

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.8730, 1.1950,  
-16.1570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	51643D
RGB	81, 100, 61
RGB Percent	32%, 39%, 24%
CMY	0.6824, 0.6078, 0.7607
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.39, 0.61
HSL	89°, 24%, 32%
HSV	89°, 39%, 39%
XYZ	8.7923, 11.2014, 6.1148
YIQ	89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

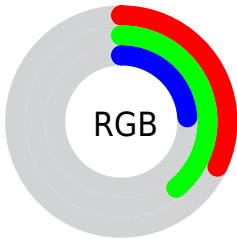
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">61, 100, 80</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5334077</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">39.92, -14.89, 19.82</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">40, 24.793, 126.925</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">11.2014, 0.3368, 0.4290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283524157 (0xFF51643D)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">89.8730, -14.2344, -7.7816</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">33.4685, -11.6774, 12.5955</a>

# Details

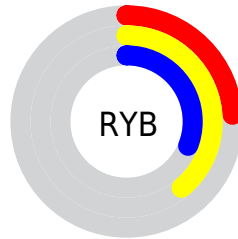
The YIQ color  $89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666633$ . A complement of this color would be  $71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570$ , and the grayscale version is  $90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $140.2320, 1.5620, -17.3020$ , and  $43.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $87.2380, 1.4250, -20.3270$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92.5080, 0.9650, -11.9870$ .

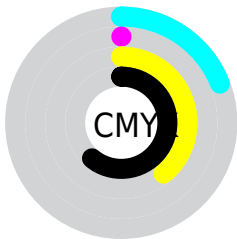
# Distribution



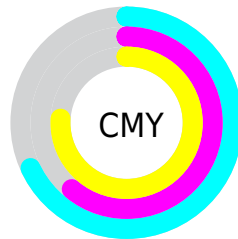
- Red (32%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570 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 89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.8730, 1.1950,  
-16.1570

■ 89.8730, 1.1950,  
-16.1570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 66.1010, 0.5530,  
-15.5350

■ 140.2320, 1.5620,  
-17.3020

■ 43.6280, 0.5070,  
-14.7010

■ 166.7050, 1.6080,  
-18.1360

■ 23.2690, 0.1400,  
-13.5560

■ 193.7050, 1.6080,  
-18.1360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 221.5910, 1.9290,  
-18.4470

■ 246.3680, 4.1750,  
-15.0970

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,

-3.4210

■ 89.8730, 1.1950,  
-16.1570

■ 89.8730, 1.1950,  
-16.1570

■ 87.2380, 1.4250,  
-20.3270

■ 92.5080, 0.9650,  
-11.9870

■ 84.6030, 1.6550,  
-24.4970

■ 95.1430, 0.7350,  
-7.8170

■ 81.9680, 1.8850,  
-28.6670

■ 97.7780, 0.5050,  
-3.6470

■ 79.3330, 2.1150,  
-32.8370

■ 100.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 76.9970, 2.9410,  
-36.7950

■ 102.7490, -0.5510,  
4.4810

■ 74.3620, 3.1710,  
-40.9650

■ 105.3840, -0.7810,  
8.6510

■ 73.9490, 2.8960,  
-41.4880

■ 108.0190, -1.0110,  
12.8210

■ 110.6540, -1.2410,  
16.9910

■ 113.2890, -1.4710,  
21.1610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430



89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570



86.6840, -20.2620, -18.2620

# Triad

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



89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570



84.3980, -48.0950, -3.9270



95.8130, 28.9280, 15.3920

# Complementary

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



89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570



71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

# 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.



96.8640, 15.7230, 17.9230



89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570



91.9820, -25.9520, 7.7760

# Square

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



89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570



75.3970, -64.6900, -17.0580



96.2300, -2.9830, 15.5210



94.8100, 33.0100, 7.4900



# Rectangle

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



89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570



83.0720, -36.0340, -18.7700



96.2300, -2.9830, 15.5210



96.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450

# Sweetspot

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



89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570



125.7840, 0.3680, -6.6720



83.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690



63.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570



114.0760, 1.7010, -25.3310



84.1920, -10.1290, -20.1850



49.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



85.1460, 3.5390, -47.6370



179.1300, 7.3540, -100.2780



# Inverse Universe

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



71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



84.9240, -1.7010, 25.3310



76.8080, 10.1290, 20.1850



47.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



29.8540, -3.5390, 47.6370



62.8700, -7.3540, 100.2780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570 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 89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

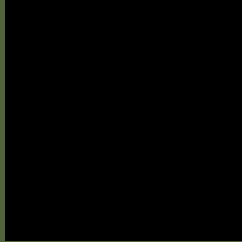
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8730, 1.1950,

-16.1570.

# 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

89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570

### Protanopia

92.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890

### Deuteranopia

93.5000, 21.7790, -3.7330



## Tritanopia

93.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570

## Protanomaly

91.2980, 10.3640, -11.6200

## Deuteranomaly

92.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

## Tritanomaly

92.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570 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(81, 100, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 100, 61)  
}
```

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(81, 100, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 100, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570 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(81, 100, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 100, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 100, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 100, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 100, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 100,  
61) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 100, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 100,  
61) }
```

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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