

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.0560, 14.7620,  
7.8020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6C5056
RGB	108, 80, 86
RGB Percent	42%, 31%, 34%
CMY	0.5764, 0.6863, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.20, 0.58
HSL	347°, 15%, 37%
HSV	347°, 26%, 42%
XYZ	10.7346, 9.5970, 10.0936
YIQ	89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

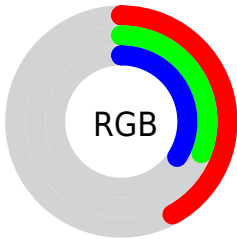
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	108, 80, 86
Decimal	7098454
CIE Lab	37.11, 12.77, 1.05
CIE LCh	37, 12.811, 4.708
Yxy	9.5970, 0.3528, 0.3154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285288534 (0xFF6C5056)
YUV	89.0560, -1.5066, 16.6139
Hunter-Lab	30.9790, 7.6392, 2.3673

# Details

The YIQ color **89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **98.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490**, and **43.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.6870, 20.3550, 11.0670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370**.

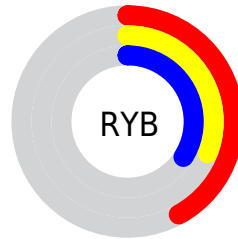
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (31%)

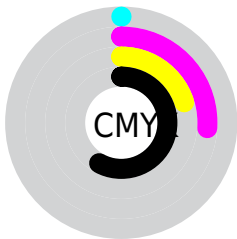
Blue (34%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (34%)

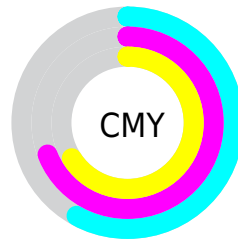


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 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 89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.0560, 14.7620,  
7.8020

■ 89.0560, 14.7620,  
7.8020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 65.4580, 13.5700,  
7.3780

■ 139.0670, 16.2290,  
8.7490

■ 43.1590, 12.9740,  
7.1660

■ 165.3660, 16.8250,  
8.9610

■ 22.5610, 11.7820,  
6.7420

■ 192.6650, 17.4210,  
9.1730

■ 0.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 220.9640, 18.0170,  
9.3850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 243.8810, 7.8850,  
5.7810

89.0560, 14.7620,  
7.8020

89.0560, 14.7620,  
7.8020

81.6870, 20.3550,  
11.0670

96.4250, 9.1690,  
4.5370

74.2040, 26.2690,  
14.0210

103.9080, 3.2550,  
1.5830

67.4220, 31.5870,  
16.7630

110.6900, -2.0630,  
-1.1590

59.9390, 37.5010,  
19.7170

118.1730, -7.9770,  
-4.1130

52.5700, 43.0940,  
22.9820

125.5420,  
-13.5700, -7.3780

45.0870, 49.0080,  
25.9360

133.0250,  
-19.4840, -10.3320

37.7180, 54.6010,  
29.2010

140.3940,  
-25.0770, -13.5970

34.9140, 56.9850,

147.2900,

30.0490

-30.7160, -16.0280

■ 154.6590,  
-36.3090, -19.2930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.9890, 7.7010, 9.1170



89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



88.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690

# Triad

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



89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



85.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160



84.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

# Complementary

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



89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



98.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020

# 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.



83.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



84.1250, -8.0220, -8.8060

# Square

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



89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



86.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360



82.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280



86.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



# Rectangle

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



89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



88.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



82.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280



84.3980, -21.7320, -2.6280

# Sweetspot

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



89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



132.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



89.7700, 4.1240, 13.3720



66.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



110.8830, 22.7390, 11.9150



93.0680, 14.4880, 1.7520



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.8330, 61.7070, 32.5790



79.2970, 129.0070, 68.4230



# Inverse Universe

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



89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



110.8830, 22.7390, 11.9150



94.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.8330, 61.7070, 32.5790



79.2970, 129.0070, 68.4230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

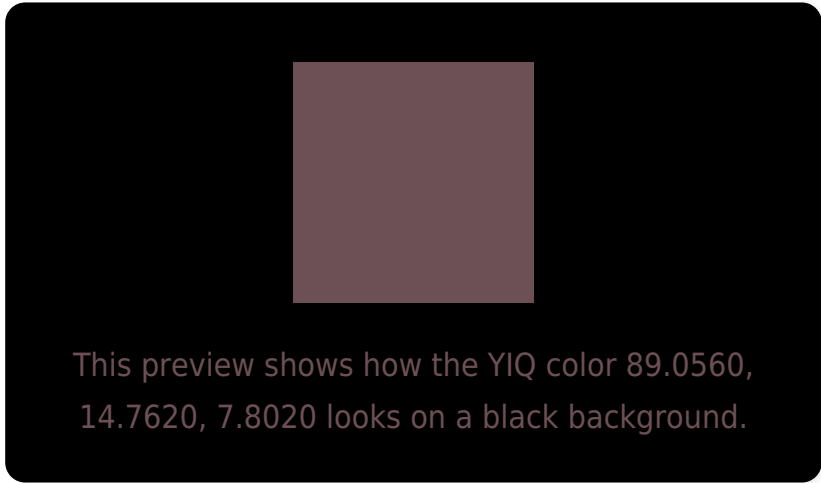
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

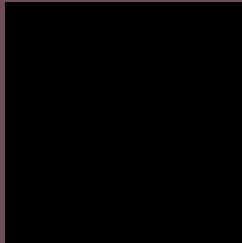
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0560, 14.7620,



# 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

89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

### Protanopia

87.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

### Deuteranopia

88.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



## Tritanopia

89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

## Protanomaly

87.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

## Deuteranomaly

88.6100, 10.0860, 4.4380

## Tritanomaly

89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 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(108, 80, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 80, 86)  
}
```

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(108, 80, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 80, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 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(108, 80, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 80, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 80, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 80, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 80, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 80,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 80, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 80,  
86) }
```

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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