

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.7360, 26.6860,
-10.0660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D592B
RGB	109, 89, 43
RGB Percent	43%, 35%, 17%
CMY	0.5725, 0.6510, 0.8312
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.61, 0.57
HSL	42°, 43%, 30%
HSV	42°, 61%, 43%
XYZ	10.3156, 10.5695, 3.7854
YIQ	89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

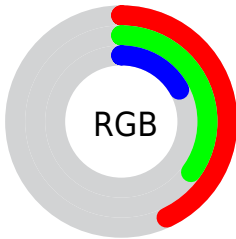
Format	Color
RYB	72, 109, 43
Decimal	7166251
CIELab	38.85, 2.10, 29.29
CIElCh	39, 29.362, 85.906
Yxy	10.5695, 0.4181, 0.4284
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285356331 (0xFF6D592B)
YUV	89.7360, -23.0408, 16.8945
Hunter-Lab	32.5108, -0.2561, 15.8541

Details

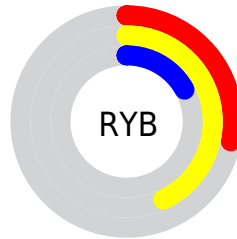
The YIQ color **89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **62.2640, -26.6860, 10.0660**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.2910, 29.4370, -10.3630**, and **43.4690, 23.0640, -10.5040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.7210, 31.0420, -11.9180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.7510, 22.3300, -8.2140**.

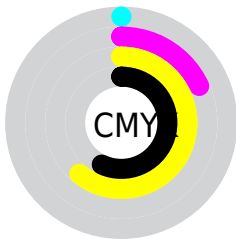
Distribution



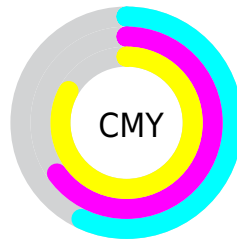
- Red (43%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660 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 89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.7360, 26.6860,
-10.0660

■ 89.7360, 26.6860,
-10.0660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.9530, 24.5770,
-10.3910

■ 140.2910, 29.4370,
-10.3630

■ 43.4690, 23.0640,
-10.5040

■ 166.7750, 30.9500,
-10.2500

■ 23.9660, 14.5350,
-4.6090

■ 194.2590, 32.4630,
-10.1370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 222.4440, 33.3800,
-10.2360

■ 244.0510, 21.1850,
-14.9990

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,

-9.9520

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 89.7360, 26.6860,
-10.0660

■ 89.7360, 26.6860,
-10.0660

■ 86.7210, 31.0420,
-11.9180

■ 92.7510, 22.3300,
-8.2140

■ 83.1190, 35.6730,
-13.2470

■ 96.3530, 17.6990,
-6.8850

■ 80.1040, 40.0290,
-15.0990

■ 99.3680, 13.3430,
-5.0330

■ 77.2030, 44.0640,
-16.6400

■ 102.3830, 8.9870,
-3.1810

■ 105.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 108.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 111.9010, -4.0350,
1.5410

■ 114.9160, -8.3910,
3.3930

■ 118.5180,
-13.0220, 4.7220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.9750, 36.6790, 1.5670



89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660



87.1250, 9.1730, -17.5710

Triad

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



89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660



73.8160, -64.5520, -19.5600



94.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200

Complementary

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



89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660



62.2640, -26.6860, 10.0660

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.



92.9560, -13.8950, 15.0410



89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660



74.1070, -69.5050, -12.3930

Square

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



89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660



73.6570, -51.1630, -25.4270



84.7670, -44.5200, 2.8720



93.2740, 29.2480, 20.6080

Rectangle

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



89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660



85.2310, -5.8650, -20.3690



84.7670, -44.5200, 2.8720



94.1000, 3.4350, 20.3550

Sweetspot

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



89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660



135.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020



65.1280, 32.5950, 20.5230



66.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660



112.3600, 42.1840, -15.6080



97.8880, 14.0340, -23.0700



52.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



83.1170, 47.1820, -18.0820



173.6320, 98.9950, -37.4930

Inverse Universe

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



62.2640, -26.6860, 10.0660



69.0530, -41.9090, 16.1310



54.1120, -14.0340, 23.0700



49.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



34.4700, -47.4570, 17.5590



71.3680, -98.9950, 37.4930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660 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 89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

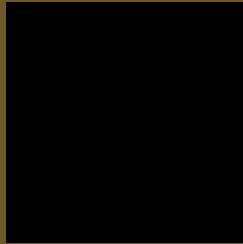
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7360, 26.6860,

-10.0660.

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

89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660

Protanopia

89.5180, 21.3680, -12.8080

Deuteranopia

89.7580, 29.6200, -8.1720



Tritanopia

93.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660

Protanomaly

89.8280, 23.4310, -11.6490

Deuteranomaly

90.0460, 28.7490, -8.9070

Tritanomaly

92.2920, 19.6690, 1.4690

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660 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(109, 89, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 89, 43)  
}
```

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(109, 89, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 89, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660 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(109, 89, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 89, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(109, 89, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 89, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 89, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 89,  
43) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.7360, 26.6860, -10.0660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 89, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 89,  
43) }
```

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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