

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210)
contains.

YIQ(88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210)	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(88.5620, 53.5990,
-7.7210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	874F10
RGB	135, 79, 16
RGB Percent	53%, 31%, 6%
CMY	0.4705, 0.6903, 0.9370
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.88, 0.47
HSL	32°, 79%, 30%
HSV	32°, 88%, 53%
XYZ	12.8838, 10.7790, 1.8943
YIQ	88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

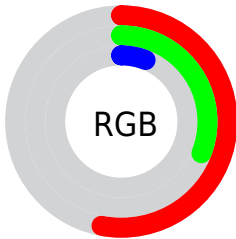
Format	Color
R_{YB}	122, 135, 16
Decimal	8867600
CIE Lab	39.21, 18.89, 43.36
CIE LCh	39, 47.295, 66.459
Yxy	10.7790, 0.5041, 0.4218
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287057680 (0xFF874F10)
YUV	88.5620, -35.7731, 40.7261
Hunter-Lab	32.8314, 12.5926, 19.5610

Details

The YIQ color **88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **62.4380, -53.5990, 7.7210**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.3670, 58.6420, -5.5020**, and **43.8780, 38.3300, -0.8220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.5580, 59.4220, -8.6260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.6800, 47.4550, -6.5050**.

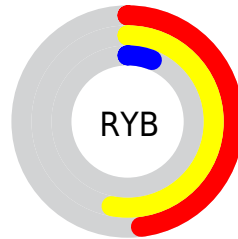
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (31%)

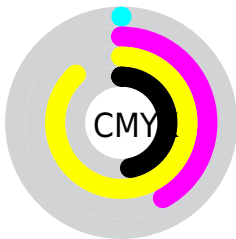
Blue (6%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (6%)

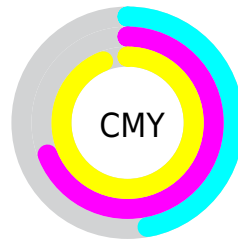


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210 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 88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.5620, 53.5990,
-7.7210

88.5620, 53.5990,
-7.7210

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

64.8650, 48.3720,
-6.6040

140.3670, 58.6420,
-5.5020

43.8780, 38.3300,
-0.8220

167.3350, 61.6680,
-5.2760

23.4780, 28.0130,
4.4370

195.1180, 63.7770,
-4.9510

8.7850, 16.9630,
6.4590

215.1160, 48.9230,
-11.0850

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.6300, 32.5560,
-17.3320

248.3880, 18.6180,

-18.0380

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

■ 88.5620, 53.5990,
-7.7210

■ 88.5620, 53.5990,
-7.7210

■ 83.5580, 59.4220,
-8.6260

■ 93.6800, 47.4550,
-6.5050

■ 82.0420, 60.9350,
-8.5130

■ 99.2710, 41.3570,
-6.1230

■ 104.3890, 35.2130,
-4.9070

■ 109.3930, 29.3900,
-4.0020

■ 115.0980, 22.9710,
-3.3090

■ 120.1020, 17.1480,
-2.4040

■ 125.8070, 10.7290,
-1.7110

■ 130.8110, 4.9060,
-0.8060

■ 135.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.2110, 59.9220, 15.3620



88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210



85.3880, 35.8130, -26.8030

Triad

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



88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210



75.9700, -62.3500, -26.4300



94.5520, -9.2210, 29.4590

Complementary

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



88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210



62.4380, -53.5990, 7.7210

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.



74.4440, -80.0990, 3.3970



88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210



79.6010, -73.9520, -14.4000

Square

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



88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210



70.2360, -48.9600, -37.8240



79.6300, -80.9230, -3.6990



93.2980, 29.8410, 37.4010

Rectangle

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



88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210



83.3900, 15.1360, -32.0320



79.6300, -80.9230, -3.6990



92.5930, -25.6340, 24.0460

Sweetspot

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



88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210



157.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



58.1930, 52.3060, 43.2660



78.2910, 12.2420, -1.5980



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210



107.2150, 79.3210, -11.3270



120.8360, 37.0070, -37.4330



63.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



79.3730, 58.5050, -8.5270



1.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



62.4380, -53.5990, 7.7210



68.7850, -79.3210, 11.3270



30.1640, -37.0070, 37.4330



62.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



50.6270, -58.5050, 8.5270



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

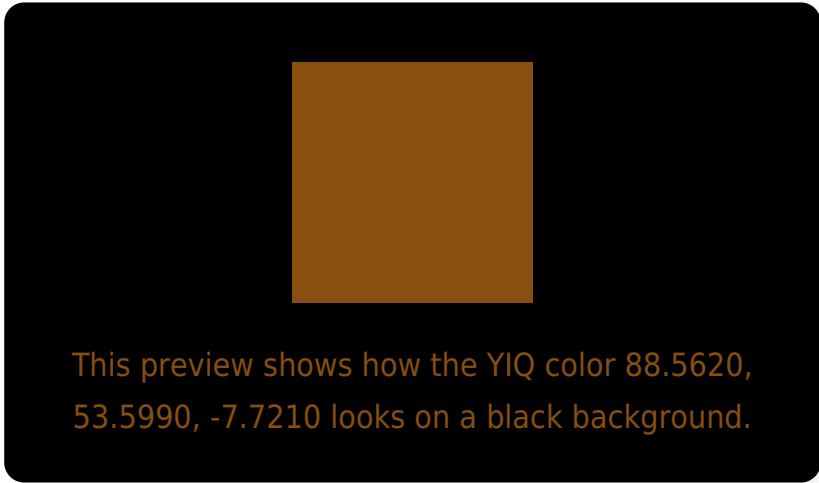
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

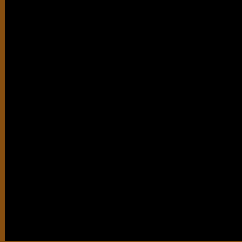
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.5620, 53.5990,

-7.7210.

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

88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210

Protanopia

88.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590

Deuteranopia

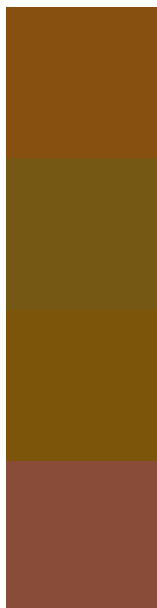
87.5510, 42.9640, -18.7320



Tritanopia

93.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210

Protanomaly

88.5060, 38.8370, -15.5230

Deuteranomaly

88.2250, 46.9980, -14.7460

Tritanomaly

91.9590, 42.7760, 6.7120

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.6570, 19.8990, -2.7010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210 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(135, 79, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 79, 16)  
}
```

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(135, 79, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 79, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210 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(135, 79, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 79, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(135, 79, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 79, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 79, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 79,  
16) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.5620, 53.5990, -7.7210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 79, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 79,  
16) }
```

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