

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810)
contains.

YIQ(90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(90.4070, 8.4390,
-15.2810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	596237
RGB	89, 98, 55
RGB Percent	35%, 38%, 22%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6157, 0.7842
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.44, 0.62
HSL	73°, 28%, 30%
HSV	73°, 44%, 38%
XYZ	9.1767, 11.1353, 5.2822
YIQ	90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

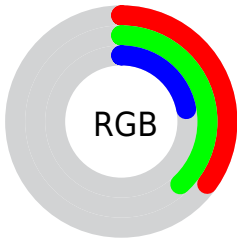
Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 98, 64
Decimal	5857847
CIE _{Lab}	39.81, -11.17, 23.28
CIE _{LCh}	40, 25.819, 115.637
Yxy	11.1353, 0.3585, 0.4351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284047927 (0xFF596237)
YUV	90.4070, -17.4557, -1.2339
Hunter-Lab	33.3696, -9.3091, 13.9734

Details

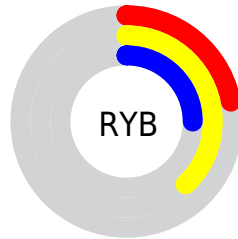
The YIQ color **90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **62.5930, -8.4390, 15.2810**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.0650, 9.4020, -16.2140**, and **44.3360, 7.2010, -14.8710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.6690, 10.4570, -18.8150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.1450, 6.4210, -11.7470**.

Distribution



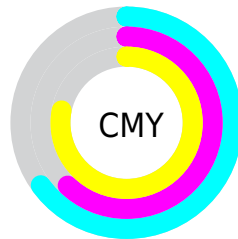
- Red (35%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810 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 90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.4070, 8.4390,
-15.2810

90.4070, 8.4390,
-15.2810

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

66.6350, 7.7970,
-14.6590

141.0650, 9.4020,
-16.2140

44.3360, 7.2010,
-14.8710

166.9510, 9.7230,
-16.5250

23.8890, 4.2660,
-11.2380

194.7230, 10.3650,
-17.1470

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

222.6090, 10.6860,
-17.4580

248.5600, 12.3820,
-15.1540

252.9480, 5.7780,

-5.5980

■ 90.4070, 8.4390,
-15.2810

■ 90.4070, 8.4390,
-15.2810

■ 88.6690, 10.4570,
-18.8150

■ 92.1450, 6.4210,
-11.7470

■ 86.9310, 12.4750,
-22.3490

■ 93.8830, 4.4030,
-8.2130

■ 85.3070, 14.1720,
-25.5720

■ 95.5070, 2.7060,
-4.9900

■ 83.5690, 16.1900,
-29.1060

■ 97.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 81.8310, 18.2080,
-32.6400

■ 98.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 80.5490, 18.9420,
-34.9300

■ 100.7210, -3.3480,
5.6120

■ 102.4590, -5.3660,
9.1460

■ 104.0830, -7.0630,
12.3690

■ 105.8210, -9.0810,
15.9030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.1210, 24.1640, -8.4120



90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810



87.4630, -12.3300, -18.8420

Triad

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



90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810



77.4560, -63.1780, -11.4180



95.8390, 26.0390, 18.1910

Complementary

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



90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810



62.5930, -8.4390, 15.2810

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.



96.5690, 9.3040, 18.6160



90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810



89.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380

Square

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



90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810



74.2890, -64.5060, -20.3940



94.7990, -12.0150, 14.0090



94.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610

Rectangle

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



90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810



83.9650, -28.4230, -19.0390



94.7990, -12.0150, 14.0090



96.0280, 21.1330, 18.9970

Sweetspot

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



90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810



124.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350



73.1400, 23.1530, 4.4090



62.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810



115.7630, 12.8880, -24.3280



84.1280, -4.0770, -19.7330



47.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



92.3550, 22.2440, -39.7080



197.3910, 46.6440, -85.4520

Inverse Universe

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



62.5930, -8.4390, 15.2810



71.9380, -13.4840, 24.1160



68.8720, 4.0770, 19.7330



44.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



19.9440, -21.6480, 39.9200



42.3100, -47.2400, 85.2400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810 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 90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

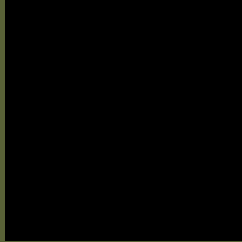
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4070, 8.4390,

-15.2810.

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

90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810

Protanopia

92.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Deuteranopia

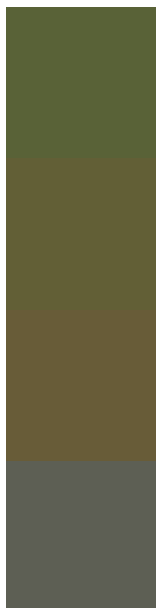
92.5280, 24.5760, -4.8640



Tritanopia

94.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810

Protanomaly

91.2230, 14.9490, -12.1150

Deuteranomaly

91.4840, 18.7080, -8.6520

Tritanomaly

93.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.2790, 3.3480, -5.6120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810 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(89, 98, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 98, 55)  
}
```

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(89, 98, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 98, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810 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(89, 98, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 98, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 98, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 98, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 98, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 98, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 98, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 98,  
55) }
```

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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