

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250)
contains.

YIQ(87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250)	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(87.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	555859
RGB	85, 88, 89
RGB Percent	33%, 35%, 35%
CMY	0.6667, 0.6549, 0.6510
CMYK	0.04, 0.01, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	195°, 2%, 34%
HSV	195°, 4%, 35%
XYZ	9.0391, 9.6321, 10.8335
YIQ	87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	85, 87, 89
Decimal	5593177
CIE Lab	37.17, -0.97, -1.00
CIE LCh	37, 1.392, 225.720
Yxy	9.6321, 0.3064, 0.3265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283783257 (0xFF555859)
YUV	87.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443
Hunter-Lab	31.0356, -2.3246, 1.0289

Details

The YIQ color $[87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[86.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250]$, and the grayscale version is $[87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[137.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250]$, and $[42.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[83.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[91.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370]$.

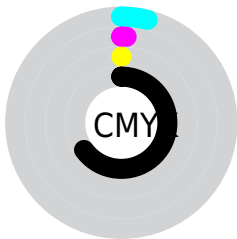
Distribution



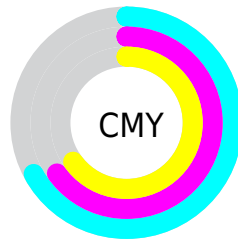
- Red (33%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250 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 87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 87.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 137.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 42.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 163.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 21.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 190.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 217.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 246.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 87.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 87.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 83.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 91.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 79.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

■ 94.9470, 7.5190,
1.3990

■ 75.0350, -16.2760,
-2.3880

■ 99.3990, 12.0580,
1.7380

■ 71.1700, -21.0900,
-3.2500

■ 103.2640, 16.8720,
2.6000

■ 67.3050, -25.9040,
-4.1120

■ 106.8300, 21.0900,
3.2500

■ 63.7390, -30.1220,
-4.7620

■ 110.6950, 25.9040,
4.1120

■ 59.8740, -34.9360,
-5.6240

■ 115.1470, 30.4430,
4.4510

■ 55.4220, -39.4750,

■ 119.0120, 35.2570,

-5.9630

5.3130

■ 51.5570, -44.2890,
-6.8250

■ 122.8770, 40.0710,
6.1750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



87.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

Triad

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



87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



87.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



87.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

Complementary

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



87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



86.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

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.



87.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



87.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Square

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



87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



87.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



87.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



87.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

Rectangle

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



87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



87.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



87.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



87.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Sweetspot

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



87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



114.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



87.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



58.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



112.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



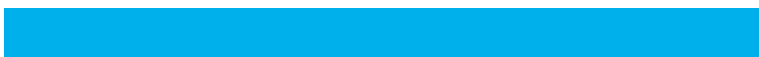
86.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



42.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



59.1580, -56.3470, -8.5630



130.1020, -123.8350, -18.9630

Inverse Universe

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



86.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



111.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



87.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



41.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



41.1130, 38.0920, 47.5640



90.3290, 83.5640, 104.5560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

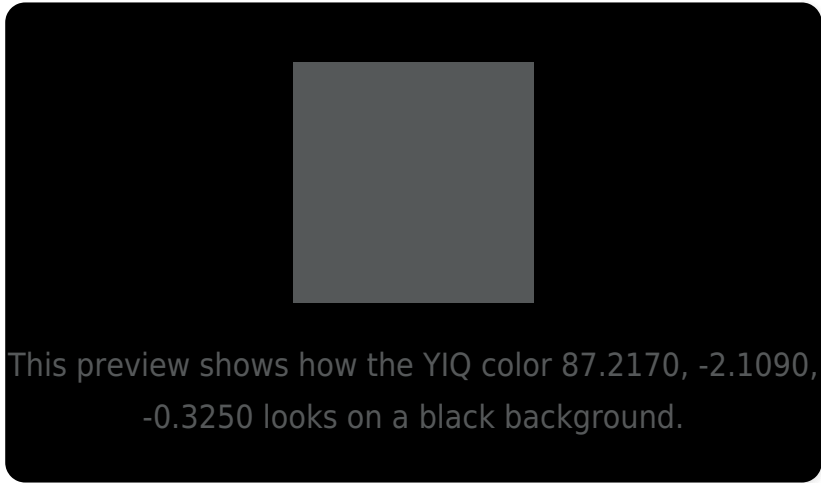
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

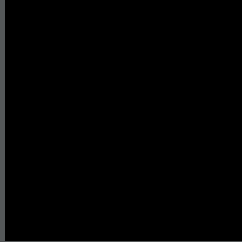
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

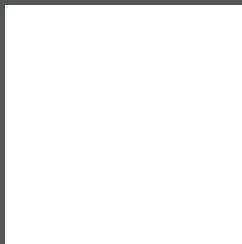
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250.



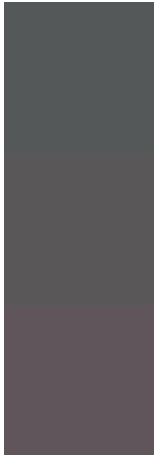
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250.

-0.3250.

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

87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Protanopia

87.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Deuteranopia

88.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



Tritanopia

87.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Protanomaly

87.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

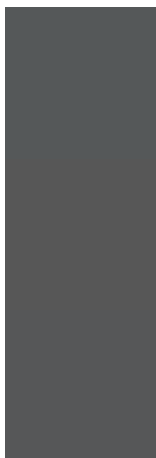
Deuteranomaly

87.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Tritanomaly

87.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250 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(85, 88, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 88, 89)  
}
```

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(85, 88, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 88, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250 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(85, 88, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 88, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 88, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 88, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 88, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 88, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 88, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 88,  
89) }
```

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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