

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.5840, 3.8070,
-8.4250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	585E47
RGB	88, 94, 71
RGB Percent	35%, 37%, 28%
CMY	0.6549, 0.6314, 0.7215
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.24, 0.63
HSL	76°, 14%, 32%
HSV	76°, 24%, 37%
XYZ	9.1643, 10.5352, 7.5131
YIQ	89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

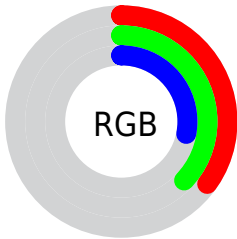
Format	Color
R_{YB}	71, 94, 77
Decimal	5791303
CIE Lab	38.79, -6.87, 12.43
CIE LCh	39, 14.201, 118.945
Yxy	10.5352, 0.3368, 0.3871
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283981383 (0xFF585E47)
YUV	89.5840, -9.1619, -1.3892
Hunter-Lab	32.4580, -6.4031, 8.9966

Details

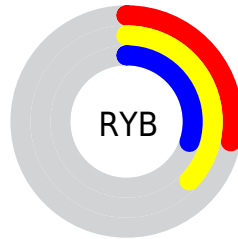
The YIQ color **89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **75.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.4700, 4.1280, -8.7360**, and **43.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.9600, 5.5040, -11.6480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.2080, 2.1100, -5.2020**.

Distribution



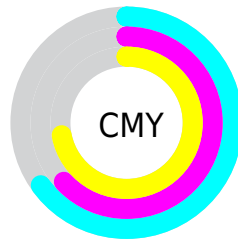
- Red (35%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250 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 89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.5840, 3.8070,
-8.4250

89.5840, 3.8070,
-8.4250

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

65.9970, 4.0820,
-7.9020

139.4700, 4.1280,
-8.7360

43.8120, 3.1650,
-7.8030

165.9430, 4.1740,
-9.5700

22.8400, 5.9620,
-8.9340

193.2420, 4.7700,
-9.3580

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

221.1280, 5.0910,
-9.6690

249.7150, 4.8160,
-10.1920

■ 89.5840, 3.8070,
-8.4250

■ 89.5840, 3.8070,
-8.4250

■ 87.9600, 5.5040,
-11.6480

■ 91.2080, 2.1100,
-5.2020

■ 85.9230, 6.9260,
-15.3940

■ 93.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 84.2990, 8.6230,
-18.6170

■ 94.8690, -1.0090,
1.7670

■ 82.2620, 10.0450,
-22.3630

■ 96.9060, -2.4310,
5.5130

■ 80.6380, 11.7420,
-25.5860

■ 98.5300, -4.1280,
8.7360

■ 78.7150, 12.8430,
-29.0210

■ 100.4530, -5.2290,
12.1710

■ 76.9770, 14.8610,
-32.5550

■ 102.1910, -7.2470,
15.7050

■ 75.8090, 15.2740,

■ 104.1140, -8.3480,

-34.5340

19.1400

■ 105.8520,
-10.3660, 22.6740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.4820, 13.0220, -4.7220



89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250



88.3700, -7.3340, -10.2620

Triad

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



89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250



88.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190



93.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710

Complementary

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



89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250



75.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250

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.



93.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250



90.0230, -16.0020, 3.6620

Square

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



89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250



86.7950, -24.5280, -7.0240



92.7040, -4.6780, 7.6900



92.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390

Rectangle

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



89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250



87.4770, -14.9450, -9.9930



92.7040, -4.6780, 7.6900



93.1530, 13.1110, 10.1910

Sweetspot

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



89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250



120.4900, 1.3760, -2.9120



81.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380



60.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250



115.3190, 5.8710, -12.7930



86.2950, -2.7490, -10.7570



45.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



88.7890, 18.0260, -40.3580



191.4440, 39.1250, -86.8510

Inverse Universe

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



75.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



93.6810, -5.8710, 12.7930



78.7050, 2.7490, 10.7570



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



21.2110, -18.0260, 40.3580



45.5560, -39.1250, 86.8510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250 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 89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

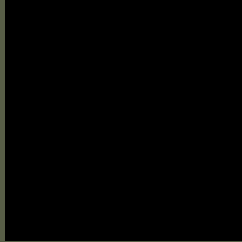
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5840, 3.8070,

-8.4250.

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

89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250

Protanopia

90.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

Deuteranopia

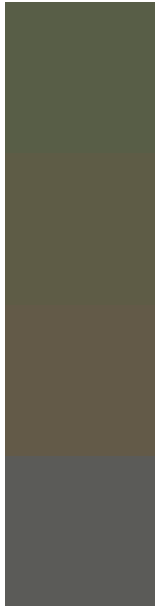
91.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



Tritanopia

91.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250

Protanomaly

90.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180

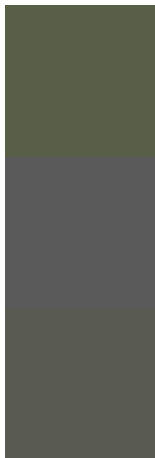
Deuteranomaly

90.6390, 11.1420, -3.6900

Tritanomaly

90.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.4900, 1.3760, -2.9120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250 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(88, 94, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 94, 71)  
}
```

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(88, 94, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 94, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250 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(88, 94, 71) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 94, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 94, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 94, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 94, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 94, 71)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 94, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 94,  
71) }
```

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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