

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.5590, 4.9550,
-18.2210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	536435
RGB	83, 100, 53
RGB Percent	33%, 39%, 21%
CMY	0.6746, 0.6078, 0.7921
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.47, 0.61
HSL	82°, 31%, 30%
HSV	82°, 47%, 39%
XYZ	8.7665, 11.2111, 5.0718
YIQ	89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

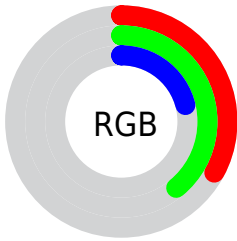
Format	Color
RYB	53, 100, 70
Decimal	5465141
CIELab	39.93, -15.19, 24.48
CIELCh	40, 28.804, 121.815
Yxy	11.2111, 0.3500, 0.4476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283655221 (0xFF536435)
YUV	89.5590, -18.0236, -5.7522
Hunter-Lab	33.4829, -11.8603, 14.4571

Details

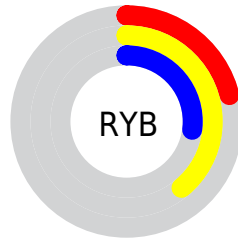
The YIQ color **89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **63.4410, -4.9550, 18.2210**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.9180, 5.3220, -19.3660**, and **42.7870, 4.3130, -17.5990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.2230, 5.7810, -22.1790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.8950, 4.1290, -14.2630**.

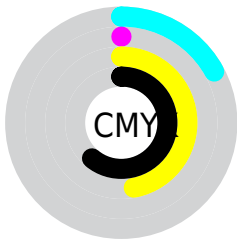
Distribution



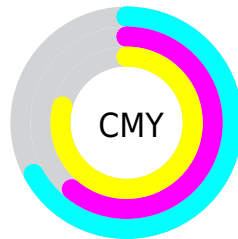
- Red (33%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210 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 89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.5590, 4.9550,
-18.2210

89.5590, 4.9550,
-18.2210

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

65.7870, 4.3130,
-17.5990

139.9180, 5.3220,
-19.3660

42.7870, 4.3130,
-17.5990

166.6900, 5.9640,
-19.9880

23.2690, 0.1400,
-13.5560

193.5760, 6.2850,
-20.2990

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

221.4620, 6.6060,
-20.6100

246.2390, 8.8520,
-17.2600

252.7200, 6.4200,

-6.2200

■ 89.5590, 4.9550,
-18.2210

■ 89.5590, 4.9550,
-18.2210

■ 87.2230, 5.7810,
-22.1790

■ 91.8950, 4.1290,
-14.2630

■ 85.1860, 7.2030,
-25.9250

■ 93.9320, 2.7070,
-10.5170

■ 82.8500, 8.0290,
-29.8830

■ 96.2680, 1.8810,
-6.5590

■ 80.5140, 8.8550,
-33.8410

■ 98.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

■ 78.4770, 10.2770,
-37.5870

■ 100.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 77.8360, 10.6440,
-38.7320

■ 102.9770, -1.1930,
5.1030

■ 105.0140, -2.6150,
8.8490

■ 107.3500, -3.4410,
12.8070

■ 109.6860, -4.2670,
16.7650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.8280, 23.4310, -11.6490



89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210



85.2880, -19.2070, -20.8630

Triad

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



89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210



75.2640, -71.3850, -11.3610



96.0030, 31.4490, 19.2650

Complementary

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



89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210



63.4410, -4.9550, 18.2210

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.



97.0860, 15.2180, 21.5700



89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210



90.0670, -36.4970, 6.1510

Square

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



89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210



75.6740, -67.0280, -18.7400



95.6470, -8.5310, 16.9490



95.1420, 38.0070, 10.5430

Rectangle

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



89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210



80.2130, -40.9850, -22.6570



95.6470, -8.5310, 16.9490



96.6050, 26.8180, 20.5940

Sweetspot

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



89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210



125.8550, 1.6060, -7.0820



76.4450, 23.6120, 1.5960



63.5500, 1.1470, -4.2690



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210



113.9040, 7.9370, -28.2150



82.6820, -8.7530, -23.0970



49.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



89.3320, 11.8830, -44.6690



188.1000, 25.2340, -93.9180

Inverse Universe

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



63.4410, -4.9550, 18.2210



73.3950, -7.3410, 28.4270



70.3180, 8.7530, 23.0970



47.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



25.6680, -11.8830, 44.6690



53.9000, -25.2340, 93.9180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

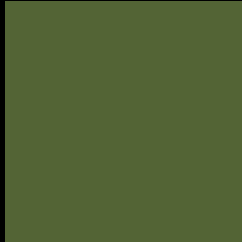
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

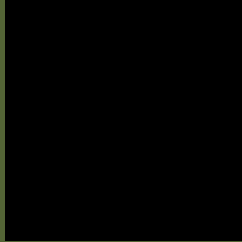
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210.

-18.2210.

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

89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210

Protanopia

91.7890, 19.1670, -11.4650

Deuteranopia

93.3000, 25.2180, -5.4860



Tritanopia

93.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210

Protanomaly

90.9840, 14.1240, -13.6840

Deuteranomaly

92.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210

Tritanomaly

91.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.9690, 1.2850, -6.7710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210 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(83, 100, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 100, 53)  
}
```

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(83, 100, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 100, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210 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(83, 100, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 100, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 100, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 100, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 100, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 100,  
53) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 100, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 100,  
53) }
```

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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