

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.5100, 34.1550,
14.2750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	83474C
RGB	131, 71, 76
RGB Percent	51%, 28%, 30%
CMY	0.4861, 0.7217, 0.7018
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.42, 0.49
HSL	355°, 30%, 40%
HSV	355°, 46%, 51%
XYZ	12.9231, 9.8538, 8.0644
YIQ	89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

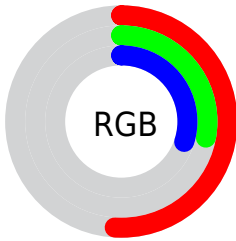
Format	Color
R_{YB}	131, 71, 76
Decimal	8603468
CIE Lab	37.58, 26.16, 8.39
CIE LCh	38, 27.475, 17.771
Yxy	9.8538, 0.4190, 0.3195
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286793548 (0xFF83474C)
YUV	89.5100, -6.6604, 36.3867
Hunter-Lab	31.3908, 18.5521, 6.7416

Details

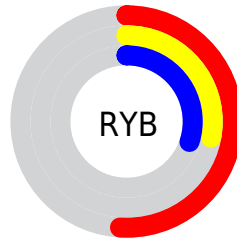
The YIQ color **89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **112.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.8910, 37.4560, 15.0240**, and **41.9440, 29.9370, 13.6250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5110, 41.5820, 17.3420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.5090, 26.7280, 11.2080**.

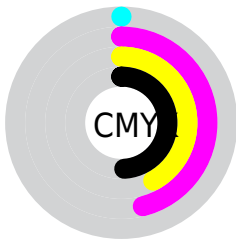
Distribution



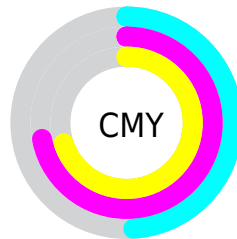
- Red (51%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750 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 89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.5100, 34.1550,
14.2750

■ 89.5100, 34.1550,
14.2750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.7270, 32.0460,
13.9500

■ 140.8910, 37.4560,
15.0240

■ 41.3570, 30.2120,
14.1480

■ 167.7880, 39.2440,
15.6600

■ 18.3460, 28.7450,
13.2010

■ 195.2720, 40.7570,
15.7730

■ 8.7850, 16.9630,
6.4590

■ 217.6020, 30.9000,
12.6920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 237.2300, 14.2120,
6.7560

■ 89.5100, 34.1550,
14.2750

■ 89.5100, 34.1550,
14.2750

■ 80.5110, 41.5820,
17.3420

■ 98.5090, 26.7280,
11.2080

■ 71.5120, 49.0090,
20.4090

■ 107.5080, 19.3010,
8.1410

■ 62.5130, 56.4360,
23.4760

■ 116.5070, 11.8740,
5.0740

■ 53.5140, 63.8630,
26.5430

■ 125.5060, 4.4470,
2.0070

■ 43.9280, 71.5650,
30.1330

■ 134.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 40.4230, 74.5450,
31.1930

■ 144.0910,
-10.6820, -4.6500

■ 153.0900,
-18.1090, -7.7170

■ 162.0890,

-25.5360, -10.7840

■ 171.0880,
-32.9630, -13.8510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.8110, 23.2420, 19.3220



89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750



88.4850, 35.3030, 4.4790

Triad

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



89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750



82.6870, -7.1490, -19.1250



79.0930, -48.5540, -1.1140

Complementary

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



89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750



112.4900, -34.1550, -14.2750

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.



71.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230



89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750



76.2740, -33.7870, -20.9470

Square

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



89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750



85.1580, 13.5740, -14.7300



70.2140, -59.9210, -20.8890



88.4390, -19.8090, 12.0870

Rectangle

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



89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750



87.7030, 31.4530, -2.8430



70.2140, -59.9210, -20.8890



72.2650, -63.9580, -8.2940

Sweetspot

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



89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750



154.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100



93.9860, 12.9240, 30.1080



76.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750



106.0180, 53.4560, 22.4160



103.0280, 29.1600, 0.1680



61.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



40.1240, 73.9490, 30.9810



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Inverse Universe

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



89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750



106.0180, 53.4560, 22.4160



98.9720, -29.1600, -0.1680



61.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



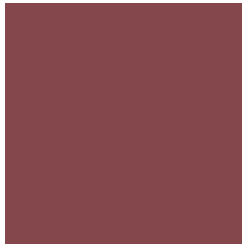
40.1240, 73.9490, 30.9810



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

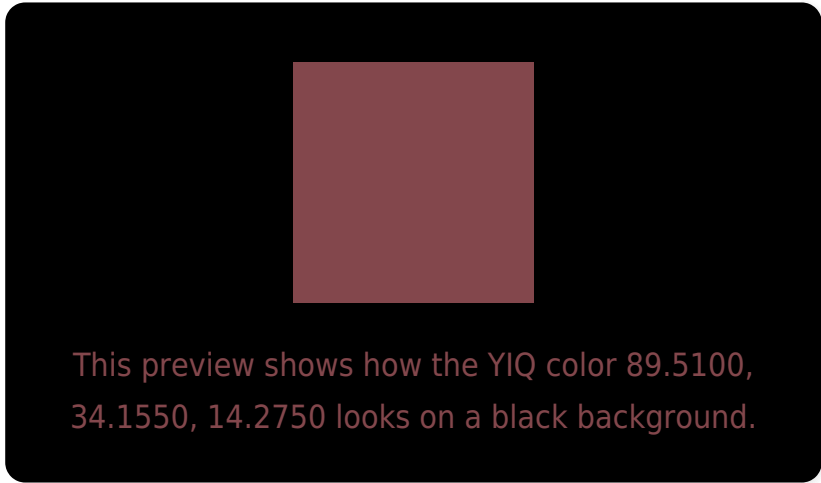
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

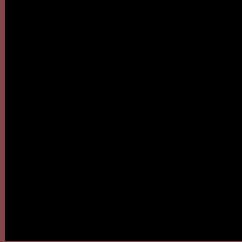
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5100, 34.1550,

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

89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750

Protanopia

89.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

Deuteranopia

89.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280



Tritanopia

89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750

Protanomaly

89.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880

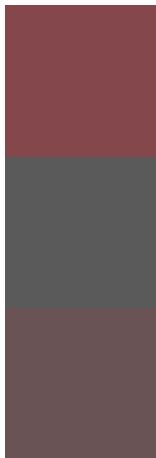
Deuteranomaly

89.8840, 20.9980, 4.9180

Tritanomaly

89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750 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(131, 71, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 71, 76)  
}
```

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(131, 71, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 71, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750 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(131, 71, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 71, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(131, 71, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 71, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 71, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 71,  
76) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 71, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131, 71,  
76) }
```

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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