

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.9570, 9.5860,
-19.5500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	57642E
RGB	87, 100, 46
RGB Percent	34%, 39%, 18%
CMY	0.6589, 0.6078, 0.8195
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.54, 0.61
HSL	74°, 37%, 29%
HSV	74°, 54%, 39%
XYZ	8.9802, 11.3382, 4.3021
YIQ	89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

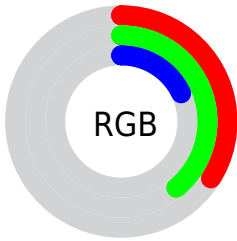
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 100, 59
Decimal	5727278
CIE _{Lab}	40.14, -14.27, 28.68
CIE _{LCh}	40, 32.036, 116.456
Yxy	11.3382, 0.3647, 0.4605
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283917358 (0xFF57642E)
YUV	89.9570, -21.6708, -2.5933
Hunter-Lab	33.6723, -11.3218, 15.9955

Details

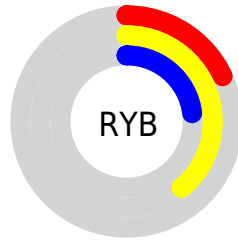
The YIQ color **89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **56.0430, -9.5860, 19.5500**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.6150, 10.5490, -20.4830**, and **43.0710, 9.2650, -19.2390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.2190, 11.6040, -23.0840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.6950, 7.5680, -16.0160**.

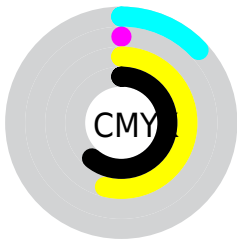
Distribution



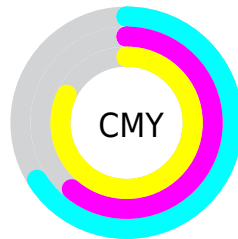
- Red (34%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500 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 89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.9570, 9.5860,
-19.5500

■ 89.9570, 9.5860,
-19.5500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.0710, 9.2650,
-19.2390

■ 140.6150, 10.5490,
-20.4830

■ 43.0710, 9.2650,
-19.2390

■ 167.3870, 11.1910,
-21.1050

■ 23.8670, 1.3320,
-13.1320

■ 194.2730, 11.5120,
-21.4160

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 222.0450, 12.1540,
-22.0380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.8220, 14.4000,
-18.6880

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,

-8.7080

■ 89.9570, 9.5860,
-19.5500

■ 89.9570, 9.5860,
-19.5500

■ 88.2190, 11.6040,
-23.0840

■ 91.6950, 7.5680,
-16.0160

■ 86.1820, 13.0260,
-26.8300

■ 93.7320, 6.1460,
-12.2700

■ 84.4440, 15.0440,
-30.3640

■ 95.4700, 4.1280,
-8.7360

■ 82.4070, 16.4660,
-34.1100

■ 97.5070, 2.7060,
-4.9900

■ 81.4240, 17.7960,
-36.1880

■ 99.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 100.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 103.0200, -2.7520,
5.8240

■ 104.7580, -4.7700,
9.3580

■ 106.7950, -6.1920,
13.1040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.4650, 28.8870, -11.4090



89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500



85.4900, -16.9600, -23.0400

Triad

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



89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500



77.3670, -73.1730, -11.9970



96.2960, 32.1820, 22.5020

Complementary

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



89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500



56.0430, -9.5860, 19.5500

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.



97.5850, 12.3750, 23.5350



89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500



86.2440, -50.2970, 2.9430

Square

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



89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500



76.7340, -67.2570, -20.0970



95.8250, -14.9040, 16.8080



95.1040, 41.1700, 13.7940

Rectangle

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



89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500



78.9200, -41.7180, -25.8940



95.8250, -14.9040, 16.8080



96.7130, 26.6340, 23.9300

Sweetspot

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



89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500



126.1110, 3.7610, -7.5910



69.7770, 28.6090, 4.6490



63.7350, 2.0640, -4.3680



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.



89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500



114.4440, 15.0440, -30.3640



81.8840, -6.5060, -25.2740



50.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



93.5180, 20.2270, -41.7010



197.0700, 43.1140, -87.5580

Inverse Universe

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



56.0430, -9.5860, 19.5500



61.5560, -15.0440, 30.3640



64.1160, 6.5060, 25.2740



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



21.4820, -20.2270, 41.7010



44.9300, -43.1140, 87.5580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500 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 89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

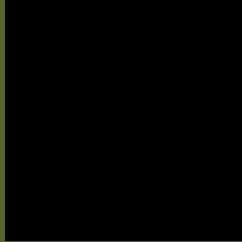
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500.

-19.5500.

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

89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500

Protanopia

92.1760, 22.3310, -13.7410

Deuteranopia

93.1000, 28.6570, -7.2390



Tritanopia

94.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500

Protanomaly

91.3710, 17.2880, -15.9600

Deuteranomaly

92.0450, 21.3220, -11.9740

Tritanomaly

92.9090, 1.5140, -5.4140

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.2250, 3.4400, -7.2800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500 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(87, 100, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 100, 46)  
}
```

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(87, 100, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 100, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500 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(87, 100, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 100, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(87, 100, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 100, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 100, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 100,  
46) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 100, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 100,  
46) }
```

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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