

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.1090, -39.7380,
-72.8100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100)
contains.

YIQ(89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100)	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(89.1090, -39.7380,
-72.8100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	069309
RGB	6, 147, 9
RGB Percent	2%, 58%, 4%
CMY	0.9769, 0.4233, 0.9647
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 0.94, 0.42
HSL	121°, 92%, 30%
HSV	121°, 96%, 58%
XYZ	10.5659, 20.9435, 3.7437
YIQ	89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

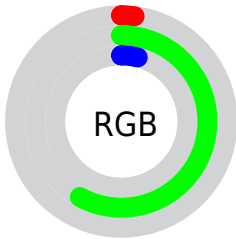
Format	Color
RYB	6, 144, 147
Decimal	430857
CIELab	52.89, -56.52, 53.74
CIELCh	53, 77.985, 136.444
Yxy	20.9435, 0.2997, 0.5941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278620937 (0xFF069309)
YUV	89.1090, -39.4937, -72.8866
Hunter-Lab	45.7640, -38.8755, 27.1847

Details

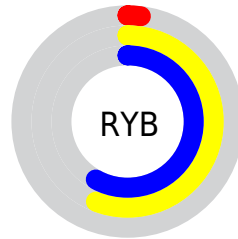
The YIQ color **89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **63.8910, 39.7380, 72.8100**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.3930, -25.6180, -64.3860**, and **55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.6310, -41.3880, -75.9480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760**.

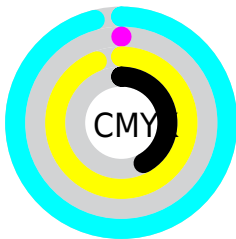
Distribution



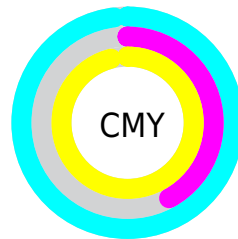
- Red (2%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100 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 89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.1090, -39.7380,
-72.8100

■ 89.1090, -39.7380,
-72.8100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.4400, -33.0000,
-62.7600

■ 153.3930,
-25.6180, -64.3860

■ 55.7650, -26.1250,
-49.6850

■ 182.4640,
-24.3800, -64.7960

■ 41.0900, -19.2500,
-36.6100

■ 208.6000,
-21.7670, -62.5910

■ 27.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

■ 220.3490,
-13.1500, -48.0460

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 232.5110, -4.2580,
-32.9780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.6730, 4.6340,

-17.9100

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 89.1090, -39.7380,
-72.8100

■ 89.1090, -39.7380,
-72.8100

■ 86.6310, -41.3880,
-75.9480

■ 95.1900, -35.2920,
-65.2760

■ 101.0860,
-31.7630, -57.6430

■ 107.1670,
-27.3170, -50.1090

■ 113.3620,
-23.1920, -42.2640

■ 119.1440,
-19.3420, -34.9420

■ 125.2250,
-14.8960, -27.4080

■ 131.4200,
-10.7710, -19.5630

■ 137.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 143.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.8260, 33.7990, -45.3770



89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100



100.2990, -71.6070, -51.4070

Triad

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



89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100



113.0110, -121.1800, 4.5160



104.9670, 103.3330, 60.1410

Complementary

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



89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100



63.8910, 39.7380, 72.8100

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.



112.8270, 72.1530, 74.5610



89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100



100.6840, -115.4050, 15.4990

Square

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



89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100



115.2330, -113.6580, -10.6660



128.4630, 8.2880, 59.0720



114.8290, 101.9200, 14.1440

Rectangle

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



89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100



106.8310, -87.2440, -37.8360



128.4630, 8.2880, 59.0720



103.3660, 98.1960, 70.6440

Sweetspot

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



89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100



168.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



130.3280, 44.0690, -44.2750



83.0720, -9.6710, -17.4710



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100



112.5730, -53.8090, -98.6490



97.0890, -62.2080, -51.0400



71.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



81.3480, -38.9130, -71.2410



5.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

Inverse Universe

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



63.8910, 39.7380, 72.8100



78.4270, 53.8090, 98.6490



55.9110, 62.2080, 51.0400



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



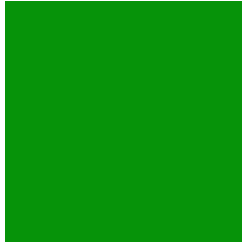
56.6520, 38.9130, 71.2410



4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

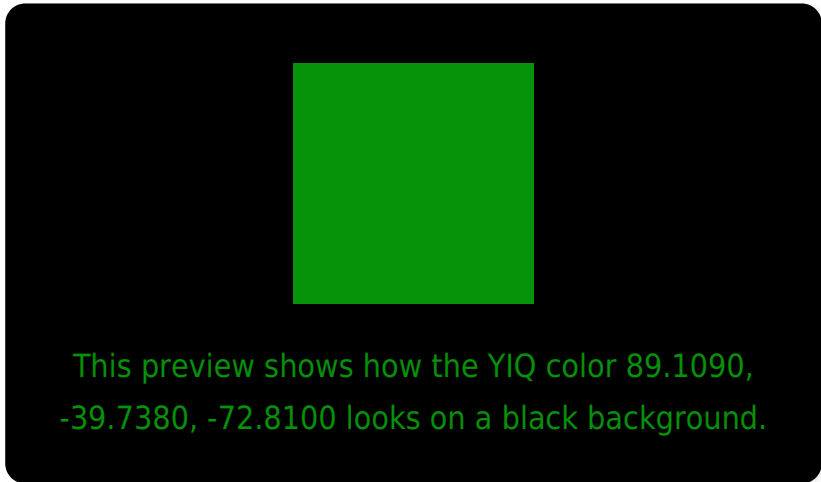
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black 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

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

YIQ 89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.1090, -39.7380,

-72.8100.

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

89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100

Protanopia

116.4200, 49.9820, -35.7940

Deuteranopia

120.8570, 50.8500, -18.4780



Tritanopia

115.8290, -48.2310, -12.4790

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100



Protanomaly

106.8070, 17.6150, -49.4330



Deuteranomaly

109.2560, 18.2090, -38.1670



Tritanomaly

106.3830, -44.8800, -34.6720

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100



Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

89.0510, -14.3460, -26.3620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100 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(6, 147, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 147, 9)  
}
```

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(6, 147, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 147, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100 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(6, 147, 9) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 147, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 147, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 147, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 147, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 147, 9) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 147, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 147,  
9) }
```

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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