

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.3780, 60.1090,
-4.5550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	904C0F
RGB	144, 76, 15
RGB Percent	56%, 30%, 6%
CMY	0.4352, 0.7021, 0.9409
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.90, 0.44
HSL	28°, 81%, 31%
HSV	28°, 90%, 56%
XYZ	14.1763, 11.1318, 1.8561
YIQ	89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

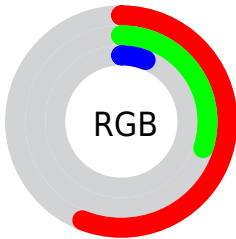
Format	Color
R_YB	144, 131, 15
Decimal	9456655
CIE Lab	39.80, 24.64, 44.74
CIE LCh	40, 51.073, 61.156
Yxy	11.1318, 0.5219, 0.4098
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287646735 (0xFF904C0F)
YUV	89.3780, -36.6684, 47.9035
Hunter-Lab	33.3643, 17.4563, 20.0566

Details

The YIQ color **89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **69.6220, -60.1090, 4.5550**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.0690, 65.4730, -2.6470**, and **43.6230, 43.6020, 2.7540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.0860, 66.8030, -4.7250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.6700, 53.4150, -4.3850**.

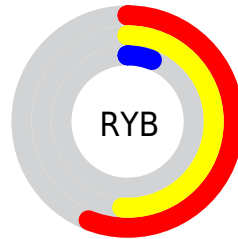
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (30%)

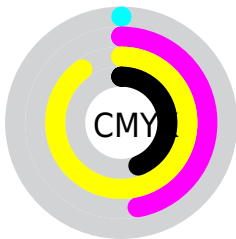
Blue (6%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (6%)

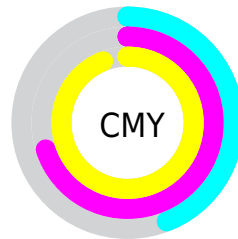


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550 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 89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.3780, 60.1090,
-4.5550

■ 89.3780, 60.1090,
-4.5550

■ 254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 65.4960, 53.9650,
-3.3390

■ 142.0690, 65.4730,
-2.6470

■ 43.6230, 43.6020,
2.7540

■ 169.1510, 68.1780,
-2.1100

■ 22.0490, 33.8350,
9.0590

■ 194.4280, 65.8400,
-3.7920

■ 11.1770, 21.7310,
8.1550

■ 213.2410, 50.0690,
-9.8270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.3420, 33.4270,
-16.5970

■ 248.2740, 18.9390,

-18.3490

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,
-9.6410

■ 89.3780, 60.1090,
-4.5550

■ 89.3780, 60.1090,
-4.5550

■ 83.0860, 66.8030,
-4.7250

■ 95.6700, 53.4150,
-4.3850

■ 82.9720, 67.1240,
-5.0360

■ 101.4890, 46.6750,
-3.3810

■ 107.7810, 39.9810,
-3.2110

■ 113.6000, 33.2410,
-2.2070

■ 119.8920, 26.5470,
-2.0370

■ 126.1840, 19.8530,
-1.8670

■ 132.0030, 13.1130,
-0.8630

■ 138.2950, 6.4190,
-0.6930

■ 144.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.5370, 65.0560, 21.4400



89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550



87.4920, 41.4520, -24.3720

Triad

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



89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550



77.0470, -61.2490, -29.8650



95.1640, -19.8120, 28.6680

Complementary

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



89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550



69.6220, -60.1090, 4.5550

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.



77.8180, -84.0880, 4.1040



89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550



81.2480, -74.4560, -16.2800

Square

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



89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550



70.3840, -46.6210, -41.6690



82.4340, -83.3070, -4.5470



95.1390, 26.0350, 40.2990

Rectangle

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



89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550



84.1150, 23.1600, -34.2800



82.4340, -83.3070, -4.5470



90.9980, -40.0760, 21.4600

Sweetspot

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



89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550



165.0380, 23.2000, -1.9520



61.4370, 54.7350, 48.8070



81.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550



107.2700, 86.6560, -6.5920



126.9460, 42.5090, -38.0270



68.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



77.9330, 62.8600, -4.8520



4.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

Inverse Universe

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



69.6220, -60.1090, 4.5550



78.7300, -86.6560, 6.5920



32.0540, -42.5090, 38.0270



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



57.0670, -62.8600, 4.8520



3.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550 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 89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

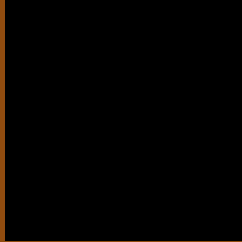
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.3780, 60.1090,

-4.5550.

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

89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550

Protanopia

89.7390, 30.6310, -20.9930

Deuteranopia

88.4110, 46.1740, -21.8420



Tritanopia

93.9950, 43.0950, 17.4550

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550

Protanomaly

89.5880, 41.5420, -14.9860

Deuteranomaly

88.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640

Tritanomaly

92.3620, 49.0110, 9.3550

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.9670, 21.9620, -1.5420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550 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(144, 76, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 76, 15)  
}
```

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(144, 76, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 76, 15) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550 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(144, 76, 15) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 76, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 76, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 76, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 76, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 76,  
15) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.3780, 60.1090, -4.5550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 76, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144, 76,  
15) }
```

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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