

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.9290, -2.3790,
-28.4830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	466D2C
RGB	70, 109, 44
RGB Percent	27%, 43%, 17%
CMY	0.7256, 0.5725, 0.8274
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.60, 0.57
HSL	96°, 42%, 30%
HSV	96°, 60%, 43%
XYZ	8.4485, 12.4235, 4.3366
YIQ	89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

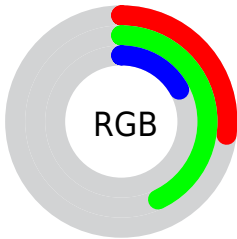
Format	Color
RYB	44, 109, 83
Decimal	4615468
CIELab	41.88, -26.35, 31.49
CIELCh	42, 41.061, 129.913
Yxy	12.4235, 0.3351, 0.4928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282805548 (0xFF466D2C)
YUV	89.9290, -22.6430, -17.4777
Hunter-Lab	35.2470, -18.8967, 17.3782

Details

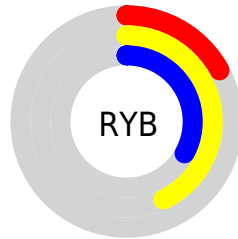
The YIQ color $89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $63.0710, 2.3790, 28.4830$, and the grayscale version is $90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $141.1740, -1.6910, -29.9390$, and $42.0860, -4.2590, -27.4510$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $86.5820, -3.0200, -33.3880$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $93.2760, -1.7380, -23.5780$.

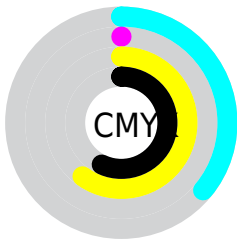
Distribution



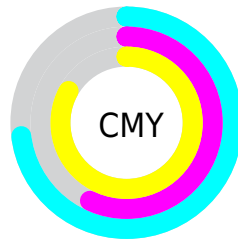
- Red (27%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830 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 89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.9290, -2.3790,
-28.4830

89.9290, -2.3790,
-28.4830

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

65.1570, -3.0210,
-27.8610

141.1740, -1.6910,
-29.9390

42.0860, -4.2590,
-27.4510

167.6470, -1.6450,
-30.7730

22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

195.4190, -1.0030,
-31.3950

7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

223.0060, -1.2780,
-31.9180

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

241.3260, 3.9930,
-22.8150

251.6940, 9.3090,

-9.0190

■ 89.9290, -2.3790,
-28.4830

■ 89.9290, -2.3790,
-28.4830

■ 86.5820, -3.0200,
-33.3880

■ 93.2760, -1.7380,
-23.5780

■ 83.5340, -3.0650,
-38.0810

■ 96.3240, -1.6930,
-18.8850

■ 80.1870, -3.7060,
-42.9860

■ 99.6710, -1.0520,
-13.9800

■ 77.1390, -3.7510,
-47.6790

■ 102.7190, -1.0070,
-9.2870

■ 106.0660, -0.3660,
-4.3820

■ 109.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 112.3470, 0.6410,
4.9050

■ 115.3950, 0.6860,
9.5980

■ 118.7420, 1.3270,
14.5030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.3580, 27.3300, -21.7420



89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



75.3540, -55.1040, -36.6080

Triad

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



89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



82.4510, -81.9770, -6.6250



98.2010, 48.6870, 26.2470

Complementary

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



89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



63.0710, 2.3790, 28.4830

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.



100.5380, 28.9250, 31.9730



89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



93.3680, -47.4100, 11.1980

Square

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



89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



82.9920, -76.6110, -15.7710



101.4940, -3.3060, 26.8860



97.4550, 53.1830, 10.8390

Rectangle

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



89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



78.6770, -63.0830, -29.6670



101.4940, -3.3060, 26.8860



98.8570, 43.9640, 29.2440

Sweetspot

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



89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



135.2520, -1.1900, -11.4780



86.3280, 28.0150, -6.6170



66.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730



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.



89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



112.7200, -3.8890, -45.1770



82.9530, -20.1220, -31.8180



52.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



82.7320, -4.1630, -51.2270



173.1170, -8.9670, -107.3590

Inverse Universe

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



63.0710, 2.3790, 28.4830



70.2800, 3.8890, 45.1770



70.1610, 19.8010, 32.1290



49.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



34.2680, 4.1630, 51.2270



71.8830, 8.9670, 107.3590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

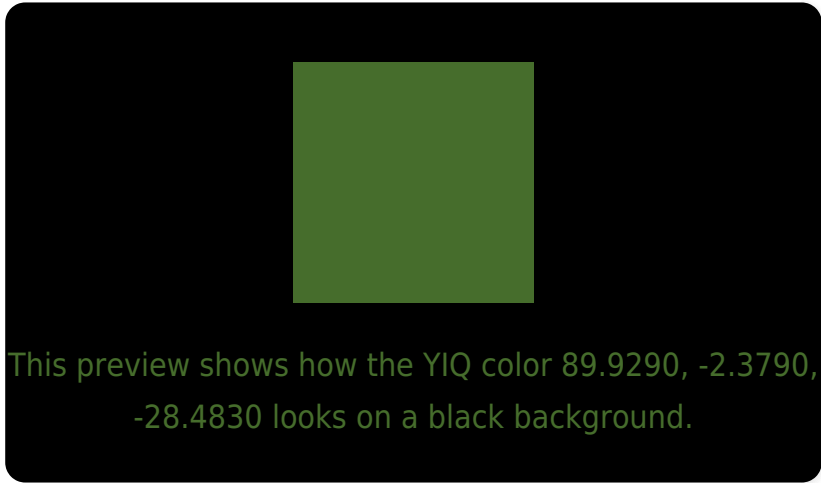
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

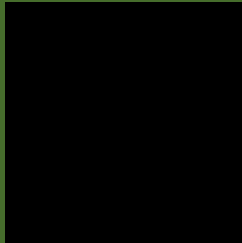
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830.

-28.4830.

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

89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830

Protanopia

95.6770, 25.1740, -15.7060

Deuteranopia

96.8290, 30.8580, -8.5820



Tritanopia

96.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830

Protanomaly

93.6540, 14.8130, -20.6670

Deuteranomaly

93.9690, 18.4800, -15.5360

Tritanomaly

94.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830 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(70, 109, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 109, 44)  
}
```

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(70, 109, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 109, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830 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(70, 109, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 109, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 109, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 109, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 109, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 109,  
44) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 109, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 109,  
44) }
```

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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