

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.4460, 21.8710,
-5.4010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A5637
RGB	106, 86, 55
RGB Percent	42%, 34%, 22%
CMY	0.5843, 0.6628, 0.7842
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.48, 0.58
HSL	36°, 32%, 32%
HSV	36°, 48%, 42%
XYZ	9.9621, 9.9949, 5.0221
YIQ	88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

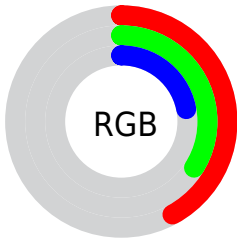
Format	Color
RYB	88, 106, 55
Decimal	6968887
CIELab	37.83, 3.70, 21.09
CIElCh	38, 21.413, 80.040
Yxy	9.9949, 0.3988, 0.4001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285158967 (0xFF6A5637)
YUV	88.4460, -16.4889, 15.3949
Hunter-Lab	31.6148, 0.9211, 12.7119

Details

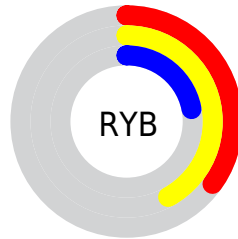
The YIQ color **88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **72.5540, -21.8710, 5.4010**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.0010, 24.6220, -5.6980**, and **42.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.8440, 26.5020, -6.7300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.0480, 17.2400, -4.0720**.

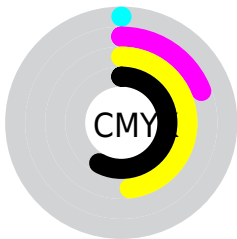
Distribution



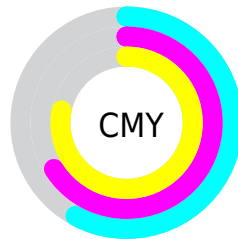
- Red (42%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010 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 88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.4460, 21.8710,
-5.4010

■ 88.4460, 21.8710,
-5.4010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.9620, 20.3580,
-5.5140

■ 139.0010, 24.6220,
-5.6980

■ 42.3640, 19.1660,
-5.9380

■ 165.3000, 25.2180,
-5.4860

■ 22.4930, 14.4890,
-3.7750

■ 192.4850, 26.1350,
-5.5850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.6700, 27.0520,
-5.6840

■ 243.7720, 17.8370,
-9.3870

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,

-5.9090

■ 88.4460, 21.8710,
-5.4010

■ 88.4460, 21.8710,
-5.4010

■ 84.8440, 26.5020,
-6.7300

■ 92.0480, 17.2400,
-4.0720

■ 81.3560, 30.8120,
-7.7480

■ 95.5360, 12.9300,
-3.0540

■ 77.7540, 35.4430,
-9.0770

■ 99.1380, 8.2990,
-1.7250

■ 73.6790, 40.0280,
-9.5720

■ 103.2130, 3.7140,
-1.2300

■ 70.0770, 44.6590,
-10.9010

■ 106.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 69.2620, 45.5760,
-11.0000

■ 110.4170, -5.5480,
1.4280

■ 113.9050, -9.8580,
2.4460

■ 117.5070,
-14.4890, 3.7750

■ 120.9950,
-18.7990, 4.7930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.4240, 28.1050, 2.7690



88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



86.9990, 9.7680, -11.8320

Triad

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



88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



77.8960, -41.1700, -13.7940



91.5960, 4.6740, 14.4180

Complementary

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



88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



72.5540, -21.8710, 5.4010

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.



89.6800, -13.2980, 9.7260



88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



79.0300, -44.2430, -7.6590

Square

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



88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



81.2260, -24.6640, -15.5760



84.7700, -31.4070, 2.0090



91.1370, 19.2080, 15.3360

Rectangle

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



88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



85.5570, -0.7310, -14.2910



84.7700, -31.4070, 2.0090



90.9590, -0.7820, 14.1780

Sweetspot

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



88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



131.0240, 8.6200, -2.0360



72.5290, 23.9760, 17.0320



64.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



110.0960, 34.4800, -8.1440



98.6910, 13.3910, -16.9210



51.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



76.6600, 50.2070, -12.3290



160.7180, 105.0450, -25.9870

Inverse Universe

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



72.5540, -21.8710, 5.4010



85.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670



62.3090, -13.3910, 16.9210



49.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



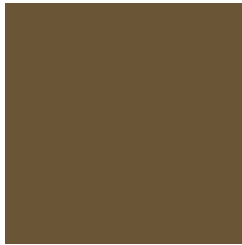
40.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290



84.2820, -105.0450, 25.9870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

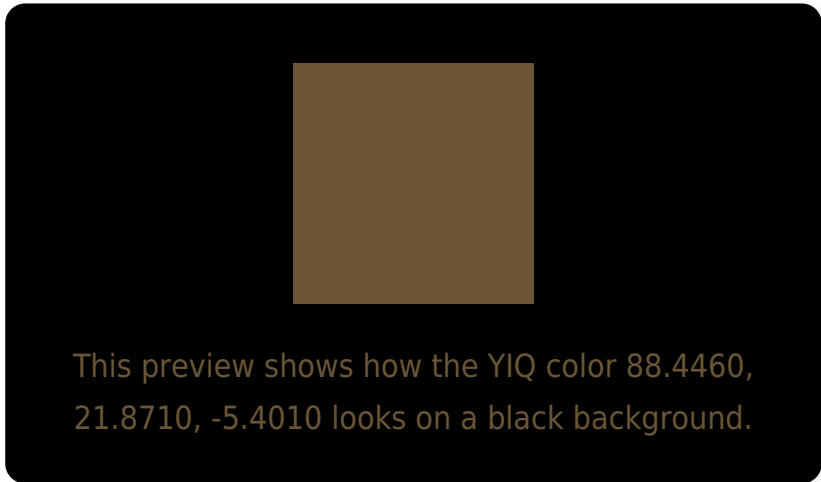
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

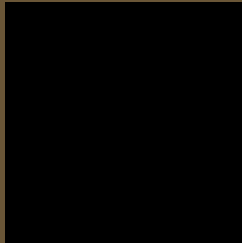
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4460, 21.8710,

-5.4010.

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

88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

Protanopia

87.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670

Deuteranopia

88.4570, 23.3380, -4.4540



Tritanopia

90.7570, 14.1660, 7.5900

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

Protanomaly

87.9400, 17.4240, -7.4080

Deuteranomaly

88.1580, 22.7420, -4.6660

Tritanomaly

89.6770, 17.1470, 3.1230

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010 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(106, 86, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 86, 55)  
}
```

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(106, 86, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 86, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010 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(106, 86, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 86, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 86, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 86, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 86, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 86,  
55) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 86, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 86,  
55) }
```

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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