

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.7010, 16.5990,
-8.9770)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	645B38
RGB	100, 91, 56
RGB Percent	39%, 36%, 22%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6431, 0.7803
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.44, 0.61
HSL	48°, 28%, 31%
HSV	48°, 44%, 39%
XYZ	9.7107, 10.4766, 5.2548
YIQ	89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

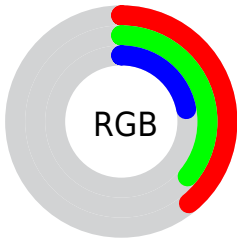
Format	Color
RYB	67, 100, 56
Decimal	6576952
CIELab	38.68, -1.97, 21.47
CIElCh	39, 21.557, 95.231
Yxy	10.4766, 0.3817, 0.4118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284767032 (0xFF645B38)
YUV	89.7010, -16.6146, 9.0322
Hunter-Lab	32.3676, -3.0910, 13.0317

Details

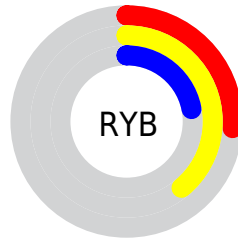
The YIQ color **89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **66.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.0710, 18.4330, -9.1750**, and **43.9180, 14.4900, -9.3020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.3870, 20.3590, -11.0410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130**.

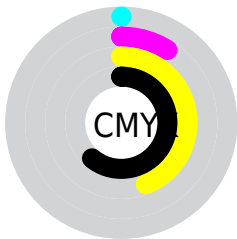
Distribution



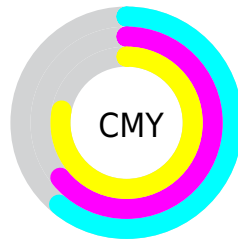
- Red (39%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770 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 89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.7010, 16.5990,
-8.9770

■ 89.7010, 16.5990,
-8.9770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.2170, 15.0860,
-9.0900

■ 140.0710, 18.4330,
-9.1750

■ 44.0320, 14.1690,
-8.9910

■ 166.2560, 19.3500,
-9.2740

■ 23.6450, 11.0050,
-6.7150

■ 193.4410, 20.2670,
-9.3730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 221.3270, 20.5880,
-9.6840

■ 247.5220, 15.5450,
-11.9030

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,

-5.2870

■ 89.7010, 16.5990,
-8.9770

■ 89.7010, 16.5990,
-8.9770

■ 87.3870, 20.3590,
-11.0410

■ 92.0150, 12.8390,
-6.9130

■ 85.0730, 24.1190,
-13.1050

■ 94.3290, 9.0790,
-4.8490

■ 82.7590, 27.8790,
-15.1690

■ 96.6430, 5.3190,
-2.7850

■ 80.4450, 31.6390,
-17.2330

■ 98.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 78.1310, 35.3990,
-19.2970

■ 101.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 76.8600, 37.6000,
-20.6400

■ 103.5850, -5.9610,
3.4070

■ 105.8990, -9.7210,
5.4710

■ 108.2130,
-13.4810, 7.5350

■ 110.5270,
-17.2410, 9.5990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.1200, 25.9050, -1.4150



89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770



87.6390, 1.9740, -13.7540

Triad

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



89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770



80.0250, -45.8470, -11.6310



93.7280, 13.1100, 15.7180

Complementary

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



89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770



66.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

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.



92.5780, -4.0830, 13.4290



89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770



84.3020, -39.0170, -3.2490

Square

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



89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770



81.9630, -34.1090, -15.1090



89.8960, -22.8340, 6.3340



93.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850

Rectangle

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



89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770



85.6530, -9.8090, -14.9690



89.8960, -22.8340, 6.3340



93.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670

Sweetspot

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



89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770



126.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180



70.2960, 23.0140, 12.4380



63.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640



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.



89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770



113.9160, 25.9990, -14.1370



91.3960, 6.9720, -16.2280



49.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



87.8020, 43.5150, -23.2130



185.6490, 91.1570, -49.6350

Inverse Universe

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



66.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



77.0840, -25.9990, 14.1370



64.6040, -6.9720, 16.2280



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



26.6110, -43.2400, 23.7360



56.9380, -91.4320, 49.1120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

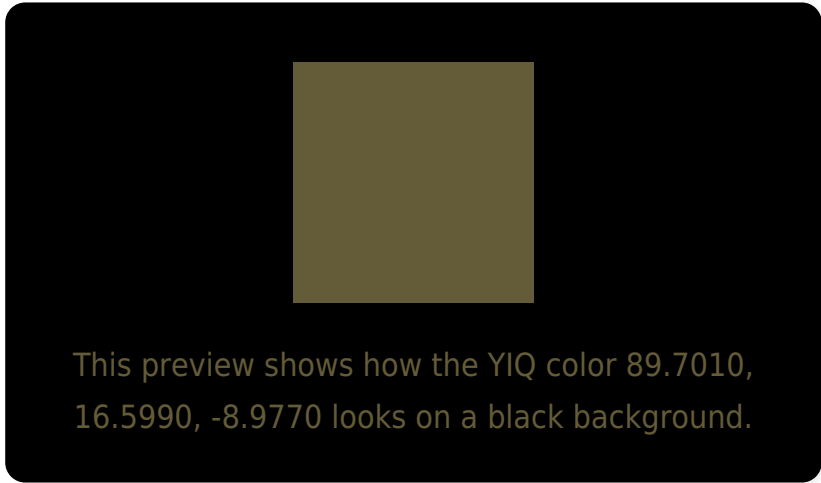
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

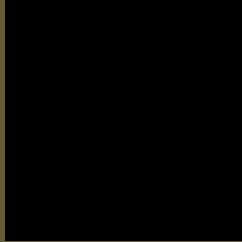
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770.



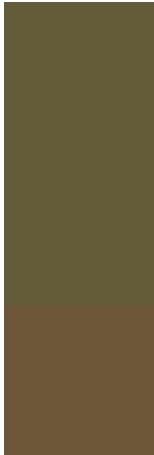
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7010, 16.5990,

-8.9770.

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

89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770

Protanopia

89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770

Deuteranopia

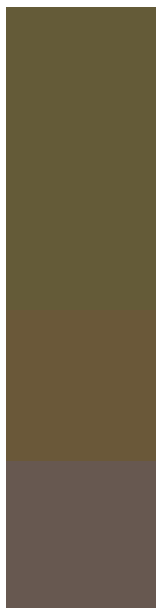
90.4570, 23.3380, -4.4540



Tritanopia

92.7670, 8.2060, 5.4700

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770

Protanomaly

89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770

Deuteranomaly

89.8480, 20.6790, -5.8250

Tritanomaly

91.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770 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(100, 91, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 91, 56)  
}
```

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(100, 91, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 91, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770 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(100, 91, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 91, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 91, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 91, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 91, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 91,  
56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 91, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 91,  
56) }
```

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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