

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.9050, 24.5320,
-15.0840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	685D25
RGB	104, 93, 37
RGB Percent	41%, 36%, 15%
CMY	0.5922, 0.6353, 0.8548
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.64, 0.59
HSL	50°, 47%, 28%
HSV	50°, 64%, 41%
XYZ	9.9571, 10.9046, 3.3332
YIQ	89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

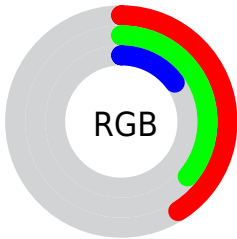
Format	Color
RYB	50, 104, 37
Decimal	6839589
CIELab	39.42, -3.17, 32.99
CIELCh	39, 33.138, 95.492
Yxy	10.9046, 0.4115, 0.4507
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285029669 (0xFF685D25)
YUV	89.9050, -26.0822, 12.3613
Hunter-Lab	33.0221, -3.9659, 17.1308

Details

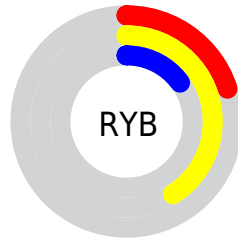
The YIQ color **89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **51.0950, -24.5320, 15.0840**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.4600, 27.2830, -15.3810**, and **44.0340, 19.8550, -12.9210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.5910, 28.2920, -17.1480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.2190, 20.7720, -13.0200**.

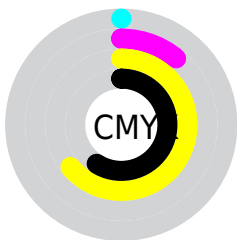
Distribution



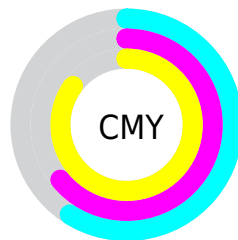
- Red (41%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840 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 89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.9050, 24.5320,
-15.0840

■ 89.9050, 24.5320,
-15.0840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.1930, 23.6610,
-15.8190

■ 140.4600, 27.2830,
-15.3810

■ 44.0340, 19.8550,
-12.9210

■ 166.9440, 28.7960,
-15.2680

■ 25.1180, 11.0510,
-7.5490

■ 194.7160, 29.4380,
-15.8900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 222.9010, 30.3550,
-15.9890

■ 246.3020, 21.7360,
-19.4800

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,

-11.8180

253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

89.9050, 24.5320,
-15.0840

89.9050, 24.5320,
-15.0840

87.5910, 28.2920,
-17.1480

92.2190, 20.7720,
-13.0200

85.7500, 32.0980,
-20.0460

94.0600, 16.9660,
-10.1220

83.4360, 35.8580,
-22.1100

96.3740, 13.2060,
-8.0580

82.1650, 38.0590,
-23.4530

98.8020, 9.1250,
-5.6830

101.1160, 5.3650,
-3.6190

■ 102.8430, 1.8800,
-1.0320

■ 105.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 107.5850, -5.9610,
3.4070

■ 109.4260, -9.7670,
6.3050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.7100, 38.7430, -2.8010



89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840



86.7820, 2.7090, -21.5710

Triad

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



89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840



76.2440, -68.6330, -17.1850



95.5320, 19.8940, 24.9340

Complementary

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



89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840



51.0950, -24.5320, 15.0840

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.



95.1250, -6.8810, 20.0870



89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840



75.9480, -73.3110, -9.4950

Square

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



89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840



73.8670, -60.5620, -25.7940



88.2670, -39.9360, 7.9040



93.9930, 37.4090, 21.3850

Rectangle

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



89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840



83.8490, -16.5930, -24.1850



88.2670, -39.9360, 7.9040



95.8130, 11.7330, 24.1570

Sweetspot

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



89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840



129.6880, 9.4460, -5.9940



58.2870, 36.4010, 17.6250



65.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070



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.



89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840



113.1650, 38.0590, -23.4530



89.7840, 8.3950, -25.5010



49.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



90.7370, 42.1400, -25.8280



190.9320, 88.6820, -54.3420

Inverse Universe

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



51.0950, -24.5320, 15.0840



52.8350, -38.0590, 23.4530



51.2160, -8.3950, 25.5010



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



24.2630, -42.1400, 25.8280



51.0680, -88.6820, 54.3420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840 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 89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

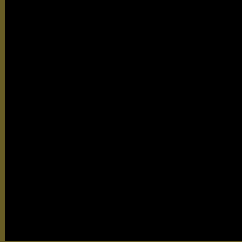
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9050, 24.5320,

-15.0840.

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

89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840

Protanopia

89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840

Deuteranopia

90.6720, 32.7380, -9.6140



Tritanopia

94.3760, 10.8650, 6.8410

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840

Protanomaly

89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840

Deuteranomaly

90.6500, 29.8040, -11.5080

Tritanomaly

92.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.9160, 8.8040, -5.3720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840 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(104, 93, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 93, 37)  
}
```

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(104, 93, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 93, 37) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840 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(104, 93, 37) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 93, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(104, 93, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 93, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 93, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 93,  
37) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 93, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104, 93,  
37) }
```

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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