

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.3620, 4.3120,
-12.0720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	566040
RGB	86, 96, 64
RGB Percent	34%, 38%, 25%
CMY	0.6628, 0.6235, 0.7490
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.33, 0.62
HSL	79°, 20%, 31%
HSV	79°, 33%, 38%
XYZ	8.9457, 10.7147, 6.4487
YIQ	89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

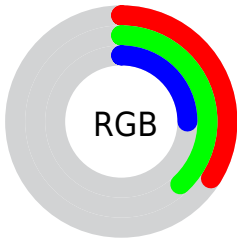
Format	Color
RYB	64, 96, 74
Decimal	5660736
CIELab	39.10, -10.04, 17.03
CIElCh	39, 19.774, 120.527
Yxy	10.7147, 0.3426, 0.4104
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283850816 (0xFF566040)
YUV	89.3620, -12.5035, -2.9485
Hunter-Lab	32.7333, -8.5010, 11.2327

Details

The YIQ color **89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **70.6380, -4.3120, 12.0720**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.7210, 4.6790, -13.2170**, and **43.7040, 3.3490, -11.1390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.3250, 5.7340, -15.8180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.3990, 2.8900, -8.3260**.

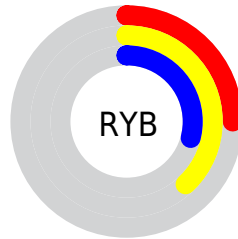
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (38%)

Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (29%)

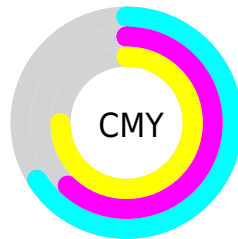


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 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 89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.3620, 4.3120,
-12.0720

■ 89.3620, 4.3120,
-12.0720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.5900, 3.6700,
-11.4500

■ 139.7210, 4.6790,
-13.2170

■ 43.7040, 3.3490,
-11.1390

■ 166.0200, 5.2750,
-13.0050

■ 23.3020, 4.5410,
-10.7150

■ 192.9060, 5.5960,
-13.3160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.7920, 5.9170,
-13.6270

■ 248.2050, 6.1920,
-13.1040

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,

-2.1770

■ 89.3620, 4.3120,
-12.0720

■ 89.3620, 4.3120,
-12.0720

■ 87.3250, 5.7340,
-15.8180

■ 91.3990, 2.8900,
-8.3260

■ 85.4020, 6.8350,
-19.2530

■ 93.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 83.3650, 8.2570,
-22.9990

■ 95.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 81.4420, 9.3580,
-26.4340

■ 97.2820, -0.7340,
2.2900

■ 79.4050, 10.7800,
-30.1800

■ 99.3190, -2.1560,
6.0360

■ 77.3680, 12.2020,
-33.9260

■ 101.3560, -3.5780,
9.7820

■ 76.0860, 12.9360,
-36.2160

■ 103.2790, -4.6790,
13.2170

■ 105.3160, -6.1010,
16.9630

■ 107.2390, -7.2020,
20.3980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.0540, 17.1030, -7.0970



89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



86.8100, -11.6890, -13.9370

Triad

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



89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



85.8570, -36.2660, -3.5460



94.2250, 21.7760, 12.8480

Complementary

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



89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



70.6380, -4.3120, 12.0720

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.



94.8200, 9.8550, 14.1350



89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



89.9560, -23.0630, 4.9770

Square

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



89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



82.6730, -38.9240, -10.4440



93.7410, -6.1000, 11.4360



93.4010, 26.9120, 7.8720

Rectangle

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



89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



85.5360, -22.6010, -14.4170



93.7410, -6.1000, 11.4360



94.5990, 17.7870, 13.5550

Sweetspot

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



89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



122.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910



79.4380, 16.3220, 1.5540



62.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



114.5160, 6.5140, -18.9420



84.5780, -5.2240, -15.4640



47.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



88.7670, 15.0920, -42.2520



190.2150, 32.3400, -90.5400

Inverse Universe

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



70.6380, -4.3120, 12.0720



85.4840, -6.5140, 18.9420



75.4220, 5.2240, 15.4640



44.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



23.2330, -15.0920, 42.2520



49.7850, -32.3400, 90.5400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 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 89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

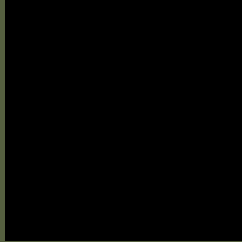
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.3620, 4.3120,

-12.0720.

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

89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Protanopia

90.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

Deuteranopia

91.7710, 19.5780, -2.3900



Tritanopia

92.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Protanomaly

90.1780, 10.8220, -8.9060

Deuteranomaly

91.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660

Tritanomaly

91.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 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(86, 96, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 96, 64)  
}
```

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(86, 96, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 96, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 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(86, 96, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 96, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(86, 96, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 96, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 96, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 96, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 96, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 96,  
64) }
```

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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