

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.7840, 43.9260,  
-14.1380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7B5711
RGB	123, 87, 17
RGB Percent	48%, 34%, 7%
CMY	0.5176, 0.6589, 0.9331
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.86, 0.52
HSL	40°, 76%, 27%
HSV	40°, 86%, 48%
XYZ	11.6785, 11.0663, 2.0532
YIQ	89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

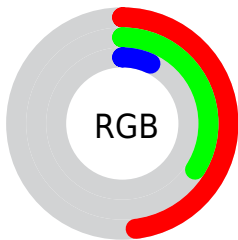
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	72, 123, 17
Decimal	8083217
CIE Lab	39.69, 8.52, 42.79
CIE LCh	40, 43.627, 78.737
Yxy	11.0663, 0.4709, 0.4463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286273297 (0xFF7B5711)
YUV	89.7840, -35.8825, 29.1304
Hunter-Lab	33.2661, 4.4492, 19.6268

# Details

The YIQ color **89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **50.2160, -43.9260, 14.1380**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.5780, 47.5020, -12.8660**, and **45.5840, 30.1700, -7.1260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.0680, 48.8780, -15.7780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.5000, 38.9740, -12.4980**.

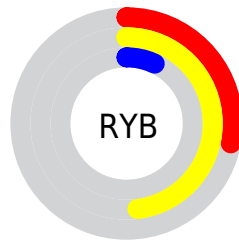
# Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (34%)

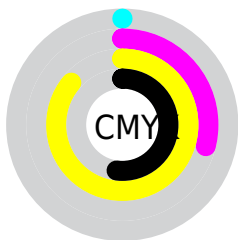
Blue (7%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (7%)

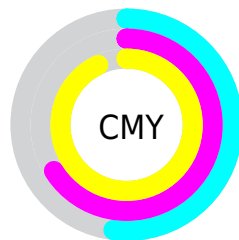


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380 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 89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.7840, 43.9260,  
-14.1380

■ 89.7840, 43.9260,  
-14.1380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 66.2720, 39.6160,  
-13.1200

■ 141.5780, 47.5020,  
-12.8660

■ 45.5840, 30.1700,  
-7.1260

■ 168.3610, 49.6110,  
-12.5410

■ 26.0700, 20.1740,  
-2.1780

■ 196.1440, 51.7200,  
-12.2160

■ 5.0830, 10.1320,  
3.6040

■ 220.6270, 45.8060,  
-15.1700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 240.1410, 29.4390,  
-21.4170

■ 248.6160, 17.9760,

-17.4160

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

■ 89.7840, 43.9260,  
-14.1380

■ 89.7840, 43.9260,  
-14.1380

■ 86.0680, 48.8780,  
-15.7780

■ 93.5000, 38.9740,  
-12.4980

■ 84.3240, 51.0330,  
-16.2870

■ 97.3300, 33.7010,  
-10.5470

■ 101.6330, 28.4740,  
-9.4300

■ 105.3490, 23.5220,  
-7.7900

■ 109.1790, 18.2490,  
-5.8390

■ 112.8950, 13.2970,  
-4.1990

■ 116.6110, 8.3450,  
-2.5590

■ 120.3270, 3.3930,  
-0.9190

■ 124.7440, -2.1550,  
0.5090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.4780, 54.3760, 5.7360



89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380



86.4880, 20.9120, -26.5760

# Triad

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



89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380



77.6800, -67.1650, -21.7650



96.2890, 7.6970, 31.2250

# Complementary

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



89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380



50.2160, -43.9260, 14.1380

# 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.



91.5160, -35.9030, 17.4170



89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380



80.0400, -76.5660, -11.0780

# Square

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



89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380



73.4620, -55.2880, -33.2720



77.8690, -80.0980, -2.1300



93.2680, 38.5530, 33.6970



# Rectangle

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



89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380



84.0600, -1.3700, -30.2500



77.8690, -80.0980, -2.1300



96.5370, -4.8650, 27.6070

# Sweetspot

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



89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380



147.4070, 17.6070, -5.2170



52.9120, 51.2990, 33.9790



73.7530, 10.8210, -3.3790



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380



110.3610, 66.8060, -21.3060



106.1320, 24.4900, -36.3580



59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



85.5090, 51.9500, -16.3860



173.3770, 104.2670, -33.9170



# Inverse Universe

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



50.2160, -43.9260, 14.1380



50.6390, -66.8060, 21.3060



33.8680, -24.4900, 36.3580



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



38.9040, -51.6750, 16.9090

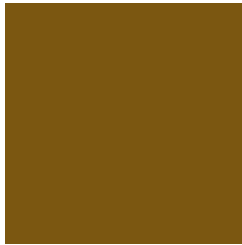


79.2100, -104.5420, 33.3940



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

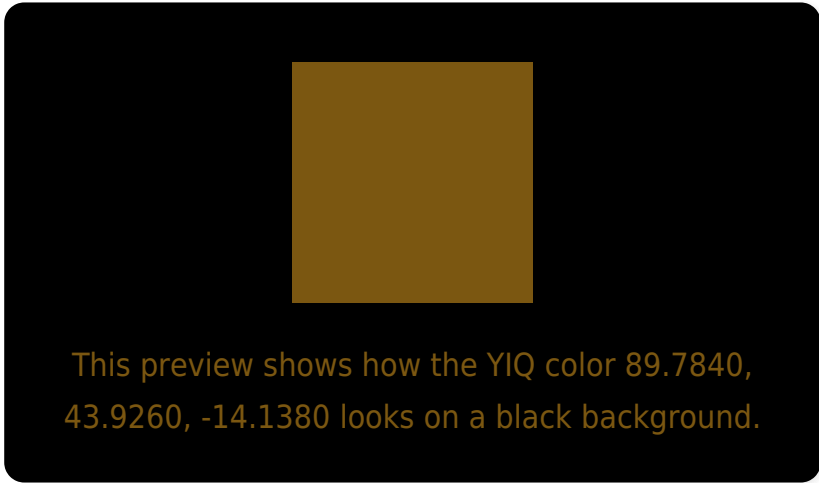
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7840, 43.9260,

-14.1380.

# 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

89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380

### Protanopia

89.0380, 31.2270, -20.7810

### Deuteranopia

89.6480, 41.3130, -16.3430



## Tritanopia

95.4380, 25.4900, 11.6180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380

## Protanomaly

88.9570, 35.9490, -18.2510

## Deuteranomaly

89.3600, 42.1840, -15.6080

## Tritanomaly

93.4630, 32.3690, 2.5850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.9230, 16.0940, -5.3300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380 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(123, 87, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 87, 17)  
}
```

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(123, 87, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 87, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380 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(123, 87, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 87, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 87, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 87, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 87, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 87,  
17) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.7840, 43.9260, -14.1380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 87, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123, 87,  
17) }
```

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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