

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.6950, -35.9900,  
-8.5500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	326973
RGB	50, 105, 115
RGB Percent	20%, 41%, 45%
CMY	0.8040, 0.5881, 0.5492
CMYK	0.57, 0.09, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	189°, 39%, 32%
HSV	189°, 57%, 45%
XYZ	9.4601, 12.0221, 18.0300
YIQ	89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

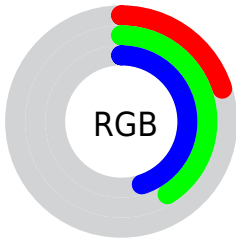
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	50, 80, 115
Decimal	3303795
CIELab	41.25, -15.06, -11.12
CIELCh	41, 18.717, 216.442
Yxy	12.0221, 0.2394, 0.3043
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281493875 (0xFF326973)
YUV	89.6950, 12.4754, -34.8125
Hunter-Lab	34.6729, -11.9761, -6.5599




# Details

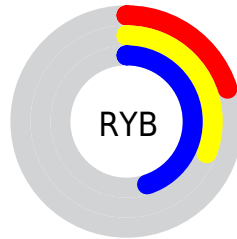
The YIQ color **89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **75.3050, 35.9900, 8.5500**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.



A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.1080, -35.7150, -8.0270**, and **41.6840, -37.4570, -9.4970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.9330, -42.5920, -10.0480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.1580, -29.9840, -7.2640**.

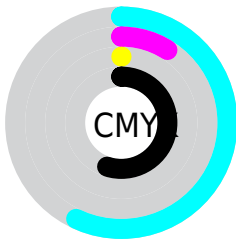
# Distribution







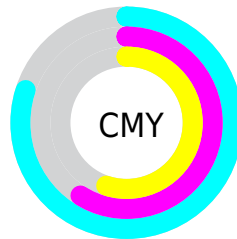
-  Red (20%)
-  Green (41%)
-  Blue (45%)






-  Red (20%)
-  Yellow (31%)
-  Blue (45%)



-  Cyan (57%)
-  Magenta (9%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (55%)



-  Cyan (80%)
-  Magenta (59%)
-  Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 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 89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.6950, -35.9900,  
-8.5500

■ 89.6950, -35.9900,  
-8.5500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 64.0860, -38.6490,  
-9.9210

■ 141.1080,  
-35.7150, -8.0270

■ 41.6840, -37.4570,  
-9.4970

■ 168.1080,  
-35.7150, -8.0270

■ 26.2620, -24.3450,  
-4.8330

■ 195.8090,  
-36.3110, -8.2390

■ 8.7200, -10.7750,  
2.5450

■ 223.9230,  
-36.6320, -7.9280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 242.1430,  
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 89.6950, -35.9900,  
-8.5500

■ 89.6950, -35.9900,  
-8.5500

■ 84.9330, -42.5920,  
-10.0480

■ 94.1580, -29.9840,  
-7.2640

■ 81.0570, -48.8730,  
-11.8570

■ 98.9200, -23.3820,  
-5.7660

■ 76.2950, -55.4750,  
-13.3550

■ 102.7960,  
-17.1010, -3.9570

■ 71.8320, -61.4810,  
-14.6410

■ 107.5580,  
-10.4990, -2.4590

■ 70.0490, -63.5900,  
-14.9660

■ 112.0210, -4.4930,  
-1.1730

■ 116.7830, 2.1090,  
0.3250

■ 120.6590, 8.3900,  
2.1340

■ 125.4210, 14.9920,  
3.6320

■ 129.8840, 20.9980,  
4.9180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.0670, -28.4700, -12.6780



89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



92.3630, -31.8190, -1.5390

# Triad

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



89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



100.0760, 12.0100, 13.6260



95.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

# Complementary

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



89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



75.3050, 35.9900, 8.5500

# 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.



97.5650, 23.1540, -1.1180



89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



99.4700, 22.4640, 11.3920

# Square

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



89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



99.0080, -2.4780, 11.8740



98.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800



94.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980



# Rectangle

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



89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



95.1300, -23.6130, 3.9310



98.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800



96.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510

# Sweetspot

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



89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



140.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310



89.2950, -21.0850, -30.8850



70.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



110.6970, -56.6670, -13.7790



70.9110, -27.1900, 8.1860



56.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



74.9560, -67.7620, -16.4500



152.9440, -138.5500, -33.1260



# Inverse Universe

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



75.7050, 21.0850, 30.8850



88.4160, 32.8650, 48.6810



94.0890, 27.1900, -8.1860



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.3340, 39.3280, 58.2080

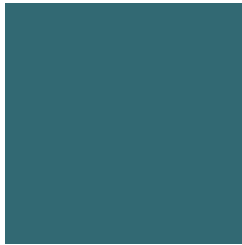


98.9180, 80.9480, 118.9320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 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 89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

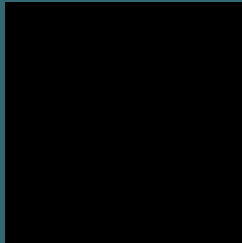
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6950, -35.9900,

-8.5500.

# 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

89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500

### Protanopia

97.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

### Deuteranopia

97.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



## Tritanopia

89.2820, -36.2650, -9.0730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500

## Protanomaly

94.3880, -15.7720, -0.5080

## Deuteranomaly

94.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470

## Tritanomaly

89.2820, -36.2650, -9.0730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 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(50, 105, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 105, 115)  
}
```

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(50, 105, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 105, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 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(50, 105, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 105, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 105, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 105, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 105, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 105,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 105, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 105,  
115) }
```

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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