

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.4010, -0.5920,
-22.3200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B6834
RGB	75, 104, 52
RGB Percent	29%, 41%, 20%
CMY	0.7060, 0.5921, 0.7960
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.50, 0.59
HSL	94°, 33%, 31%
HSV	94°, 50%, 41%
XYZ	8.4712, 11.6459, 5.0514
YIQ	89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

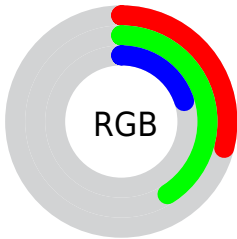
Format	Color
RYB	52, 104, 81
Decimal	4941876
CIELab	40.65, -20.83, 25.80
CIELCh	41, 33.161, 128.909
Yxy	11.6459, 0.3366, 0.4627
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283131956 (0xFF4B6834)
YUV	89.4010, -18.4387, -12.6297
Hunter-Lab	34.1261, -15.4111, 15.1121

Details

The YIQ color $[89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $[66.5990, 0.5920, 22.3200]$, and the grayscale version is $[90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[139.7600, -0.2250, -23.4650]$, and $[42.5150, -0.9130, -22.0090]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[86.4670, -0.9580, -26.7020]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[92.3350, -0.2260, -17.9380]$.

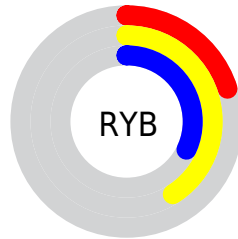
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (41%)

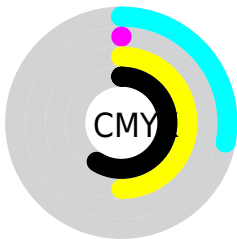
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (32%)

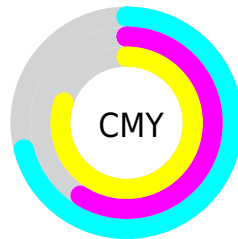


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200 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 89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.4010, -0.5920,
-22.3200

89.4010, -0.5920,
-22.3200

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

65.6290, -1.2340,
-21.6980

139.7600, -0.2250,
-23.4650

42.5150, -0.9130,
-22.0090

166.5320, 0.4170,
-24.0870

21.7410, -7.2410,
-17.4570

194.0050, 0.4630,
-24.9210

2.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

221.5920, 0.1880,
-25.4440

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

243.4340, 3.8090,
-19.4790

252.6060, 6.7410,

-6.5310

■ 89.4010, -0.5920,
-22.3200

■ 89.4010, -0.5920,
-22.3200

■ 86.4670, -0.9580,
-26.7020

■ 92.3350, -0.2260,
-17.9380

■ 83.4190, -1.0030,
-31.3950

■ 95.3830, -0.1810,
-13.2450

■ 80.7840, -0.7730,
-35.5650

■ 98.0180, -0.4110,
-9.0750

■ 77.7360, -0.8180,
-40.2580

■ 101.0660, -0.3660,
-4.3820

■ 74.8020, -1.1840,
-44.6400

■ 104.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 106.9340, 0.3660,
4.3820

■ 109.9820, 0.4110,
9.0750

■ 112.6170, 0.1810,
13.2450

■ 115.6650, 0.2260,
17.9380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.5950, 22.4690, -16.2430



89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200



82.4110, -32.9150, -25.7390

Triad

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



89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200



77.6920, -75.4660, -8.9860



96.9500, 38.9680, 20.6640

Complementary

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



89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200



66.5990, 0.5920, 22.3200

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.



98.5000, 22.9200, 25.1600



89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200



92.7730, -35.4890, 9.9110

Square

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



89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200



78.1020, -71.1090, -16.3650



98.8050, -2.9840, 21.0480



95.7250, 43.5550, 9.1150

Rectangle

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



89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200



74.6990, -60.1490, -27.7730



98.8050, -2.9840, 21.0480



97.3780, 34.8870, 23.0390

Sweetspot

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



89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200



129.4310, -0.1360, -8.5520



84.5710, 23.0170, -4.1430



65.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270



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.



89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200



112.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310



82.8660, -15.2630, -26.2630



49.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



82.7540, -1.2290, -49.3330



174.0470, -2.7780, -103.8820

Inverse Universe

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



66.5990, 0.5920, 22.3200



76.6890, 0.8190, 34.7310



73.1340, 15.2630, 26.2630



47.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



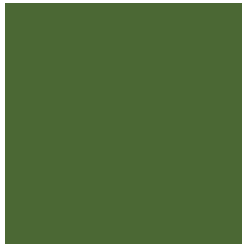
32.2460, 1.2290, 49.3330



67.9530, 2.7780, 103.8820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200 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 89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200 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 89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4010, -0.5920,

-22.3200.

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

89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200

Protanopia

93.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090

Deuteranopia

94.3710, 26.4560, -5.8960



Tritanopia

94.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200

Protanomaly

91.9190, 12.7490, -16.2990

Deuteranomaly

92.7070, 16.4620, -12.0020

Tritanomaly

92.4240, -7.4260, -8.5940

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200 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(75, 104, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 104, 52)  
}
```

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(75, 104, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 104, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200 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(75, 104, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 104, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(75, 104, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 104, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 104, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 104,  
52) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 104, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 104,  
52) }
```

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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