

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.0480, 35.5760,  
16.0560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	85454D
RGB	133, 69, 77
RGB Percent	52%, 27%, 30%
CMY	0.4783, 0.7295, 0.6979
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.42, 0.48
HSL	352°, 32%, 40%
HSV	352°, 48%, 52%
XYZ	13.1464, 9.7791, 8.2222
YIQ	89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

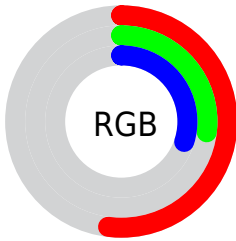
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 69, 77
Decimal	8734029
CIE Lab	37.44, 28.22, 7.61
CIE LCh	37, 29.229, 15.086
Yxy	9.7791, 0.4221, 0.3140
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286924109 (0xFF85454D)
YUV	89.0480, -5.9397, 38.5459
Hunter-Lab	31.2715, 20.3158, 6.3009

# Details

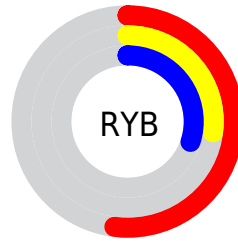
The YIQ color **89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **112.9520, -35.5760, -16.0560**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.4290, 38.8770, 16.8050**, and **40.5960, 31.0370, 15.7170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.0490, 43.0030, 19.1230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.0470, 28.1490, 12.9890**.

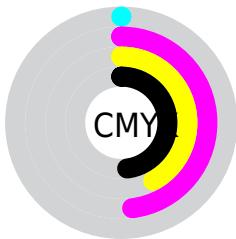
# Distribution



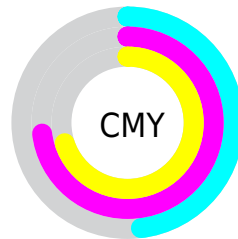
- Red (52%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560 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 89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.0480, 35.5760,  
16.0560

89.0480, 35.5760,  
16.0560

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

64.2650, 33.4670,  
15.7310

140.4290, 38.8770,  
16.8050

40.5960, 31.0370,  
15.7170

167.3260, 40.6650,  
17.4410

17.5850, 29.5700,  
14.7700

194.8100, 42.1780,  
17.5540

9.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

216.5420, 31.1290,  
14.0490

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

236.7570, 14.1660,  
7.5900

89.0480, 35.5760,  
16.0560

89.0480, 35.5760,  
16.0560

80.0490, 43.0030,  
19.1230

98.0470, 28.1490,  
12.9890

70.5770, 50.3840,  
23.0240

107.5190, 20.7680,  
9.0880

61.5780, 57.8110,  
26.0910

116.5180, 13.3410,  
6.0210

52.6930, 64.9170,  
29.4690

125.5170, 5.9140,  
2.9540

43.1070, 72.6190,  
33.0590

134.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

41.7050, 73.8110,  
33.4830

143.9880, -8.8940,  
-4.0140

152.8730,  
-16.0000, -7.3920

161.8720,

-23.4270, -10.4590

■ 171.4580,  
-31.1290, -14.0490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.2780, 23.4250, 21.5130



89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560



88.0940, 37.9620, 5.8500

# Triad

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



89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560



81.6440, -5.5900, -19.8460



74.2270, -60.7950, -5.0430

# Complementary

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



89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560



112.9520, -35.5760, -16.0560

# 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.



71.9070, -66.0660, -14.1460



89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560



75.3340, -34.0160, -22.3040

# Square

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



89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560



85.3000, 16.0500, -15.5500



70.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



86.9870, -24.3480, 11.7480



# Rectangle

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



89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560



87.4860, 33.5620, -2.5180



70.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



71.1720, -68.1300, -9.7780

# Sweetspot

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



89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560



156.5180, 13.3410, 6.0210



92.7410, 12.2360, 31.5640



76.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560



104.2680, 55.7480, 24.9320



101.6370, 31.8190, 1.5390



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



40.6940, 72.3440, 32.5360



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



# Inverse Universe

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



89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560



104.2680, 55.7480, 24.9320



100.3630, -31.8190, -1.5390



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



40.6940, 72.3440, 32.5360

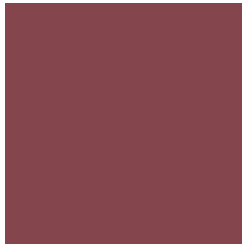


0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

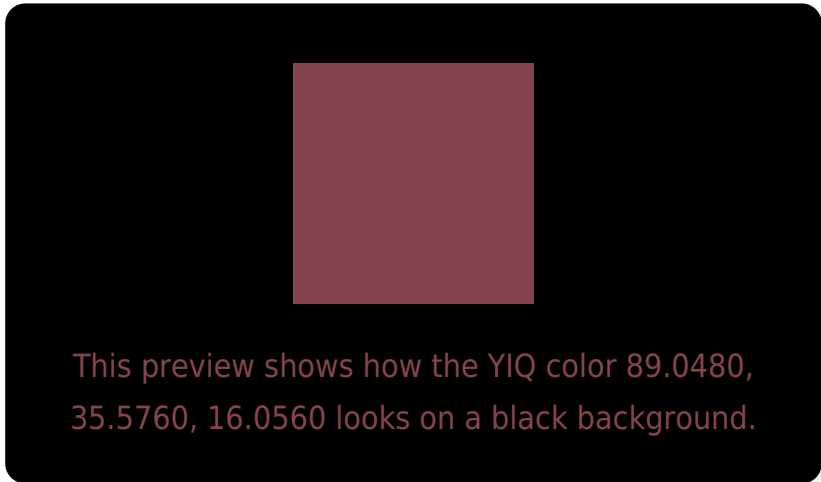
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

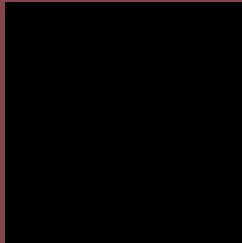
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0480, 35.5760,



# 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

89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560

### Protanopia

88.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

### Deuteranopia

88.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830



## Tritanopia

88.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560

## Protanomaly

88.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220

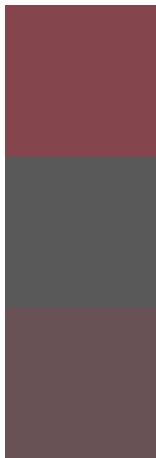
## Deuteranomaly

88.7100, 21.5480, 5.9640

## Tritanomaly

88.8200, 36.2180, 15.4340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560 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(133, 69, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 69, 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(133, 69, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 69, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560 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(133, 69, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 69, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 69, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 69, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 69, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 69,  
77) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.0480, 35.5760, 16.0560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 69, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 69,  
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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