

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030)
contains.

YIQ(89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(89.7330, 13.5730,
-9.2030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	615C3B
RGB	97, 92, 59
RGB Percent	38%, 36%, 23%
CMY	0.6196, 0.6392, 0.7685
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.39, 0.62
HSL	52°, 24%, 31%
HSV	52°, 39%, 38%
XYZ	9.5464, 10.5112, 5.6661
YIQ	89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

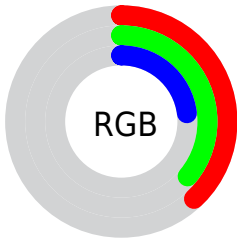
Format	Color
RYB	65, 97, 59
Decimal	6380603
CIELab	38.74, -3.55, 19.72
CIElCh	39, 20.035, 100.205
Yxy	10.5112, 0.3711, 0.4086
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284570683 (0xFF615C3B)
YUV	89.7330, -15.1514, 6.3732
Hunter-Lab	32.4209, -4.1768, 12.3327

Details

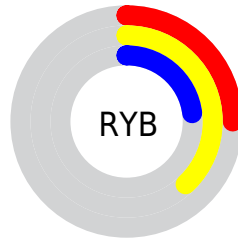
The YIQ color **89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **66.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.8040, 14.8110, -9.6130**, and **43.7760, 12.0140, -8.4820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.0060, 17.0580, -11.7900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160**.

Distribution



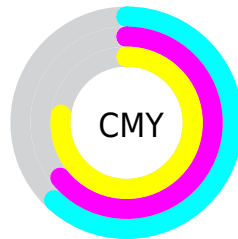
- Red (38%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030 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 89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.7330, 13.5730,
-9.2030

■ 89.7330, 13.5730,
-9.2030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.5480, 12.6560,
-9.1040

■ 139.8040, 14.8110,
-9.6130

■ 43.7760, 12.0140,
-8.4820

■ 165.9890, 15.7280,
-9.7120

■ 23.9330, 10.1340,
-7.4500

■ 193.7610, 16.3700,
-10.3340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 221.6470, 16.6910,
-10.6450

■ 248.4510, 14.3070,
-11.4930

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,

-4.3540

■ 89.7330, 13.5730,
-9.2030

■ 89.7330, 13.5730,
-9.2030

■ 88.0060, 17.0580,
-11.7900

■ 91.4600, 10.0880,
-6.6160

■ 85.8060, 20.4970,
-13.5430

■ 93.6600, 6.6490,
-4.8630

■ 84.0790, 23.9820,
-16.1300

■ 95.3870, 3.1640,
-2.2760

■ 82.3520, 27.4670,
-18.7170

■ 97.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 80.7390, 30.6310,
-20.9930

■ 98.8410, -3.8060,
2.8980

■ 78.4250, 34.3910,
-23.0570

■ 101.0410, -7.2450,
4.6510

■ 78.3110, 34.7120,
-23.3680

■ 102.7680,
-10.7300, 7.2380

■ 104.4950,
-14.2150, 9.8250

■ 106.1080,
-17.3790, 12.1010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.5110, 23.2460, -2.7860



89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



87.4970, -0.5020, -12.9340

Triad

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



89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



82.2430, -40.5290, -8.8890



93.3860, 14.0730, 14.7850

Complementary

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



89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



66.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030

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.



93.3180, -0.4150, 13.0330



89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



86.2920, -33.0570, -1.1290

Square

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



89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



82.5010, -32.6880, -13.3280



90.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



92.9540, 23.9770, 11.5050

Rectangle

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



89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



86.3970, -11.9640, -14.4600



90.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



93.9340, 9.5340, 14.4460

Sweetspot

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



89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



122.1160, 5.3650, -3.6190



70.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110



62.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



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.



89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



113.5780, 21.1390, -14.1650



88.4820, 3.8540, -14.7860



47.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



90.4270, 40.0770, -26.9870



193.8560, 85.8400, -57.9040

Inverse Universe

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



66.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030



77.4220, -21.1390, 14.1650



67.5180, -3.8540, 14.7860



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



21.5730, -40.0770, 26.9870



46.1440, -85.8400, 57.9040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

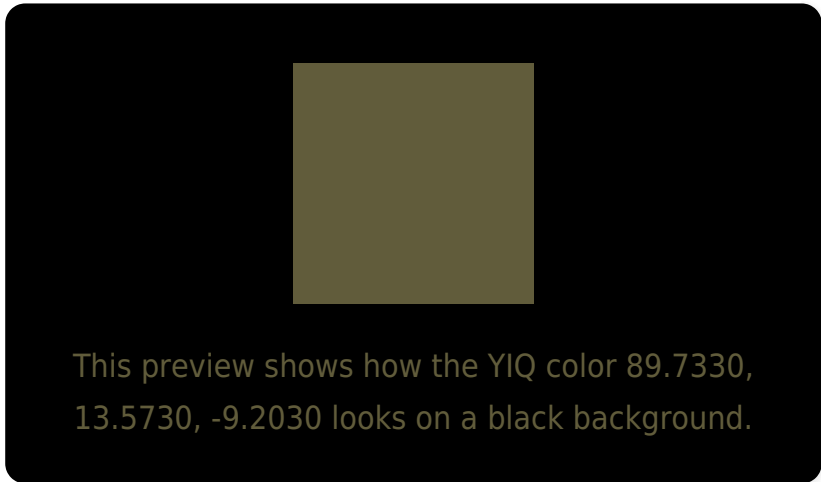
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

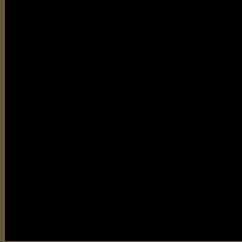
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030.

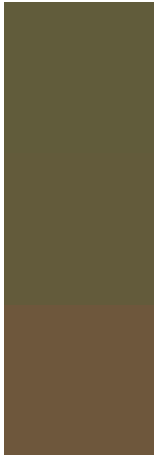


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7330, 13.5730,

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

89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030

Protanopia

89.7440, 15.0400, -8.2560

Deuteranopia

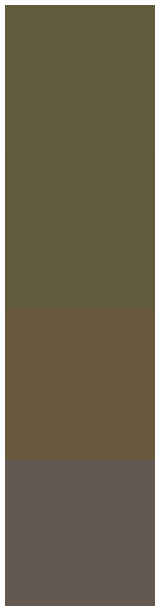
90.7990, 22.3750, -3.5210



Tritanopia

92.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030

Protanomaly

89.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

Deuteranomaly

90.4780, 18.8450, -5.6270

Tritanomaly

91.3770, 9.1240, -0.1560

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030 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(97, 92, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 92, 59)  
}
```

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(97, 92, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 92, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030 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(97, 92, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 92, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 92, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 92, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 92, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 92, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 92, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 92,  
59) }
```

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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