

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.1000, 2.2940,  
-8.5380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	555D47
RGB	85, 93, 71
RGB Percent	33%, 36%, 28%
CMY	0.6667, 0.6353, 0.7215
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.24, 0.64
HSL	82°, 13%, 32%
HSV	82°, 24%, 36%
XYZ	8.7977, 10.2152, 7.4704
YIQ	88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

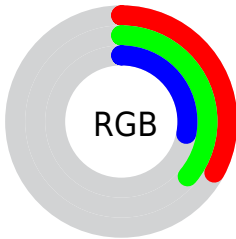
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	71, 93, 79
Decimal	5594439
CIE Lab	38.23, -7.56, 11.62
CIE LCh	38, 13.858, 123.041
Yxy	10.2152, 0.3322, 0.3857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283784519 (0xFF555D47)
YUV	88.1000, -8.4303, -2.7187
Hunter-Lab	31.9612, -6.7977, 8.5148

# Details

The YIQ color  $[88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[75.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[137.8720, 2.9360, -9.1600]$ , and  $[42.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[86.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[90.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030]$ .

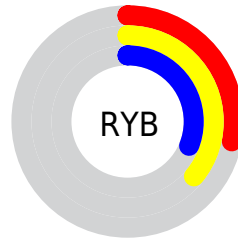
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (36%)

Blue (28%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (31%)

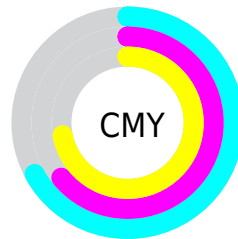


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380 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 88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.1000, 2.2940,  
-8.5380

■ 88.1000, 2.2940,  
-8.5380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 64.6270, 2.2480,  
-7.7040

■ 137.8720, 2.9360,  
-9.1600

■ 42.6270, 2.2480,  
-7.7040

■ 164.4590, 2.6610,  
-9.6830

■ 21.3560, 4.4490,  
-9.0470

■ 191.4590, 2.6610,  
-9.6830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 219.3450, 2.9820,  
-9.9940

■ 247.9320, 2.7070,  
-10.5170

■ 88.1000, 2.2940,  
-8.5380

■ 88.1000, 2.2940,  
-8.5380

■ 86.1770, 3.3950,  
-11.9730

■ 90.0230, 1.1930,  
-5.1030

■ 83.8410, 4.2210,  
-15.9310

■ 92.3590, 0.3670,  
-1.1450

■ 81.9180, 5.3220,  
-19.3660

■ 94.2820, -0.7340,  
2.2900

■ 79.6960, 5.8270,  
-23.0130

■ 96.5040, -1.2390,  
5.9370

■ 77.7730, 6.9280,  
-26.4480

■ 98.5410, -2.6610,  
9.6830

■ 75.7360, 8.3500,  
-30.1940

■ 100.4640, -3.7620,  
13.1180

■ 73.5140, 8.8550,  
-33.8410

■ 102.6860, -4.2670,  
16.7650

■ 72.2320, 9.5890,

■ 104.6090, -5.3680,

-36.1310

20.2000

■ 106.6460, -6.7900,  
23.9460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580



88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380



86.2990, -8.5720, -9.8520

# Triad

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



88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380



87.1530, -22.4200, -1.1720



91.7680, 15.6330, 8.5370

# Complementary

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



88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380



75.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380

# 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.



91.8150, 8.2510, 10.1630



88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380



89.5070, -14.4890, 3.7750

# Square

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



88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380



85.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900



91.3020, -3.4860, 8.1140



91.4000, 19.4850, 4.8050



# Rectangle

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



88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380



85.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



91.3020, -3.4860, 8.1140



91.9250, 13.7530, 9.5690

# Sweetspot

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



88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380



118.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350



82.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800



59.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



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.



88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380



112.5360, 3.7620, -13.1180



84.8110, -4.2620, -10.8700



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



85.5000, 11.4700, -42.6900



184.2680, 24.8210, -91.9390



# Inverse Universe

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



75.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



93.7630, -3.1660, 13.3300



79.1890, 4.2620, 10.8700



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



24.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900

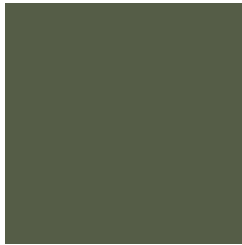


52.7320, -24.8210, 91.9390



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

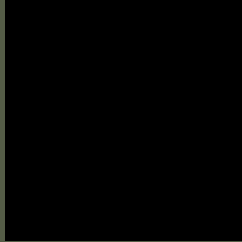
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380.



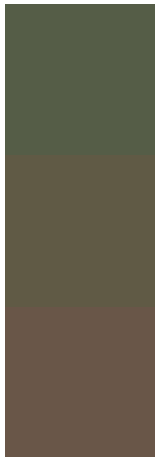
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1000, 2.2940,

-8.5380.

# 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

88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380

### Protanopia

89.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

### Deuteranopia

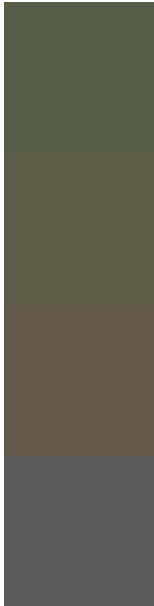
90.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260



## Tritanopia

90.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380

## Protanomaly

88.9050, 7.3370, -6.3190

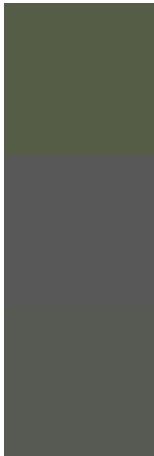
## Deuteranomaly

89.7530, 10.8210, -3.3790

## Tritanomaly

89.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380 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, 93, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 93, 71)  
}
```

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, 93, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 93, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380 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, 93, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 93, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 93, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 93, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 93, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 93, 71)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 93, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 93,  
71) }
```

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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