

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.0360, -8.8490,
0.6790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	505A63
RGB	80, 90, 99
RGB Percent	31%, 35%, 39%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6470, 0.6118
CMYK	0.19, 0.09, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	208°, 11%, 35%
HSV	208°, 19%, 39%
XYZ	9.2160, 9.9190, 13.2305
YIQ	88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

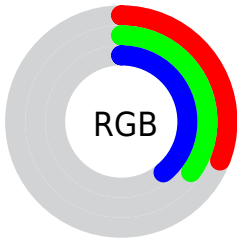
Format	Color
R_{YB}	80, 87, 99
Decimal	5266019
CIE Lab	37.70, -1.75, -6.48
CIE LCh	38, 6.711, 254.928
Yxy	9.9190, 0.2847, 0.3065
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283456099 (0xFF505A63)
YUV	88.0360, 5.4053, -7.0476
Hunter-Lab	31.4944, -2.8818, -2.8611

Details

The YIQ color $[88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[90.9640, 8.8490, -0.6790]$, and the grayscale version is $[88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[137.8510, -9.7660, 0.7780]$, and $[42.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[82.1110, -13.4340, 1.1740]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[93.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840]$.

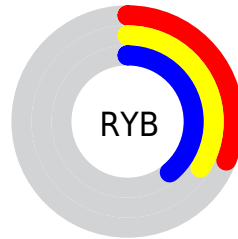
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (35%)

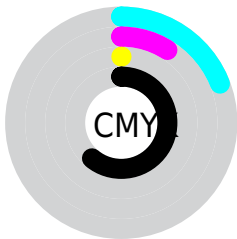
Blue (39%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (39%)

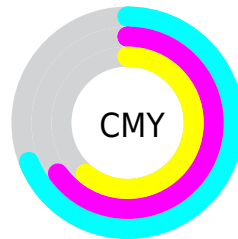


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790 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 88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.0360, -8.8490,
0.6790

■ 88.0360, -8.8490,
0.6790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.9220, -8.5280,
0.3680

■ 137.8510, -9.7660,
0.7780

■ 42.9220, -8.5280,
0.3680

■ 164.1500, -9.1700,
0.9900

■ 21.8080, -8.2070,
0.0570

■ 190.9650,
-10.0870, 1.0890

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 218.9650,
-10.0870, 1.0890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.9820, -8.7570,
-0.9890

■ 88.0360, -8.8490,
0.6790

■ 88.0360, -8.8490,
0.6790

■ 82.1110, -13.4340,
1.1740

■ 93.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

■ 76.7730, -18.2940,
1.1460

■ 99.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 70.8480, -22.8790,
1.6410

■ 105.2240, 5.1810,
-0.2830

■ 64.9230, -27.4640,
2.1360

■ 111.1490, 9.7660,
-0.7780

■ 59.8840, -31.7280,
2.3200

■ 116.1880, 14.0300,
-0.9620

■ 53.9590, -36.3130,
2.8150

■ 122.1130, 18.6150,
-1.4570

■ 48.0340, -40.8980,
3.3100

■ 128.0380, 23.2000,
-1.9520

■ 42.6960, -45.7580,

■ 133.3760, 28.0600,

3.2820

-1.9240

■ 41.8100, -46.0790,
3.5930

■ 139.3010, 32.6450,
-2.4190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



88.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970

Triad

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



88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



89.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910



87.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940

Complementary

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



88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



90.9640, 8.8490, -0.6790

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.



88.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090



88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



89.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130

Square

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



88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



89.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



88.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



87.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220

Rectangle

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



88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



89.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690



88.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



87.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580

Sweetspot

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



88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



123.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



92.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380



61.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



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.



88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



110.8120, -14.0300, 0.9620



82.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



47.4010, -52.1770, 3.9750



101.3220, -111.6900, 8.7420

Inverse Universe

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



86.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380



108.7940, 12.7440, 11.3360



96.2470, 6.3740, -5.3860



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



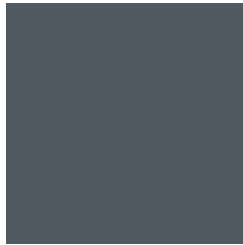
40.2140, 47.8130, 42.0930



86.1240, 102.5940, 90.0660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

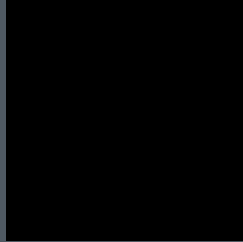
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

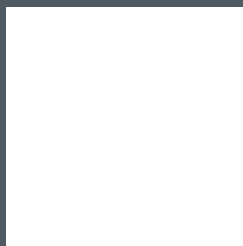
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.0360, -8.8490,

0.6790.

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

88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

Protanopia

88.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

Deuteranopia

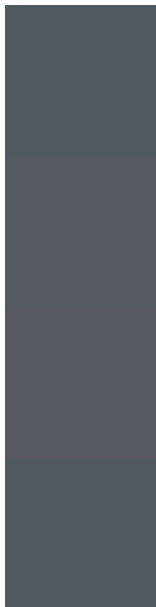
89.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



Tritanopia

87.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

Protanomaly

88.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390

Deuteranomaly

88.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550

Tritanomaly

87.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790 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(80, 90, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 90, 99)  
}
```

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(80, 90, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 90, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790 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(80, 90, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 90, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 90, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 90, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 90, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 90, 99)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 90, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 90,  
99) }
```

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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