

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	535A5F
RGB	83, 90, 95
RGB Percent	33%, 35%, 37%
CMY	0.6745, 0.6470, 0.6275
CMYK	0.13, 0.05, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	205°, 7%, 35%
HSV	205°, 13%, 37%
XYZ	9.2886, 9.9778, 12.2612
YIQ	88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

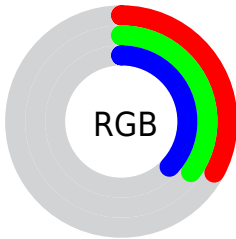
Format	Color
RYB	83, 87, 95
Decimal	5462623
CIELab	37.80, -1.60, -3.82
CIElCh	38, 4.139, 247.259
Yxy	9.9778, 0.2946, 0.3165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283652703 (0xFF535A5F)
YUV	88.4770, 3.2158, -4.8033
Hunter-Lab	31.5876, -2.7887, -0.9029

Details

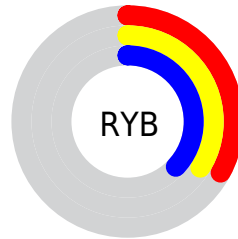
The YIQ color $88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $89.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710$, and the grayscale version is $88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $138.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710$, and $43.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $83.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $93.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130$.

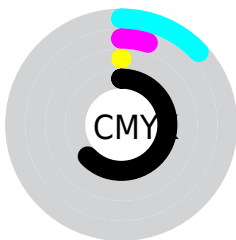
Distribution



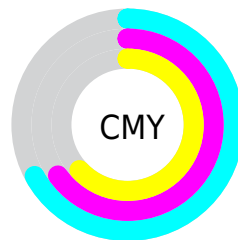
- Red (33%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710 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 88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

■ 88.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 138.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

■ 43.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 164.5910, -6.0980,
0.3820

■ 22.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

■ 191.5910, -6.0980,
0.3820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

■ 248.1780, -6.3730,
-0.1410

■ 88.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

■ 88.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

■ 83.1390, -10.6370,
0.0430

■ 93.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 78.1000, -14.9010,
0.2270

■ 98.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 72.7620, -19.7610,
0.1990

■ 103.8930, 7.6110,
-0.2690

■ 67.7230, -24.0250,
0.3830

■ 109.2310, 12.4710,
-0.2410

■ 62.6840, -28.2890,
0.5670

■ 114.2700, 16.7350,
-0.4250

■ 57.3460, -33.1490,
0.5390

■ 119.6080, 21.5950,
-0.3970

■ 52.3070, -37.4130,
0.7230

■ 124.6470, 25.8590,
-0.5810

■ 46.9690, -42.2730,

■ 129.9850, 30.7190,

0.6950

-0.5530

■ 43.1150, -45.6200,
0.7800

■ 135.0240, 34.9830,
-0.7370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



89.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Triad

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



88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



89.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



88.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020

Complementary

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



88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



89.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710

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.



88.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530



88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



89.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860

Square

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



88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



89.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



89.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



88.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390

Rectangle

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



88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



89.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



89.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



88.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010

Sweetspot

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



88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



119.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



90.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210



59.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



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.



88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



112.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



84.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



51.5100, -54.1020, 0.3140



109.5400, -115.5400, 1.4200

Inverse Universe

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



87.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



110.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370



93.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



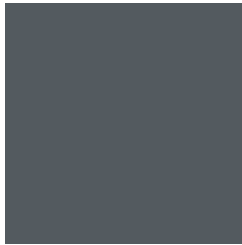
41.0120, 45.5660, 44.2700



87.7200, 98.1000, 94.4200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710 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 88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

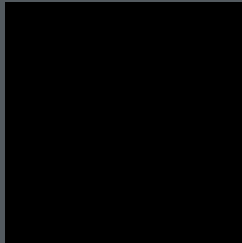
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710.



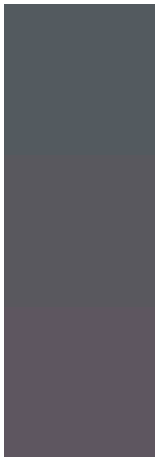
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4770, -5.7770,

0.0710.

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

88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

Protanopia

88.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Deuteranopia

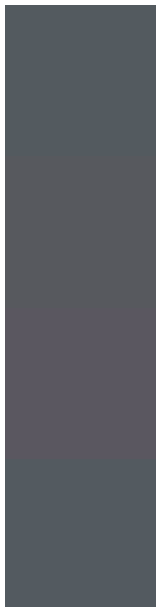
89.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



Tritanopia

88.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

Protanomaly

88.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Deuteranomaly

88.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Tritanomaly

88.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710 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(83, 90, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 90, 95)  
}
```

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(83, 90, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 90, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710 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(83, 90, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 90, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 90, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 90, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 90, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 90, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 90, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 90,  
95) }
```

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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