

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(89.5330, 26.1800,  
-0.8920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	72533B
RGB	114, 83, 59
RGB Percent	45%, 33%, 23%
CMY	0.5529, 0.6745, 0.7685
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.48, 0.55
HSL	26°, 32%, 34%
HSV	26°, 48%, 45%
XYZ	10.8239, 10.0790, 5.5169
YIQ	89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

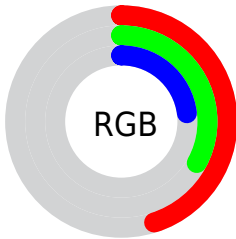
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	114, 102, 59
Decimal	7492411
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.98, 9.67, 19.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 21.378, 63.120
Yxy	10.0790, 0.4097, 0.3815
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285682491 (0xFF72533B)
YUV	89.5330, -15.0528, 21.4576
Hunter-Lab	31.7475, 5.2991, 11.9202

# Details

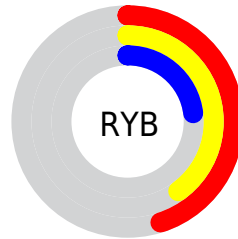
The YIQ color **89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **83.4670, -26.1800, 0.8920**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.6150, 28.8850, -0.3550**, and **43.2660, 22.5580, -1.3300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.7570, 31.3610, -1.1750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.3090, 20.9990, -0.6090**.

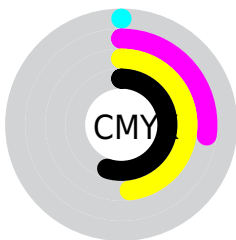
# Distribution



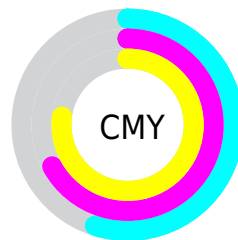
- Red (45%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (55%)




- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (77%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920 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 89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 89.5330, 26.1800,  
-0.8920


 89.5330, 26.1800,  
-0.8920


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 65.7500, 24.0710,  
-1.2170


 139.6150, 28.8850,  
-0.3550


 43.2660, 22.5580,  
-1.3300

 166.6860, 30.1230,  
-0.7650


 22.8250, 19.4860,  
-0.7220

 194.1700, 31.6360,  
-0.6520

 0.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

 221.7680, 32.8280,  
-0.2280

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 242.5810, 17.0570,  
-6.2630

 253.4040, 4.4940,

-4.3540

■ 89.5330, 26.1800,  
-0.8920

■ 89.5330, 26.1800,  
-0.8920

■ 84.7570, 31.3610,  
-1.1750

■ 94.3090, 20.9990,  
-0.6090

■ 79.2800, 37.1380,  
-1.2460

■ 99.7860, 15.2220,  
-0.5380

■ 74.5040, 42.3190,  
-1.5290

■ 104.5620, 10.0410,  
-0.2550

■ 69.0270, 48.0960,  
-1.6000

■ 110.0390, 4.2640,  
-0.1840

■ 64.2510, 53.2770,  
-1.8830

■ 114.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 63.4360, 54.1940,  
-1.9820

■ 120.1780, -6.3730,  
-0.1410

■ 125.0680,  
-11.8750, 0.4530

■ 129.8440,  
-17.0560, 0.7360

■ 135.3210,  
-22.8330, 0.8070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.3580, 28.4710, 7.1510



89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920



88.1140, 16.8740, -8.4540

# Triad

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



89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920



80.4470, -32.5960, -14.9960



90.8660, -4.9540, 12.6940

# Complementary

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



89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920



83.4670, -26.1800, 0.8920

# 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.



87.2980, -24.0260, 5.9100



89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920



77.9110, -45.5260, -11.9420

# Square

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



89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920



83.2010, -14.3480, -15.3080



82.0030, -39.6130, -3.4610



92.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



# Rectangle

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



89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920



86.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450



82.0030, -39.6130, -3.4610



89.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850

# Sweetspot

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



89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920



138.5620, 10.0410, -0.2550



78.9790, 22.8290, 21.3010



68.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920



109.4330, 41.0810, -1.1190



105.3820, 18.7550, -15.0130



53.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



66.4040, 57.2200, -1.7560



137.2490, 117.5120, -4.1200



# Inverse Universe

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



83.4670, -26.1800, 0.8920



100.5670, -41.0810, 1.1190



67.6180, -18.7550, 15.0130



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



53.5960, -57.2200, 1.7560

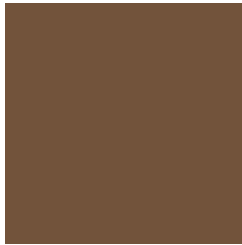


110.3380, -117.7870, 3.5970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920 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 89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

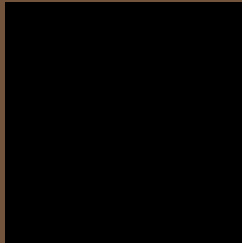
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5330, 26.1800,

-0.8920.

# 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

89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920

### Protanopia

88.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240

### Deuteranopia

89.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440



## Tritanopia

91.4480, 19.5300, 9.4980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920

## Protanomaly

88.8200, 17.8820, -4.6940

## Deuteranomaly

89.3970, 23.5670, -3.0970

## Tritanomaly

90.5960, 21.8690, 5.6530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.6760, 9.7200, 0.0560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920 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(114, 83, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 83, 59)  
}
```

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(114, 83, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 83, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920 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(114, 83, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 83, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 83, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 83, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 83, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 83,  
59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 83, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 83,  
59) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor