

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.0990, -14.3010,
-21.6690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.0990, -14.3010,
-21.6690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E6B44
RGB	62, 107, 68
RGB Percent	24%, 42%, 27%
CMY	0.7570, 0.5803, 0.7334
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.36, 0.58
HSL	128°, 27%, 33%
HSV	128°, 42%, 42%
XYZ	8.2873, 11.9596, 7.3394
YIQ	89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

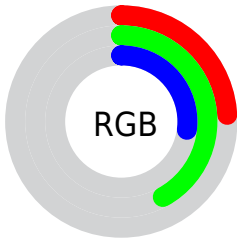
Format	Color
RYB	62, 102, 107
Decimal	4090692
CIELab	41.15, -24.63, 17.14
CIELCh	41, 30.008, 145.160
Yxy	11.9596, 0.3004, 0.4335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282280772 (0xFF3E6B44)
YUV	89.0990, -10.4018, -23.7658
Hunter-Lab	34.5827, -17.7443, 11.6249

Details

The YIQ color $89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $79.9010, 14.3010, 21.6690$, and the grayscale version is $89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $140.0450, -14.2090, -23.3370$, and $40.9570, -16.7770, -20.8490$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $84.7840, -17.9680, -26.8000$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $93.4140, -10.6340, -16.5380$.

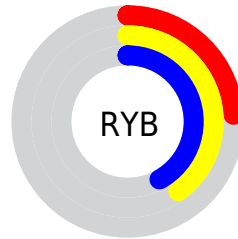
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (42%)

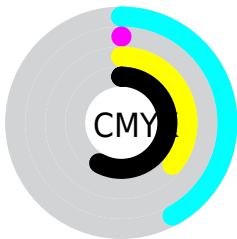
Blue (27%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (42%)

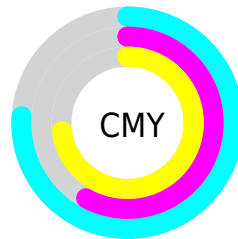


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690 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 89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.0990, -14.3010,
-21.6690

■ 89.0990, -14.3010,
-21.6690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.2130, -14.6220,
-21.3580

■ 140.0450,
-14.2090, -23.3370

■ 40.9570, -16.7770,
-20.8490

■ 166.6320,
-14.4840, -23.8600

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 194.2190,
-14.7590, -24.3830

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 221.8060,
-15.0340, -24.9060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.0010,
-10.9090, -17.0610

■ 252.9780, -2.9340,

-1.8940

■ 89.0990, -14.3010,
-21.6690

■ 89.0990, -14.3010,
-21.6690

■ 84.7840, -17.9680,
-26.8000

■ 93.4140, -10.6340,
-16.5380

■ 80.6540, -20.7180,
-32.0300

■ 97.5440, -7.8840,
-11.3080

■ 76.3390, -24.3850,
-37.1610

■ 101.8590, -4.2170,
-6.1770

■ 72.0240, -28.0520,
-42.2920

■ 106.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 67.7090, -31.7190,
-47.4230

■ 110.1900, 2.5210,
3.8730

■ 64.4050, -33.9190,
-51.6070

■ 114.6190, 5.8670,
9.3150

■ 118.9340, 9.5340,
14.4460

■ 123.2490, 13.2010,
19.5770

■ 127.2650, 16.2720,
24.4960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.8970, 9.8150, -18.1930



89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690



80.4400, -49.0540, -25.1020

Triad

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



89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690



90.2830, -46.0330, 2.7590



97.6200, 39.6570, 13.6810

Complementary

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



89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690



79.9010, 14.3010, 21.6690

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.



98.9860, 30.1190, 21.3430



89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690



97.9990, -15.4540, 15.7620

Square

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



89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690



78.4270, -73.4020, -13.3540



100.0470, 10.9540, 21.7540



96.4590, 38.1920, 1.6800

Rectangle

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



89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690



76.9960, -65.2390, -23.6310



100.0470, 10.9540, 21.7540



97.9450, 37.3640, 16.6920

Sweetspot

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



89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690



132.7940, -5.5920, -8.7920



100.0760, 10.8690, -15.2670



66.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310



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.



89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690



111.7030, -22.4140, -34.3340



91.7210, -21.6840, -14.5160



51.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



70.5030, -37.3110, -56.2150



147.5770, -77.9680, -117.8720

Inverse Universe

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



79.9010, 14.3010, 21.6690



97.2970, 22.4140, 34.3340



77.2790, 21.6840, 14.5160



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



46.6110, 36.9900, 56.5260



97.4230, 77.9680, 117.8720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

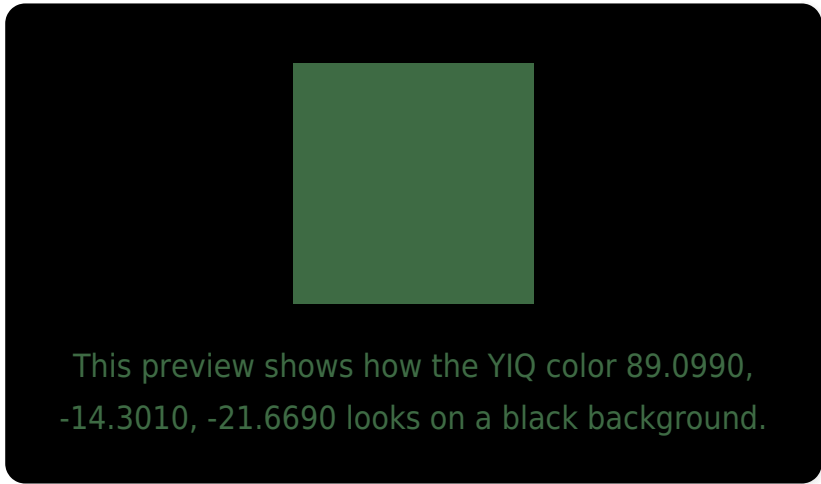
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

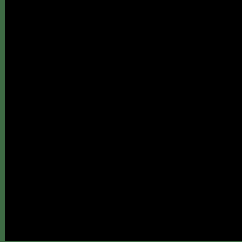
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0990, -14.3010,

-21.6690.

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

89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690

Protanopia

95.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670

Deuteranopia

96.7710, 19.5780, -2.3900



Tritanopia

93.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690

Protanomaly

93.3080, 4.4040, -13.7400

Deuteranomaly

93.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440

Tritanomaly

92.2100, -18.5670, -10.4310

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.2070, -5.3170, -8.2690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690 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(62, 107, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 107, 68)  
}
```

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(62, 107, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 107, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690 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(62, 107, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 107, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(62, 107, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 107, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 107, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 107,  
68) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.0990, -14.3010, -21.6690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 107, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 107,  
68) }
```

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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