

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.8420, 20.8160,
-2.8000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C563E
RGB	108, 86, 62
RGB Percent	42%, 34%, 24%
CMY	0.5764, 0.6628, 0.7568
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.43, 0.58
HSL	31°, 27%, 33%
HSV	31°, 43%, 42%
XYZ	10.3828, 10.1909, 5.9810
YIQ	89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

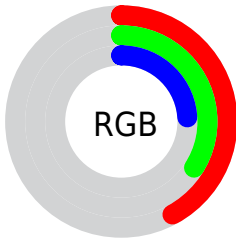
Format	Color
RYB	104, 108, 62
Decimal	7099966
CIELab	38.18, 5.47, 17.39
CIELCh	38, 18.232, 72.542
Yxy	10.1909, 0.3910, 0.3838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285290046 (0xFF6C563E)
YUV	89.8420, -13.7261, 15.9246
Hunter-Lab	31.9232, 2.1900, 11.2380

Details

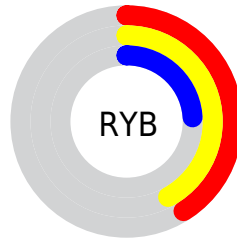
The YIQ color **89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **80.1580, -20.8160, 2.8000**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.2120, 22.6500, -2.9980**, and **43.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.6530, 25.7220, -3.6060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.0310, 15.9100, -1.9940**.

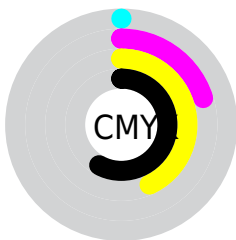
Distribution



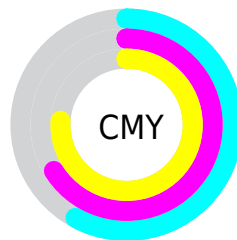
- Red (42%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000 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 89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.8420, 20.8160,
-2.8000

■ 89.8420, 20.8160,
-2.8000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.3580, 19.3030,
-2.9130

■ 140.5110, 23.2460,
-2.7860

■ 43.8740, 17.7900,
-3.0260

■ 166.6960, 24.1630,
-2.8850

■ 23.3900, 16.2770,
-3.1390

■ 193.8810, 25.0800,
-2.9840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 222.1800, 25.6760,
-2.7720

■ 244.6840, 15.2690,
-6.8990

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,

-3.1100

■ 89.8420, 20.8160,
-2.8000

■ 89.8420, 20.8160,
-2.8000

■ 85.6530, 25.7220,
-3.6060

■ 94.0310, 15.9100,
-1.9940

■ 81.4640, 30.6280,
-4.4120

■ 98.2200, 11.0040,
-1.1880

■ 76.8020, 35.4880,
-4.3840

■ 102.8820, 6.1440,
-1.2160

■ 72.6130, 40.3940,
-5.1900

■ 107.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 68.4240, 45.3000,
-5.9960

■ 111.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 65.1640, 48.9680,
-6.3920

■ 115.4490, -8.5740,
1.2020

■ 119.6380,
-13.4800, 2.0080

■ 123.7130,
-18.0650, 2.5030

■ 128.4890,
-23.2460, 2.7860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.6240, 24.6660, 4.5220



89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



88.4770, 11.4180, -8.6940

Triad

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



89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



82.5230, -29.7540, -11.4340



91.9760, 0.5480, 12.1000

Complementary

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



89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



80.1580, -20.8160, 2.8000

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.



89.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



82.8200, -34.8440, -7.2920

Square

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



89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



84.4120, -16.3200, -12.6080



86.2710, -28.5640, 0.0440



92.3320, 14.1650, 13.1170

Rectangle

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



89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



87.4050, 2.7530, -11.3510



86.2710, -28.5640, 0.0440



91.6980, -4.5410, 10.7150

Sweetspot

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



89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



133.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140



78.2620, 20.3540, 16.5940



66.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



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.



89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



111.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990



102.4570, 14.1700, -14.5180



51.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



70.7900, 52.9570, -7.0990



148.3910, 110.8200, -15.0040

Inverse Universe

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



80.1580, -20.8160, 2.8000



97.0520, -32.1410, 4.2990



67.5430, -14.1700, 14.5180



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



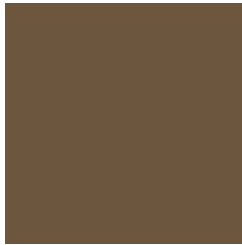
46.2100, -52.9570, 7.0990



96.6090, -110.8200, 15.0040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

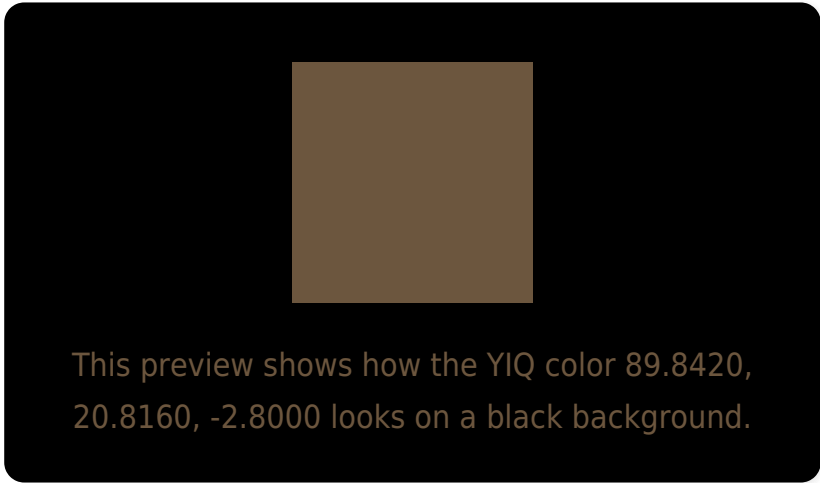
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

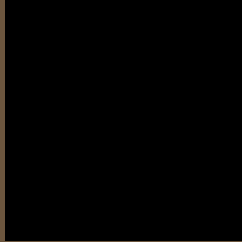
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8420, 20.8160,

-2.8000.

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

89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000

Protanopia

89.1290, 12.5180, -6.6020

Deuteranopia

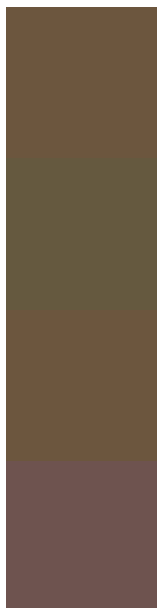
89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



Tritanopia

91.4690, 15.0370, 8.3250

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000

Protanomaly

89.6240, 15.4980, -5.5420

Deuteranomaly

89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000

Tritanomaly

90.6170, 17.3760, 4.4800

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000 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(108, 86, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 86, 62)  
}
```

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(108, 86, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 86, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000 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(108, 86, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 86, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 86, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 86, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 86, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 86,  
62) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 86, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 86,  
62) }
```

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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