

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.1450, 60.2880,
19.7440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F3C38
RGB	159, 60, 56
RGB Percent	62%, 24%, 22%
CMY	0.3762, 0.7648, 0.7801
CMYK	0.00, 0.62, 0.65, 0.38
HSL	2°, 48%, 42%
HSV	2°, 65%, 62%
XYZ	16.6389, 10.8905, 4.9744
YIQ	89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

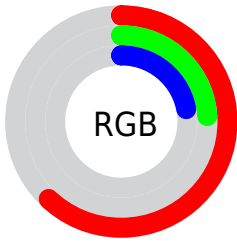
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 60, 56
Decimal	10435640
CIE _{Lab}	39.40, 40.93, 24.01
CIE _{LCh}	39, 47.454, 30.398
Yxy	10.8905, 0.5119, 0.3351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288625720 (0xFF9F3C38)
YUV	89.1450, -16.3405, 61.2628
Hunter-Lab	33.0007, 32.2478, 14.1633

Details

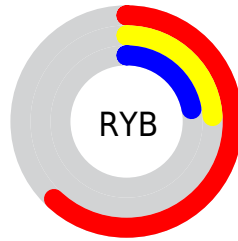
The YIQ color **89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **125.8550, -60.2880, -19.7440**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.6680, 66.0650, 19.6730**, and **32.3820, 55.4270, 25.2430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.5160, 69.5490, 22.6130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.7740, 51.0270, 16.8750**.

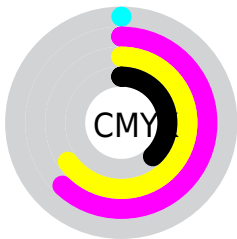
Distribution



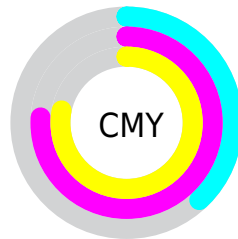
- Red (62%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440 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 89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.1450, 60.2880,
19.7440

■ 89.1450, 60.2880,
19.7440

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.7040, 57.2160,
20.3520

■ 142.6680, 66.0650,
19.6730

■ 32.6810, 56.0230,
25.4550

■ 170.0490, 69.3660,
20.4220

■ 22.1260, 44.1040,
15.6880

■ 190.6560, 57.1710,
15.6590

■ 14.8790, 28.5620,
11.0100

■ 210.1700, 40.8040,
9.4120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.3850, 23.8410,
2.9530

■ 250.6000, 6.8780,

-3.5060

■ 89.1450, 60.2880,
19.7440

■ 89.1450, 60.2880,
19.7440

■ 78.5160, 69.5490,
22.6130

■ 99.7740, 51.0270,
16.8750

■ 67.3000, 79.0850,
26.0050

■ 110.9900, 41.4910,
13.4830

■ 56.6710, 88.3460,
28.8740

■ 121.6190, 32.2300,
10.6140

■ 51.0630, 93.1140,
30.5700

■ 132.2480, 22.9690,
7.7450

■ 142.8770, 13.7080,
4.8760

■ 153.9790, 4.4930,
1.1730

■ 164.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 175.2370,
-14.0290, -4.5650

■ 186.4530,
-23.5650, -7.9570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.2540, 50.3360, 34.9120



89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440



89.3930, 55.7530, -2.7030

Triad

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



89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440



69.3240, -46.3920, -40.3120



76.3190, -81.2450, 2.1390

Complementary

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



89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440



125.8550, -60.2880, -19.7440

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.



80.4620, -80.5100, -5.6780



89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440



75.6450, -60.0570, -29.4410

Square

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



89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440



83.2260, 9.7260, -33.1060



79.5040, -72.3010, -16.7890



93.8820, -19.0780, 26.3780

Rectangle

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



89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440



87.8890, 47.8240, -18.7040



79.5040, -72.3010, -16.7890



78.5530, -82.0240, -0.2640

Sweetspot

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



89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440



180.1340, 23.2900, 7.4340



98.1970, 29.2880, 52.9360



88.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440



97.5470, 94.6270, 30.6830



119.0820, 46.2630, -6.9290



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



45.6920, 83.8530, 27.7010



5.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570

Inverse Universe

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



125.8550, -60.2880, -19.7440



154.4530, -94.6270, -30.6830



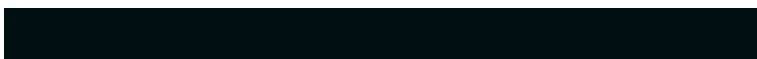
95.9180, -46.2630, 6.9290



76.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



96.7210, -83.5780, -27.1780



10.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440 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 89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440 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 89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.1450, 60.2880,

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

89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440

Protanopia

92.9440, 11.6010, -6.5030

Deuteranopia

92.4420, 27.6940, -6.3060



Tritanopia

89.3560, 58.3160, 22.4440

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440

Protanomaly

91.6090, 29.0220, 2.6700

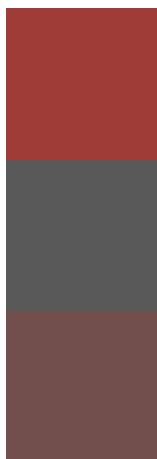
Deuteranomaly

90.9970, 39.6130, 3.4610

Tritanomaly

89.0140, 59.2790, 21.5110

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.6500, 21.7770, 7.3210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440 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(159, 60, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 60, 56)  
}
```

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(159, 60, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 60, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440 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(159, 60, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 60, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(159, 60, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 60, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 60, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 60,  
56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 60, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159, 60,  
56) }
```

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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