

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.2380, 19.7610,
-0.1990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C5443
RGB	108, 84, 67
RGB Percent	42%, 33%, 26%
CMY	0.5764, 0.6706, 0.7372
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.38, 0.58
HSL	25°, 23%, 34%
HSV	25°, 38%, 42%
XYZ	10.3691, 9.9335, 6.6847
YIQ	89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

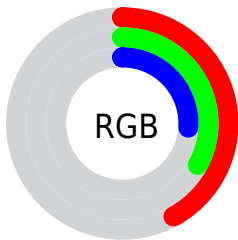
Format	Color
R_{YB}	108, 96, 67
Decimal	7099459
CIE _{Lab}	37.72, 7.35, 13.73
CIE _{LCh}	38, 15.570, 61.838
Yxy	9.9335, 0.3842, 0.3681
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285289539 (0xFF6C5443)
YUV	89.2380, -10.9633, 16.4543
Hunter-Lab	31.5174, 3.5704, 9.4871

Details

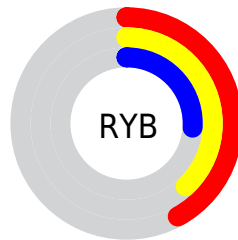
The YIQ color **89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **85.7620, -19.7610, 0.1990**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.6080, 21.5950, -0.3970**, and **43.2700, 16.7350, -0.4250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4620, 24.9420, -0.4820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840**.

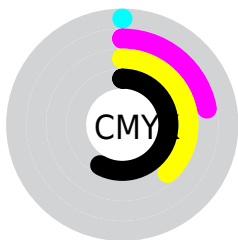
Distribution



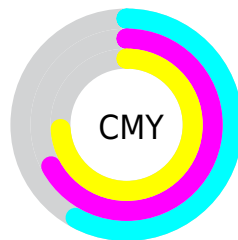
- Red (42%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990 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 89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.2380, 19.7610,
-0.1990

■ 89.2380, 19.7610,
-0.1990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.7540, 18.2480,
-0.3120

■ 139.6080, 21.5950,
-0.3970

■ 43.2700, 16.7350,
-0.4250

■ 166.2060, 22.7870,
0.0270

■ 22.5150, 17.4230,
-1.8810

■ 193.3910, 23.7040,
-0.0720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.6900, 24.3000,
0.1400

■ 244.1940, 13.8930,
-3.9870

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,

-1.2440

■ 89.2380, 19.7610,
-0.1990

■ 89.2380, 19.7610,
-0.1990

■ 84.4620, 24.9420,
-0.4820

■ 94.0140, 14.5800,
0.0840

■ 79.0990, 30.3980,
-0.2420

■ 99.3770, 9.1240,
-0.1560

■ 74.4370, 35.2580,
-0.2140

■ 104.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

■ 69.6610, 40.4390,
-0.4970

■ 108.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 64.2980, 45.8950,
-0.2570

■ 114.1780, -6.3730,
-0.1410

■ 59.5220, 51.0760,
-0.5400

■ 118.9540,
-11.5540, 0.1420

■ 58.7070, 51.9930,
-0.6390

■ 123.7300,
-16.7350, 0.4250

■ 128.9790,
-21.8700, -0.1260

■ 133.7550,
-27.0510, 0.1570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.2970, 21.2730, 5.4410



89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



87.9550, 13.0680, -5.5560

Triad

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



89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



83.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450



89.9430, -3.8530, 9.2590

Complementary

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



89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



85.7620, -19.7610, 0.1990

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.



87.9520, -17.2400, 4.0720



89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



82.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390

Square

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



89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



85.1740, -9.7180, -11.1100



84.8860, -26.0420, -1.6100



90.7550, 8.4800, 11.5200

Rectangle

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



89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



87.1390, 6.5580, -8.7220



84.8860, -26.0420, -1.6100



89.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630

Sweetspot

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



89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



133.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



82.1090, 16.4110, 16.4670



67.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



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.



89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



110.3980, 30.9940, -0.0300



100.9780, 14.2610, -10.6590



50.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



63.7460, 56.2570, -0.8230



132.5420, 118.2450, -0.8830

Inverse Universe

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



85.7620, -19.7610, 0.1990



105.6020, -30.9940, 0.0300



74.0220, -14.2610, 10.6590



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



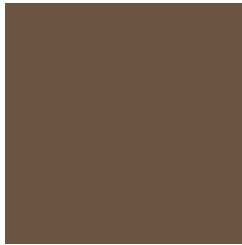
53.8410, -56.5320, 0.3000



111.8710, -117.9700, 1.4060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

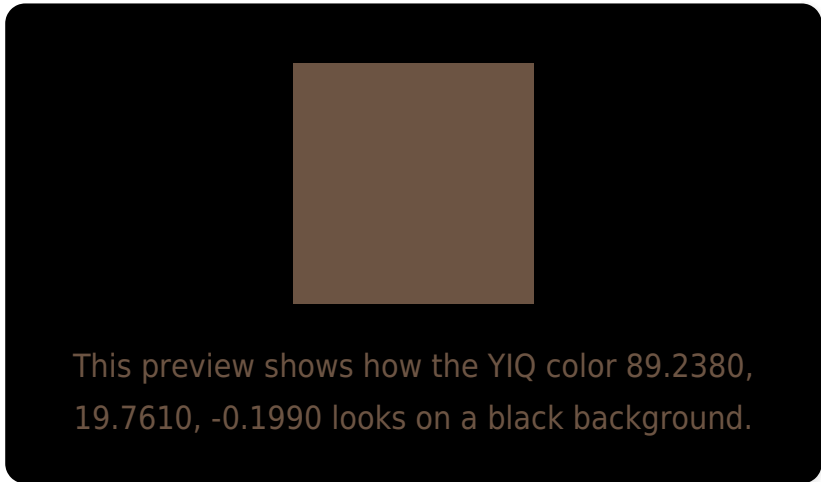
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

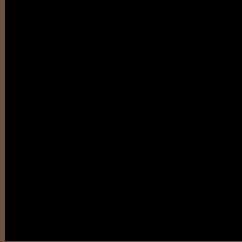
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990.



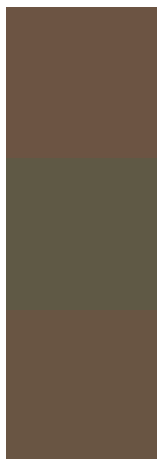
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2380, 19.7610,

-0.1990.

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

89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990

Protanopia

88.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Deuteranopia

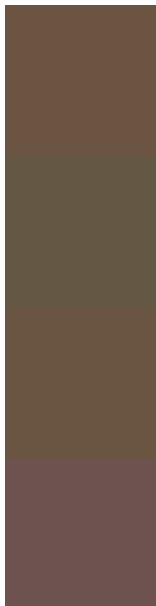
88.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580



Tritanopia

90.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990

Protanomaly

88.7210, 13.8470, -3.1530

Deuteranomaly

89.2270, 18.2940, -1.1460

Tritanomaly

89.8450, 16.7340, 5.1020

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990 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, 84, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 84, 67)  
}
```

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, 84, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 84, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990 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, 84, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 84, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 84, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 84, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 84, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 84,  
67) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 84, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 84,  
67) }
```

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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