

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.0060, -9.3050,
-13.0890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	48644D
RGB	72, 100, 77
RGB Percent	28%, 39%, 30%
CMY	0.7177, 0.6078, 0.6981
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.23, 0.61
HSL	131°, 16%, 34%
HSV	131°, 28%, 39%
XYZ	8.5686, 11.0293, 8.6975
YIQ	89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

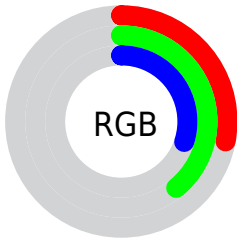
Format	Color
R_{YB}	72, 96, 100
Decimal	4744269
CIE _{Lab}	39.63, -15.59, 9.78
CIE _{LCh}	40, 18.401, 147.897
Yxy	11.0293, 0.3028, 0.3898
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282934349 (0xFF48644D)
YUV	89.0060, -5.9190, -14.9143
Hunter-Lab	33.2103, -12.0632, 7.7197

Details

The YIQ color **89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **82.9940, 9.3050, 13.0890**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350**, and **42.9460, -9.0760, -11.7320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.1040, -12.6970, -17.6970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810**.

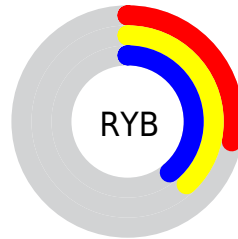
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (39%)

Blue (30%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (39%)

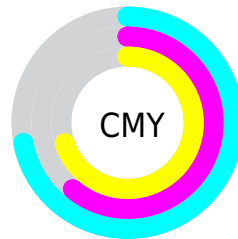


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890 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 89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.0060, -9.3050,
-13.0890

■ 89.0060, -9.3050,
-13.0890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.4190, -9.0300,
-12.5660

■ 139.1800, -9.8550,
-14.1350

■ 42.9460, -9.0760,
-11.7320

■ 165.7670,
-10.1300, -14.6580

■ 21.5330, -9.3510,
-12.2550

■ 192.7670,
-10.1300, -14.6580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.9410,
-10.6800, -15.7040

■ 245.1310, -8.1590,
-11.8310

■ 89.0060, -9.3050,
-13.0890

■ 89.0060, -9.3050,
-13.0890

■ 85.1040, -12.6970,
-17.6970

■ 92.9080, -5.9130,
-8.4810

■ 81.2020, -16.0890,
-22.3050

■ 96.8100, -2.5210,
-3.8730

■ 77.1860, -19.1600,
-27.2240

■ 100.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 73.2840, -22.5520,
-31.8320

■ 104.7280, 3.9420,
5.6540

■ 69.3820, -25.9440,
-36.4400

■ 108.6300, 7.3340,
10.2620

■ 65.4800, -29.3360,
-41.0480

■ 112.5320, 10.7260,
14.8700

■ 61.5780, -32.7280,
-45.6560

■ 116.4340, 14.1180,
19.4780

■ 60.7520, -33.2780,

■ 120.4500, 17.1890,

-46.7020

24.3970

■ 124.3520, 20.5810,
29.0050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.1880, 4.8620, -11.0260



89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890



87.1060, -24.2060, -12.8620

Triad

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



89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890



91.6140, -22.1000, 4.0440



94.6180, 24.8030, 7.5470

Complementary

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



89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890



82.9940, 9.3050, 13.0890

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.



95.4420, 19.6670, 12.5230



89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890



94.6160, -7.2460, 10.1780

Square

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



89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890



87.4120, -33.5150, -3.8430



95.8090, 8.3880, 13.1880



93.8040, 23.9790, 0.4510

Rectangle

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



89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890



85.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480



95.8090, 8.3880, 13.1880



95.4870, 23.7940, 9.3140

Sweetspot

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



89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890



126.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080



95.3130, 6.0080, -9.7680



63.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



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.



89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890



112.7400, -14.6680, -20.5240



90.6020, -13.7990, -8.7350



49.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



69.8990, -38.3660, -53.6140



146.9560, -80.3530, -113.1930

Inverse Universe

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



82.9940, 9.3050, 13.0890



103.2600, 14.6680, 20.5240



81.3980, 13.7990, 8.7350



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



45.1010, 38.3660, 53.6140



95.0440, 80.3530, 113.1930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890 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 89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890 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 89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890.

-13.0890.

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

89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890

Protanopia

92.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

Deuteranopia

93.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830



Tritanopia

91.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890

Protanomaly

91.5130, 2.5690, -8.0150

Deuteranomaly

92.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760

Tritanomaly

90.0800, -12.1490, -5.5970

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890 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(72, 100, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 100, 77)  
}
```

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(72, 100, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 100, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890 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(72, 100, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 100, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 100, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 100, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 100, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 100,  
77) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 100, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 100,  
77) }
```

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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