

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.7970, 51.0790,  
-17.1210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	805704
RGB	128, 87, 4
RGB Percent	50%, 34%, 2%
CMY	0.4980, 0.6589, 0.9840
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.97, 0.50
HSL	40°, 94%, 26%
HSV	40°, 97%, 50%
XYZ	12.3329, 11.4126, 1.6697
YIQ	89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

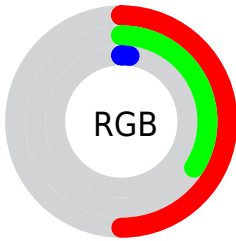
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	65, 128, 4
Decimal	8410884
CIELab	40.27, 10.60, 47.32
CIElCh	40, 48.497, 77.373
Yxy	11.4126, 0.4853, 0.4490
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286600964 (0xFF805704)
YUV	89.7970, -42.2979, 33.5040
Hunter-Lab	33.7825, 6.0453, 20.7174

# Details

The YIQ color **89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **42.2030, -51.0790, 17.1210**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.4600, 53.6460, -14.0820**, and **46.7800, 32.5540, -6.2780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.7540, 52.6380, -17.8420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.6270, 45.8060, -15.1700**.

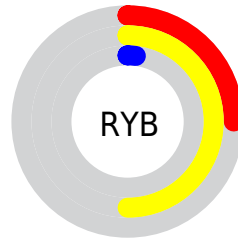
# Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (34%)

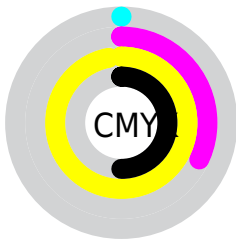
Blue (2%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (2%)

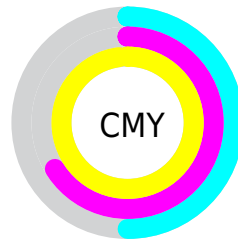


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210 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 89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.7970, 51.0790,  
-17.1210

89.7970, 51.0790,  
-17.1210

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

67.7670, 42.5960,  
-12.0600

142.4600, 53.6460,  
-14.0820

46.7800, 32.5540,  
-6.2780

169.3570, 55.4340,  
-13.4460

26.9670, 21.9620,  
-1.5420

197.0260, 57.8640,  
-13.4320

6.8770, 13.7080,  
4.8760

219.7150, 48.3740,  
-17.6580

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.2290, 32.0070,  
-23.9050

247.7040, 20.5440,

-19.9040

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

■ 89.7970, 51.0790,  
-17.1210

■ 89.7970, 51.0790,  
-17.1210

■ 88.7540, 52.6380,  
-17.8420

■ 93.6270, 45.8060,  
-15.1700

■ 97.4570, 40.5330,  
-13.2190

■ 101.7600, 35.3060,  
-12.1020

■ 105.5900, 30.0330,  
-10.1510

■ 109.4200, 24.7600,  
-8.2000

■ 113.2500, 19.4870,  
-6.2490

■ 117.6670, 13.9390,  
-4.8210

■ 121.3830, 8.9870,  
-3.1810

■ 125.2130, 3.7140,  
-1.2300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.3540, 60.6570, 7.5450



89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210



86.4360, 26.6900, -32.1740

# Triad

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



89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210



79.6690, -68.6320, -22.7120



97.7990, 6.3210, 34.1370

# Complementary

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



89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210



42.2030, -51.0790, 17.1210

# 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.



90.5520, -44.7520, 18.0960



89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210



82.5990, -79.6380, -10.4700

# Square

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



89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210



74.4080, -55.1960, -34.9400



80.6560, -83.8120, -0.9000



94.1700, 41.9450, 38.3050



# Rectangle

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



89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210



83.9090, 0.3730, -34.3070



80.6560, -83.8120, -0.9000



97.2640, -8.3500, 30.1940

# Sweetspot

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



89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210



151.1360, 19.8080, -6.5600



45.7500, 60.7430, 39.0390



74.8240, 12.0590, -3.7890



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210



114.7910, 68.4110, -22.8610



107.5850, 27.2880, -43.0160



62.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



88.1670, 52.9130, -17.3190



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



42.2030, -51.0790, 17.1210



51.2090, -68.4110, 22.8610



24.4150, -27.2880, 43.0160



58.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



39.2460, -52.6380, 17.8420

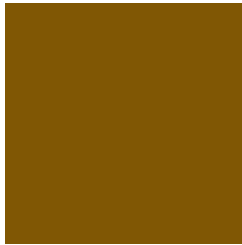


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

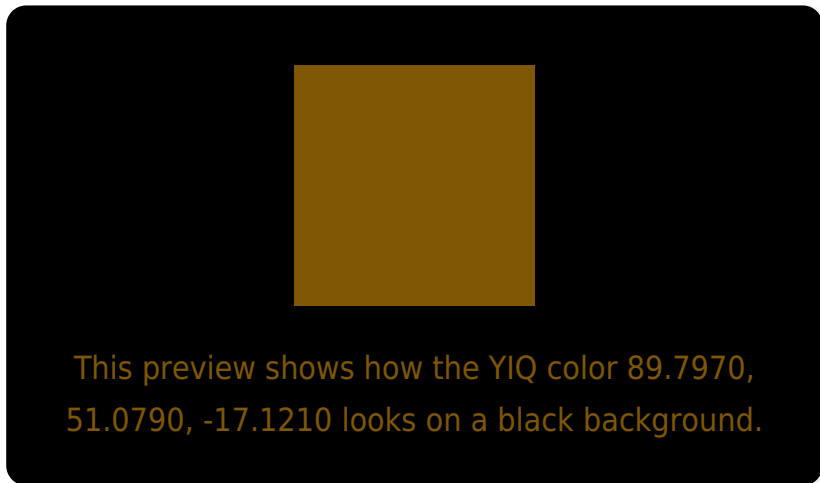
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7970, 51.0790,

-17.1210.

# 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

89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210

### Protanopia

89.6700, 35.0790, -24.5130

### Deuteranopia

89.0090, 47.3660, -21.4180



## Tritanopia

96.9330, 28.4700, 12.6780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210

## Protanomaly

89.7740, 40.7180, -22.0820

## Deuteranomaly

89.4330, 49.1080, -19.9480

## Tritanomaly

94.3880, 36.9540, 2.0900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.0650, 18.5700, -6.1500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210 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(128, 87, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 87, 4)  
}
```

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(128, 87, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 87, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210 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(128, 87, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 87, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 87, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 87, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 87, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 87, 4)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 87, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 87,  
4) }
```

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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