

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	565B4E
RGB	86, 91, 78
RGB Percent	34%, 36%, 31%
CMY	0.6628, 0.6431, 0.6941
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.14, 0.64
HSL	83°, 8%, 33%
HSV	83°, 14%, 36%
XYZ	8.9538, 10.0108, 8.6688
YIQ	88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

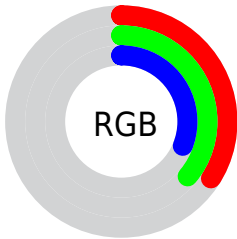
Format	Color
R_{YB}	78, 91, 83
Decimal	5659470
CIE Lab	37.86, -4.66, 6.83
CIE LCh	38, 8.263, 124.303
Yxy	10.0108, 0.3240, 0.3623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283849550 (0xFF565B4E)
YUV	88.0230, -4.9413, -1.7742
Hunter-Lab	31.6399, -4.8558, 5.9035

Details

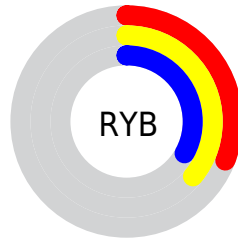
The YIQ color **88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **80.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.9090, 1.5140, -5.4140**, and **42.5500, 1.1470, -4.2690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.8010, 1.6980, -8.7500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560**.

Distribution



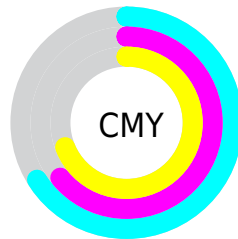
- Red (34%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030 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 88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

■ 88.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

■ 137.9090, 1.5140,
-5.4140

■ 42.5500, 1.1470,
-4.2690

■ 163.9090, 1.5140,
-5.4140

■ 22.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 191.4960, 1.2390,
-5.9370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.3820, 1.5600,
-6.2480

■ 247.3820, 1.5600,
-6.2480

■ 88.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

■ 88.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

■ 85.8010, 1.6980,
-8.7500

■ 90.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 83.8780, 2.7990,
-12.1850

■ 92.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

■ 81.6560, 3.3040,
-15.8320

■ 94.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 79.7330, 4.4050,
-19.2670

■ 96.3130, -2.0190,
9.0610

■ 77.5110, 4.9100,
-22.9140

■ 98.6490, -2.8450,
13.0190

■ 75.4740, 6.3320,
-26.6600

■ 100.5720, -3.9460,
16.4540

■ 73.2520, 6.8370,
-30.3070

■ 102.7940, -4.4510,
20.1010

■ 71.3290, 7.9380,

■ 104.7170, -5.5520,

-33.7420

23.5360

■ 70.1610, 8.3510,
-35.7210

■ 106.9390, -6.0570,
27.1830

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830



88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



87.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550

Triad

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



88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



87.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700



90.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490

Complementary

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



88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



80.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030

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.



90.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780



88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



88.6880, -7.7490, 2.7710

Square

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



88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



87.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



89.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



90.0400, 11.6910, 2.8830

Rectangle

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



88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



87.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



89.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



90.7670, 8.2060, 5.4700

Sweetspot

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



88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



115.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



84.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410



58.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



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.



88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



112.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040



86.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



84.6030, 9.6820, -43.3260



182.7730, 21.8410, -92.9990

Inverse Universe

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



80.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



101.6720, -1.6520, 7.9160



82.7710, 2.3830, 6.3750



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



25.0980, -10.2780, 43.1140



54.2270, -21.8410, 92.9990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

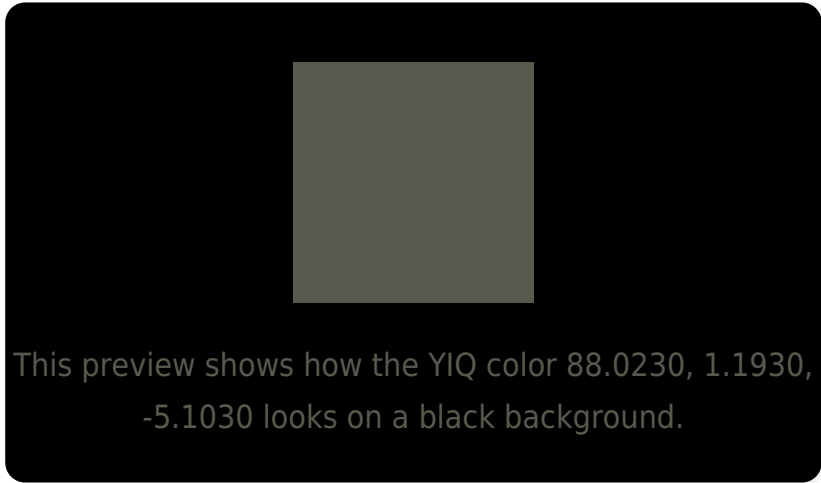
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

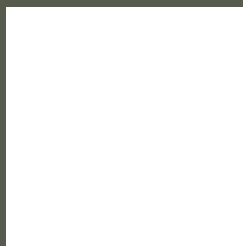
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030.

-5.1030.

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

88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030

Protanopia

88.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840

Deuteranopia

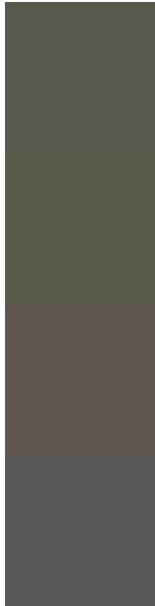
89.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



Tritanopia

89.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030

Protanomaly

88.5180, 4.1730, -4.0430

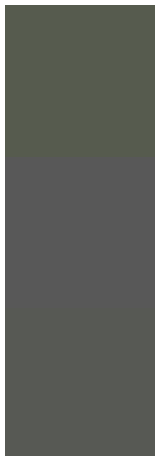
Deuteranomaly

89.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030

Tritanomaly

89.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030 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(86, 91, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 91, 78)  
}
```

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(86, 91, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 91, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030 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(86, 91, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 91, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 91, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 91, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 91, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 91, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 91, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 91,  
78) }
```

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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