

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.5500, 18.3420,
-13.0340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	635D2F
RGB	99, 93, 47
RGB Percent	39%, 36%, 18%
CMY	0.6118, 0.6353, 0.8156
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.52, 0.61
HSL	53°, 36%, 29%
HSV	53°, 52%, 39%
XYZ	9.5730, 10.6861, 4.2503
YIQ	89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

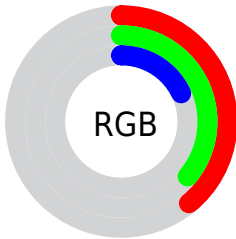
Format	Color
R_{YB}	54, 99, 47
Decimal	6511919
CIE Lab	39.05, -4.64, 27.06
CIE LCh	39, 27.458, 99.722
Yxy	10.6861, 0.3906, 0.4360
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284701999 (0xFF635D2F)
YUV	89.5500, -20.9771, 8.2877
Hunter-Lab	32.6897, -4.9343, 15.1738

Details

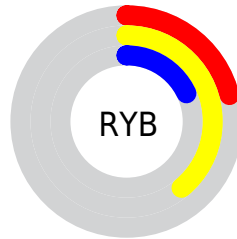
The YIQ color **89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **56.4500, -18.3420, 13.0340**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.8060, 20.4970, -13.5430**, and **42.8380, 17.4710, -13.7690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.8230, 21.8270, -15.6210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470**.

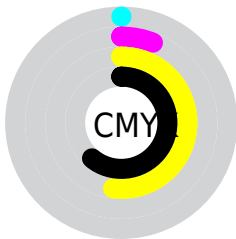
Distribution



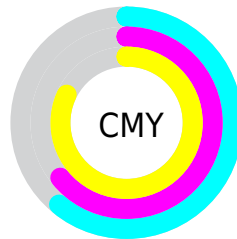
- Red (39%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340 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 89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.5500, 18.3420,
-13.0340

89.5500, 18.3420,
-13.0340

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

66.0660, 16.8290,
-13.1470

139.8060, 20.4970,
-13.5430

42.8380, 17.4710,
-13.7690

166.5780, 21.1390,
-14.1650

24.2210, 9.2630,
-8.1850

193.7630, 22.0560,
-14.2640

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

221.9480, 22.9730,
-14.3630

247.4420, 18.5260,
-16.3700

251.9220, 8.6670,

-8.3970

■ 89.5500, 18.3420,
-13.0340

■ 89.5500, 18.3420,
-13.0340

■ 87.8230, 21.8270,
-15.6210

■ 91.2770, 14.8570,
-10.4470

■ 86.0960, 25.3120,
-18.2080

■ 93.0040, 11.3720,
-7.8600

■ 84.3690, 28.7970,
-20.7950

■ 94.7310, 7.8870,
-5.2730

■ 82.0550, 32.5570,
-22.8590

■ 97.0450, 4.1270,
-3.2090

■ 81.2570, 34.8040,
-25.0360

■ 98.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 100.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 102.1120, -6.0070,
4.2410

■ 103.8390, -9.4920,
6.8280

■ 105.5660,
-12.9770, 9.4150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.1760, 31.4990, -3.6770



89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340



87.0360, -0.8220, -18.1500

Triad

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



89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340



73.5540, -66.5700, -16.0260



94.2990, 18.9320, 20.3400

Complementary

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



89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340



56.4500, -18.3420, 13.0340

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.



94.1810, -1.2870, 17.8250



89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340



78.9670, -57.1270, -5.4390

Square

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



89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340



72.3340, -60.3790, -23.6030



90.4380, -27.2360, 9.0200



93.4930, 32.8250, 16.3530

Rectangle

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



89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340



84.4840, -16.8230, -20.0150



90.4380, -27.2360, 9.0200



94.7760, 13.1550, 20.4110

Sweetspot

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



89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340



123.8450, 7.5660, -4.9620



63.2320, 29.0660, 12.8900



61.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860



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.



89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340



112.8960, 28.7510, -19.9610



87.0920, 4.7720, -20.4120



47.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



91.6010, 39.5270, -28.0330



196.2040, 84.7400, -59.9960

Inverse Universe

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



56.4500, -18.3420, 13.0340



61.5170, -28.4760, 20.4840



58.9080, -4.7720, 20.4120



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



20.3990, -39.5270, 28.0330



43.7960, -84.7400, 59.9960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340 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 89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

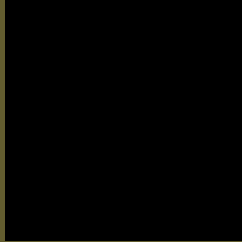
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340.

-13.0340.

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

89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340

Protanopia

89.8600, 20.4050, -11.8750

Deuteranopia

90.9150, 27.7400, -7.1400



Tritanopia

93.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340

Protanomaly

89.5610, 19.8090, -12.0870

Deuteranomaly

90.5940, 24.2100, -9.2460

Tritanomaly

92.2200, 11.0040, -1.1880

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340 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(99, 93, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 93, 47)  
}
```

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(99, 93, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 93, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340 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(99, 93, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 93, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(99, 93, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 93, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 93, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 93, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 93, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 93,  
47) }
```

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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