

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290)  
contains.

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**Color**

**YIQ(89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	675160
RGB	103, 81, 96
RGB Percent	40%, 32%, 38%
CMY	0.5960, 0.6824, 0.6235
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.07, 0.60
HSL	319°, 12%, 36%
HSV	319°, 21%, 40%
XYZ	10.6486, 9.6126, 12.3618
YIQ	89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

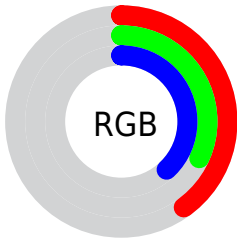
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	103, 81, 96
Decimal	6771040
CIE Lab	37.14, 12.00, -5.23
CIE LCh	37, 13.086, 336.460
Yxy	9.6126, 0.3264, 0.2947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284961120 (0xFF675160)
YUV	89.2880, 3.3090, 12.0254
Hunter-Lab	31.0042, 7.0498, -1.9368

# Details

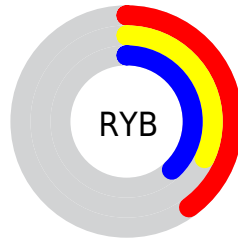
The YIQ color  $[89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[94.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[139.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640]$ , and  $[43.5760, 7.4260, 8.5940]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[83.0760, 12.0100, 13.6260]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[95.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320]$ .

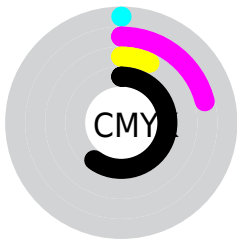
# Distribution



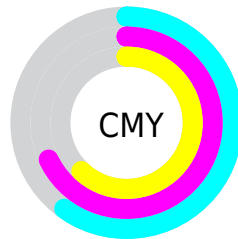
- Red (40%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290 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 89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.2880, 8.2970,  
9.3290

■ 89.2880, 8.2970,  
9.3290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 65.8750, 8.0220,  
8.8060

■ 139.0000, 9.1680,  
10.0640

■ 43.5760, 7.4260,  
8.5940

■ 166.0000, 9.1680,  
10.0640

■ 22.8640, 6.5550,  
7.8590

■ 192.7120, 10.0390,  
10.7990

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 220.7120, 10.0390,  
10.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 245.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

89.2880, 8.2970,  
9.3290

89.2880, 8.2970,  
9.3290

83.0760, 12.0100,  
13.6260

95.5000, 4.5840,  
5.0320

76.1630, 16.3190,  
18.1350

102.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

69.9510, 20.0320,  
22.4320

108.6250, -3.4380,  
-3.7740

63.7390, 23.7450,  
26.7290

114.8370, -7.1510,  
-8.0710

56.9400, 27.7330,  
31.5490

121.6360,  
-11.1390, -12.8910

50.6140, 31.7670,  
35.5350

127.9620,  
-15.1730, -16.8770

44.4020, 35.4800,  
39.8320

134.1740,  
-18.8860, -21.1740

38.7770, 38.9180,

140.3860,

43.6060

-22.5990, -25.4710

■ 147.2990,  
-26.9080, -29.9800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.6720, -1.6520, 7.9160



89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



89.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030

# Triad

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



89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



86.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590



83.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540

# Complementary

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



89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



94.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290

# 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.



82.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280



89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



85.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510

# Square

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



89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



87.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



84.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



84.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



# Rectangle

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



89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



88.4430, 17.9260, 5.5260



84.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



82.8770, -21.8230, -6.4870

# Sweetspot

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



89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



130.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



85.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



65.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



113.2010, 13.1560, 14.8840



88.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



43.2770, 43.5020, 48.6380



91.1680, 91.2670, 102.6190



# Inverse Universe

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



89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



113.2010, 13.1560, 14.8840



95.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



43.2770, 43.5020, 48.6380

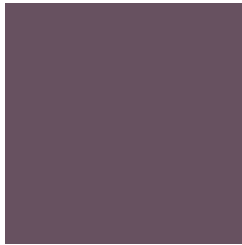


91.1680, 91.2670, 102.6190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

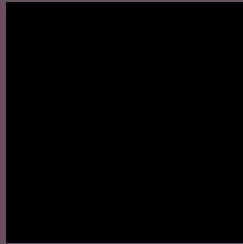
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290.

# 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

89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290

### Protanopia

87.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

### Deuteranopia

88.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



## Tritanopia

88.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290

## Protanomaly

88.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380

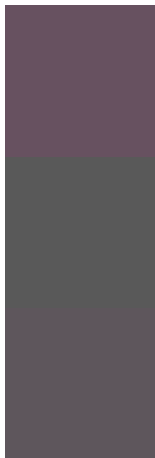
## Deuteranomaly

89.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770

## Tritanomaly

89.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290 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(103, 81, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 81, 96)  
}
```

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(103, 81, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 81, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290 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(103, 81, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 81, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 81, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 81, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 81, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 81,  
96) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 81, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 81,  
96) }
```

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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