

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(91.6590, 25.5850,  
-6.6310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	705934
RGB	112, 89, 52
RGB Percent	44%, 35%, 20%
CMY	0.5608, 0.6510, 0.7959
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.54, 0.56
HSL	37°, 37%, 32%
HSV	37°, 54%, 44%
XYZ	10.8753, 10.8366, 4.7712
YIQ	91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

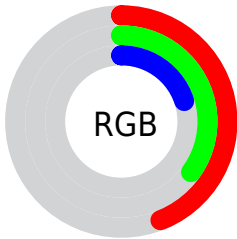
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	89, 112, 52
Decimal	7362868
CIELab	39.30, 4.36, 24.84
CIELCh	39, 25.221, 80.048
Yxy	10.8366, 0.4106, 0.4092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285552948 (0xFF705934)
YUV	91.6590, -19.5519, 17.8391
Hunter-Lab	32.9191, 1.3616, 14.4500

# Details

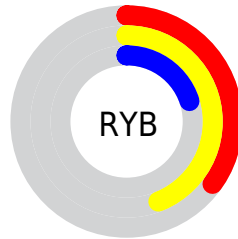
The YIQ color **91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **72.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.2140, 28.3360, -6.9280**, and **45.1640, 22.6050, -7.6910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.0570, 30.2160, -7.9600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.2610, 20.9540, -5.3020**.

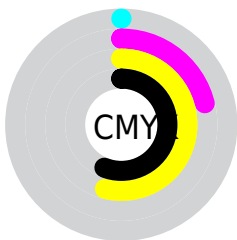
# Distribution



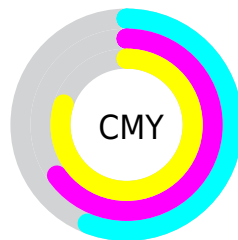
- Red (44%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310 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 91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 91.6590, 25.5850,  
-6.6310

■ 91.6590, 25.5850,  
-6.6310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 68.1750, 24.0720,  
-6.7440

■ 142.2140, 28.3360,  
-6.9280

■ 45.1640, 22.6050,  
-7.6910

■ 168.8120, 29.5280,  
-6.5040

■ 25.1620, 16.9190,  
-3.7610

■ 195.9970, 30.4450,  
-6.6030

■ 1.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 224.0680, 31.6830,  
-7.0130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 245.7780, 17.7000,  
-12.4120

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,

-6.8420

■ 91.6590, 25.5850,  
-6.6310

■ 91.6590, 25.5850,  
-6.6310

■ 88.0570, 30.2160,  
-7.9600

■ 95.2610, 20.9540,  
-5.3020

■ 83.8680, 35.1220,  
-8.7660

■ 99.4500, 16.0480,  
-4.4960

■ 80.1520, 40.0740,  
-10.4060

■ 103.1660, 11.0960,  
-2.8560

■ 76.5500, 44.7050,  
-11.7350

■ 106.7680, 6.4650,  
-1.5270

■ 73.9910, 47.7770,  
-12.3430

■ 110.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 114.5590, -3.0720,  
0.6080

■ 118.1610, -7.7030,  
1.9370

■ 121.8770,  
-12.6550, 3.5770

■ 126.0660,  
-17.5610, 4.3830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.8760, 32.6440, 3.1080



91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310



89.9020, 11.4190, -14.2210

# Triad

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



91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310



73.4420, -60.5630, -20.2670



95.1880, 6.0030, 17.8670

# Complementary

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



91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310



72.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310

# 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.



93.1790, -16.1410, 11.6910



91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310



74.5050, -64.8740, -13.7220

# Square

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



91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310



82.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420



87.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320



94.8710, 23.0130, 17.9650



# Rectangle

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



91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310



87.9760, -0.5930, -16.7930



87.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320



95.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

# Sweetspot

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



91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310



137.0950, 9.8580, -2.4460



72.6760, 28.0560, 20.1840



69.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310



113.8530, 39.4780, -10.6180



103.3660, 15.6840, -19.9320



54.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



79.3180, 51.1700, -13.2620



163.0770, 105.4120, -27.1320



# Inverse Universe

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



72.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310



83.7340, -39.7530, 10.0950



60.6340, -15.6840, 19.9320



52.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



40.6820, -51.1700, 13.2620



83.9230, -105.4120, 27.1320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

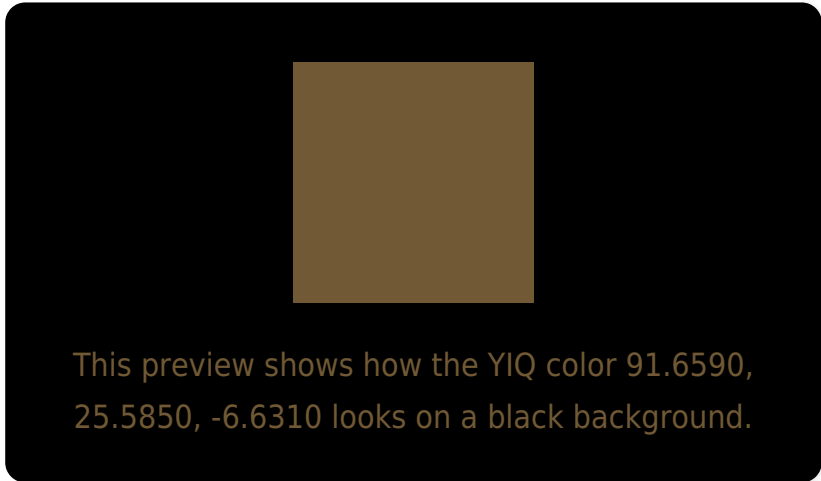
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

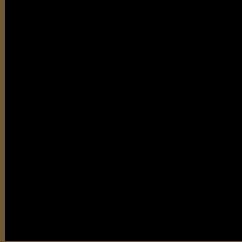
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.6590, 25.5850,

-6.6310.

# 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

91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310

### Protanopia

91.1310, 18.2040, -10.5320

### Deuteranopia

91.3710, 26.4560, -5.8960



## Tritanopia

94.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310

## Protanomaly

91.7400, 20.8630, -9.1610

## Deuteranomaly

91.3710, 26.4560, -5.8960

## Tritanomaly

93.3460, 19.5770, 3.1370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310

## Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310 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(112, 89, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 89, 52)  
}
```

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(112, 89, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 89, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310 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(112, 89, 52) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 89, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 89, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 89, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 89, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 89,  
52) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 89, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 89,  
52) }
```

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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