

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.9870, 2.0150,
13.0470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64516E
RGB	100, 81, 110
RGB Percent	39%, 32%, 43%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6824, 0.5686
CMYK	0.09, 0.26, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	279°, 15%, 37%
HSV	279°, 26%, 43%
XYZ	11.0134, 9.7196, 16.0464
YIQ	89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

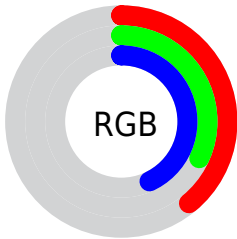
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 81, 110
Decimal	6574446
CIE _{Lab}	37.33, 13.87, -13.69
CIE _{LCh}	37, 19.486, 315.386
Yxy	9.7196, 0.2994, 0.2643
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284764526 (0xFF64516E)
YUV	89.9870, 9.8664, 8.7814
Hunter-Lab	31.1763, 8.4988, -8.6930

Details

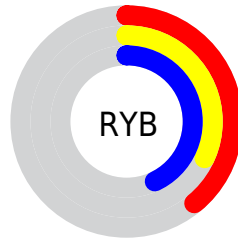
The YIQ color **89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **101.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.9270, 2.2440, 14.4040**, and **44.0470, 1.7860, 11.6900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.3340, 2.6560, 17.9520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.6400, 1.3740, 8.1420**.

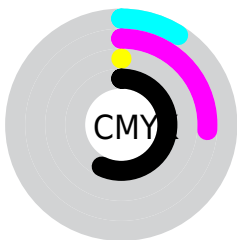
Distribution



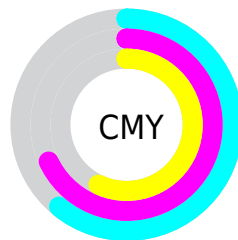
- Red (39%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470 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 89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.9870, 2.0150,
13.0470

89.9870, 2.0150,
13.0470

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

66.5740, 1.7400,
12.5240

139.9270, 2.2440,
14.4040

44.0470, 1.7860,
11.6900

166.9270, 2.2440,
14.4040

23.2210, 1.2360,
10.6440

193.6390, 3.1150,
15.1390

2.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

221.7530, 2.7940,
15.4500

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

245.6080, 4.4000,
8.3680

89.9870, 2.0150,
13.0470

89.9870, 2.0150,
13.0470

82.3340, 2.6560,
17.9520

97.6400, 1.3740,
8.1420

74.6810, 3.2970,
22.8570

105.2930, 0.7330,
3.2370

67.3270, 4.5340,
27.9740

112.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

59.6740, 5.1750,
32.8790

120.3000, -1.1450,
-6.7850

52.0210, 5.8160,
37.7840

127.9530, -1.7860,
-11.6900

44.3680, 6.4570,
42.6890

135.6060, -2.4270,
-16.5950

37.0140, 7.6940,
47.8060

143.2590, -3.0680,
-21.5000

34.0680, 7.6020,

150.6130, -4.3050,

49.4740

-26.6170

■ 158.2660, -4.9460,
-31.5220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470



90.2290, 15.9530, 13.7530

Triad

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



89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470



87.6140, 21.4580, -3.4220



78.9570, -33.9720, -12.0840

Complementary

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



89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470



101.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470

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.



81.5040, -19.5750, -14.1910



89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470



85.9500, 11.4640, -9.5280

Square

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



89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470



88.5810, 26.2250, 3.8010



84.4150, -3.2070, -13.4710



79.6670, -38.7870, -7.4190

Rectangle

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



89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470



89.6980, 21.8220, 12.0140



84.4150, -3.2070, -13.4710



80.0560, -29.9370, -13.6250

Sweetspot

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



89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470



134.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280



90.1760, -12.0590, 3.7890



66.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



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.



89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470



111.2140, 3.1140, 20.6660



92.5210, 9.2590, 13.9230



51.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



37.3010, 8.5640, 54.0680



76.5960, 17.2650, 111.1610

Inverse Universe

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



90.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580



112.5780, 22.2800, 14.7280



98.4790, -9.2590, -13.9230



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.5540, 58.3590, 38.1910



83.5430, 119.9270, 78.7990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

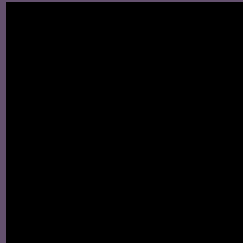
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9870, 2.0150,

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

89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470

Protanopia

88.2840, -12.2430, 7.1250

Deuteranopia

88.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530



Tritanopia

89.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470

Protanomaly

89.0890, -7.2000, 9.3440

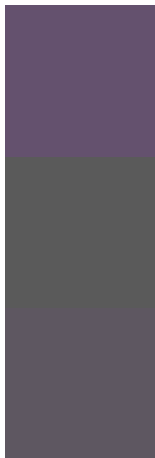
Deuteranomaly

88.9430, -3.8530, 9.2590

Tritanomaly

89.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470 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(100, 81, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 81, 110)  
}
```

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(100, 81, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 81, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470 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(100, 81, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 81, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 81, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 81, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 81, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 81,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 81, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 81,  
110) }
```

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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