

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840)
contains.

YIQ(87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

YIQ(87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C545C
RGB	92, 84, 92
RGB Percent	36%, 33%, 36%
CMY	0.6392, 0.6706, 0.6392
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	300°, 5%, 35%
HSV	300°, 9%, 36%
XYZ	9.5161, 9.3885, 11.4360
YIQ	87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

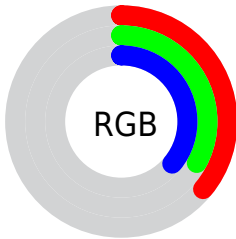
Format	Color
R_{YB}	92, 84, 92
Decimal	6050908
CIE Lab	36.72, 4.92, -3.46
CIE LCh	37, 6.019, 324.876
Yxy	9.3885, 0.3136, 0.3094
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284240988 (0xFF5C545C)
YUV	87.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184
Hunter-Lab	30.6406, 1.8159, -0.6803

Details

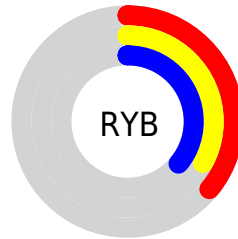
The YIQ color **87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **88.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840**, and **41.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230**.

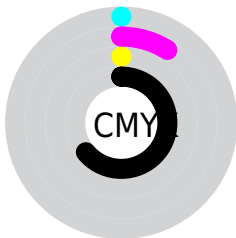
Distribution



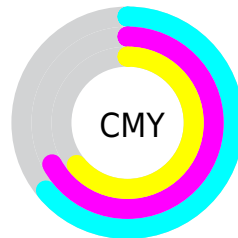
- Red (36%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 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 87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 87.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.0050, 1.6040,
3.9720

■ 137.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 41.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 163.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 21.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 190.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 218.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 246.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 87.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 87.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 82.0210, 4.6750,
8.8910

■ 92.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 76.7380, 7.1500,
13.5980

■ 97.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 70.8680, 9.9000,
18.8280

■ 103.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 65.5850, 12.3750,
23.5350

■ 109.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 60.3020, 14.8500,
28.2420

■ 114.3060,
-10.4500, -19.8740

■ 55.0190, 17.3250,
32.9490

■ 119.5890,
-12.9250, -24.5810

■ 49.7360, 19.8000,
37.6560

■ 124.8720,
-15.4000, -29.2880

■ 43.8660, 22.5500,

■ 130.7420,

42.8860

-18.1500, -34.5180

■ 38.5830, 25.0250,
47.5930

■ 136.0250,
-20.6250, -39.2250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



87.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Triad

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



87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



86.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390



84.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Complementary

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



87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



88.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

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.



84.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



85.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110

Square

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



87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



86.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



85.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



85.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

Rectangle

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



87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



87.3000, 8.0230, 3.2790



85.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



84.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

Sweetspot

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



87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



117.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



84.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



59.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



112.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



86.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



45.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300



97.8810, 65.1750, 123.9510

Inverse Universe

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



87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



112.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



89.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



45.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300



97.8810, 65.1750, 123.9510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

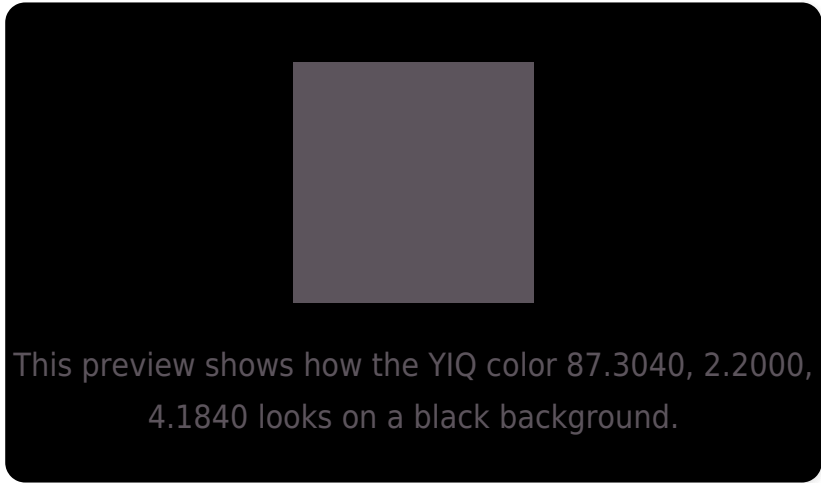
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

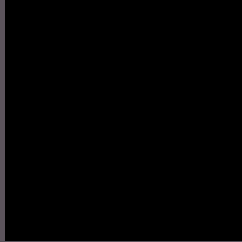
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840.

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

87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Protanopia

86.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Deuteranopia

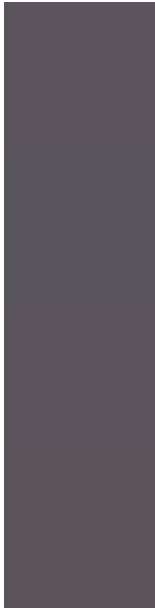
87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



Tritanopia

87.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Protanomaly

86.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

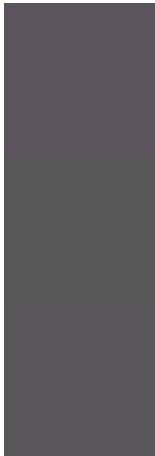
Deuteranomaly

87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Tritanomaly

87.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 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(92, 84, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 84, 92)  
}
```

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(92, 84, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 84, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 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(92, 84, 92) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 84, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 84, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 84, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 84, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 84, 92)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 84, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 84,  
92) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor