0) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor