

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(89.8810, 6.7440,  
-23.1120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	52672B
RGB	82, 103, 43
RGB Percent	32%, 40%, 17%
CMY	0.6785, 0.5960, 0.8313
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.58, 0.60
HSL	81°, 41%, 29%
HSV	81°, 58%, 40%
XYZ	8.7652, 11.6696, 4.0778
YIQ	89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

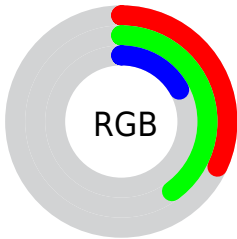
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	43, 103, 64
Decimal	5400363
CIELab	40.69, -18.44, 30.82
CIELCh	41, 35.915, 120.891
Yxy	11.6696, 0.3576, 0.4761
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283590443 (0xFF52672B)
YUV	89.8810, -23.1123, -6.9116
Hunter-Lab	34.1608, -13.9806, 16.8351

# Details

The YIQ color **89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **56.1190, -6.7440, 23.1120**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.5390, 7.7070, -24.0450**, and **43.3370, 5.4600, -21.8680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.5450, 7.5700, -27.0700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.2170, 5.9180, -19.1540**.

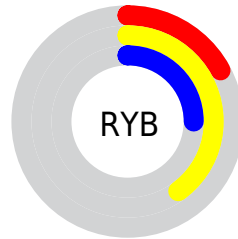
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (40%)

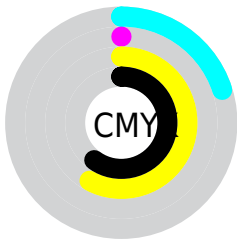
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (25%)

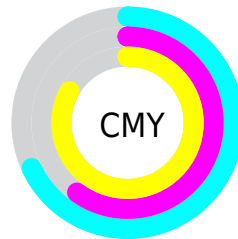


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (58%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120 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 89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.8810, 6.7440,  
-23.1120

89.8810, 6.7440,  
-23.1120

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

65.9950, 6.4230,  
-22.8010

140.5390, 7.7070,  
-24.0450

43.3370, 5.4600,  
-21.8680

167.3110, 8.3490,  
-24.6670

22.9480, -3.3900,  
-15.6620

194.7840, 8.3950,  
-25.5010

2.9350, -1.3750,  
-2.6150

222.6700, 8.7160,  
-25.8120

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.9850, 12.3830,  
-20.6810

251.4660, 9.9510,

-9.6410

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 89.8810, 6.7440,  
-23.1120

■ 89.8810, 6.7440,  
-23.1120

■ 87.5450, 7.5700,  
-27.0700

■ 92.2170, 5.9180,  
-19.1540

■ 85.3940, 9.3130,  
-31.1270

■ 94.3680, 4.1750,  
-15.0970

■ 83.0580, 10.1390,  
-35.0850

■ 96.7040, 3.3490,  
-11.1390

■ 81.0210, 11.5610,  
-38.8310

■ 98.7410, 1.9270,  
-7.3930

■ 80.4940, 11.6070,  
-39.6650

■ 101.1910, 0.7800,  
-3.1240

■ 103.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 105.5640, -1.4680,  
4.5800

■ 107.9000, -2.2940,  
8.5380

■ 110.0510, -4.0370,  
12.5950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.1290, 29.7130, -15.3670



89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120



83.4780, -25.8540, -27.0540

# Triad

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



89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120



78.9800, -76.3370, -9.7210



96.5850, 38.7380, 24.8340

# Complementary

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



89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120



56.1190, -6.7440, 23.1120

# 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.



98.6290, 18.2430, 27.3230



89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120



87.4440, -53.7360, 4.6960

# Square

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



89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120



78.8200, -70.3750, -18.6550



97.9010, -12.0620, 20.3700



95.6270, 46.9470, 13.7230



# Rectangle

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



89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120



74.3740, -57.8560, -30.7840



97.9010, -12.0620, 20.3700



97.4150, 33.4650, 26.7850

# Sweetspot

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



89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120



129.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



73.2670, 29.9850, 1.7370



65.9090, 1.5140, -5.4140



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120



114.4170, 10.5060, -36.2300



80.9110, -11.1360, -29.4720



49.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



89.9300, 13.0750, -44.2450



188.9970, 27.0220, -93.2820



# Inverse Universe

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



56.1190, -6.7440, 23.1120



61.5830, -10.5060, 36.2300



65.0890, 11.1360, 29.4720



47.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



25.0700, -13.0750, 44.2450



53.0030, -27.0220, 93.2820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120 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 89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120 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 89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8810, 6.7440,



# 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

89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120

### Protanopia

92.7200, 23.6150, -14.9850

### Deuteranopia

93.9430, 30.5370, -8.2710



## Tritanopia

95.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120

## Protanomaly

91.9040, 17.1050, -18.1510

## Deuteranomaly

92.2900, 22.0100, -13.4300

## Tritanomaly

93.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120 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(82, 103, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 103, 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(82, 103, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 103, 43) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120 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(82, 103, 43) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 103, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 103, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 103, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 103, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 103,  
43) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 103, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 103,  
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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