

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150)
contains.

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Color

YIQ(88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64525B
RGB	100, 82, 91
RGB Percent	39%, 32%, 36%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6785, 0.6431
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.09, 0.61
HSL	330°, 10%, 36%
HSV	330°, 18%, 39%
XYZ	10.1622, 9.4989, 11.1968
YIQ	88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

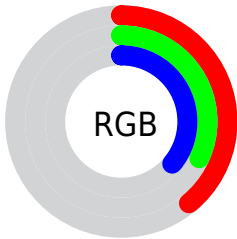
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 82, 91
Decimal	6574683
CIE Lab	36.93, 9.18, -2.45
CIE LCh	37, 9.496, 345.075
Yxy	9.4989, 0.3293, 0.3078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284764763 (0xFF64525B)
YUV	88.4080, 1.2779, 10.1662
Hunter-Lab	30.8203, 4.9203, 0.0346

Details

The YIQ color **88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **93.5920, -7.8390, -6.6150**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500**, and **42.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.9680, 12.1940, 10.2900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400**.

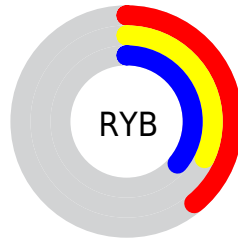
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (32%)

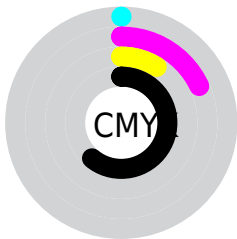
Blue (36%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (36%)

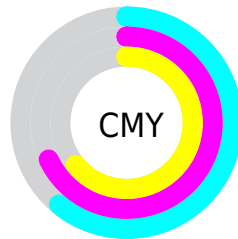


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150 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 88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.4080, 7.8390,
6.6150

■ 88.4080, 7.8390,
6.6150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.1090, 7.2430,
6.4030

■ 138.1200, 8.7100,
7.3500

■ 42.6960, 6.9680,
5.8800

■ 165.0060, 9.0310,
7.0390

■ 22.3970, 6.3720,
5.6680

■ 191.5330, 8.9850,
7.8730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.8320, 9.5810,
8.0850

■ 245.7390, 5.4090,
6.6010

■ 88.4080, 7.8390,
6.6150

■ 88.4080, 7.8390,
6.6150

■ 81.9680, 12.1940,
10.2900

■ 94.8480, 3.4840,
2.9400

■ 75.5280, 16.5490,
13.9650

■ 101.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 69.0880, 20.9040,
17.6400

■ 107.7280, -5.2260,
-4.4100

■ 62.6480, 25.2590,
21.3150

■ 114.1680, -9.5810,
-8.0850

■ 56.2080, 29.6140,
24.9900

■ 120.6080,
-13.9360, -11.7600

■ 49.7680, 33.9690,
28.6650

■ 127.0480,
-18.2910, -15.4350

■ 43.3280, 38.3240,
32.3400

■ 133.4880,
-22.6460, -19.1100

■ 36.8880, 42.6790,

■ 139.9280,

36.0150

-27.0010, -22.7850

■ 35.6000, 43.5500,
36.7500

■ 146.3680,
-31.3560, -26.4600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.2870, 0.8700, 6.2620



88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



88.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630

Triad

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



88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



86.4750, 5.7320, -4.7640



84.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100

Complementary

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



88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



93.5920, -7.8390, -6.6150

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.



83.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880



88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



85.4140, -1.4660, -6.4740

Square

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



88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



87.1060, 11.3250, -1.4990



84.4070, -8.7560, -6.5160



85.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520

Rectangle

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



88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



87.8230, 13.8000, 3.2080



84.4070, -8.7560, -6.5160



84.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440

Sweetspot

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



88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



126.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



86.7430, -0.4140, 7.5060



63.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



111.3810, 12.4690, 10.8130



87.3820, 10.7280, 3.8160



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



86.1520, 105.3910, 88.9350

Inverse Universe

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



88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



111.3810, 12.4690, 10.8130



94.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



86.1520, 105.3910, 88.9350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

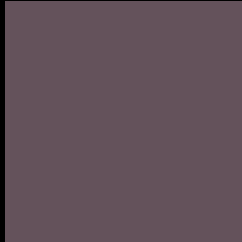
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

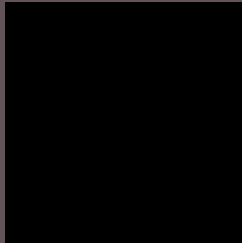
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150.

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

88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Protanopia

87.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

Deuteranopia

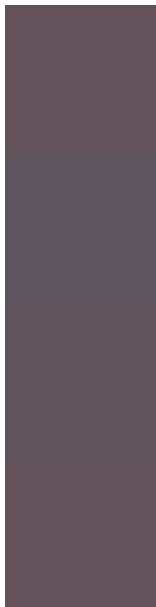
87.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



Tritanopia

88.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Protanomaly

88.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720

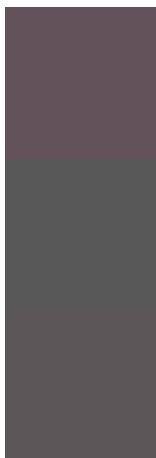
Deuteranomaly

87.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440

Tritanomaly

88.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150 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(100, 82, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 82, 91)  
}
```

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(100, 82, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 82, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150 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(100, 82, 91) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 82, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 82, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 82, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 82, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 82,  
91) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 82, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 82,  
91) }
```

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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