

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.5850, 11.2340,
-5.3580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	605943
RGB	96, 89, 67
RGB Percent	38%, 35%, 26%
CMY	0.6235, 0.6510, 0.7372
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.30, 0.62
HSL	46°, 18%, 32%
HSV	46°, 30%, 38%
XYZ	9.4097, 10.0365, 6.7540
YIQ	88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

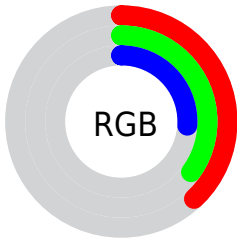
Format	Color
R_{YB}	76, 96, 67
Decimal	6314307
CIE _{Lab}	37.91, -1.06, 13.77
CIE _{LCh}	38, 13.815, 94.394
Yxy	10.0365, 0.3591, 0.3831
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284504387 (0xFF605943)
YUV	88.5850, -10.6414, 6.5030
Hunter-Lab	31.6805, -2.4232, 9.5363

Details

The YIQ color **88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **74.4150, -11.2340, 5.3580**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.6560, 12.4720, -5.7680**, and **43.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.2710, 14.9940, -7.4220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940**.

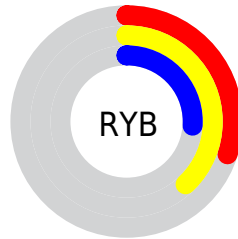
Distribution



 Red (38%)

 Green (35%)

 Blue (26%)




 Red (30%)

 Yellow (38%)

 Blue (26%)

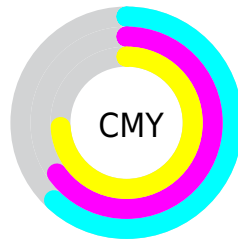



 Cyan (0%)


 Magenta (7%)

 Yellow (30%)

 Black (62%)



 Cyan (62%)

 Magenta (65%)

 Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580 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 88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.5850, 11.2340,
-5.3580

■ 88.5850, 11.2340,
-5.3580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.4000, 10.3170,
-5.2590

■ 138.6560, 12.4720,
-5.7680

■ 43.2150, 9.4000,
-5.1600

■ 164.9550, 13.0680,
-5.5560

■ 22.4710, 11.5550,
-5.6690

■ 191.8410, 13.3890,
-5.8670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.7270, 13.7100,
-6.1780

■ 247.7160, 12.2430,
-7.1250

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,

-1.2440

■ 88.5850, 11.2340,
-5.3580

■ 88.5850, 11.2340,
-5.3580

■ 86.2710, 14.9940,
-7.4220

■ 90.8990, 7.4740,
-3.2940

■ 83.4840, 18.7080,
-8.6520

■ 93.6860, 3.7600,
-2.0640

■ 81.1700, 22.4680,
-10.7160

■ 96.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 78.9700, 25.9070,
-12.4690

■ 98.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 76.0690, 29.9420,
-14.0100

■ 101.1010, -7.4740,
3.2940

■ 73.7550, 33.7020,
-16.0740

■ 103.4150,
-11.2340, 5.3580

■ 71.5550, 37.1410,
-17.8270

■ 105.6150,
-14.6730, 7.1110

■ 108.5160,
-18.7080, 8.6520

■ 110.7160,
-22.1470, 10.4050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580



87.2140, 1.9730, -8.2270

Triad

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



88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580



84.6210, -23.9780, -5.9780



91.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400

Complementary

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



88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580



74.4150, -11.2340, 5.3580

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.



90.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580



86.4520, -21.8240, -0.9600

Square

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



88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580



84.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



88.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



91.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490

Rectangle

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



88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580



86.2670, -5.5460, -9.6260



88.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



91.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140

Sweetspot

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



88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580



121.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520



76.4690, 15.0370, 8.3250



62.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



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.



88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580



113.4130, 17.4700, -8.2420



90.6010, 5.1370, -10.5030



46.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



83.3830, 43.3770, -20.7110



178.5940, 92.9900, -44.3060

Inverse Universe

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



74.4150, -11.2340, 5.3580



91.5870, -17.4700, 8.2420



72.3990, -5.1370, 10.5030



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



28.6170, -43.3770, 20.7110



61.4060, -92.9900, 44.3060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

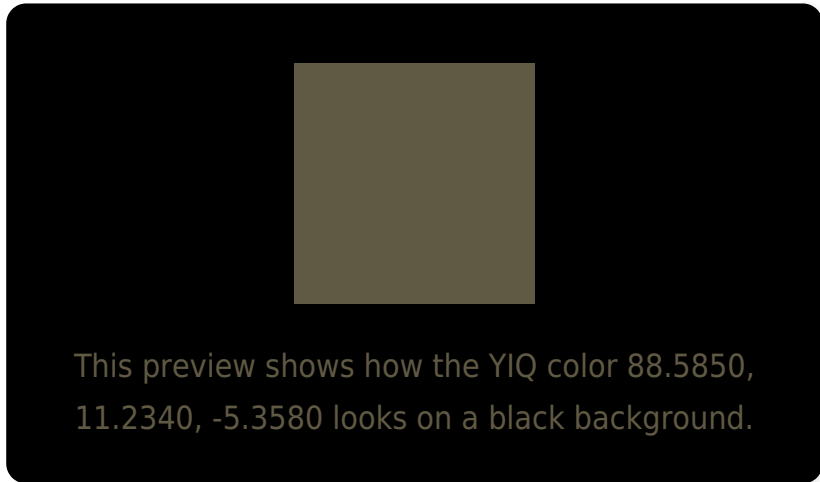
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

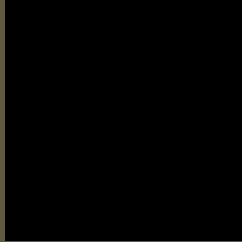
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580.



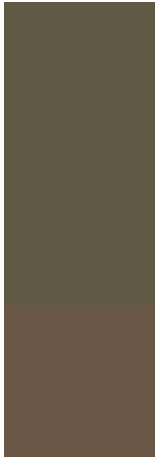
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580.

-5.3580.

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

88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Protanopia

88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Deuteranopia

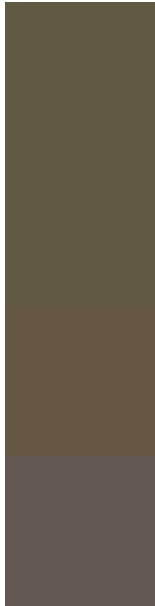
89.6290, 17.1020, -1.5700



Tritanopia

90.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Protanomaly

88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Deuteranomaly

89.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290

Tritanomaly

89.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580 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(96, 89, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 89, 67)  
}
```

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(96, 89, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 89, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580 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(96, 89, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 89, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 89, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 89, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 89, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 89, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 89, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 89,  
67) }
```

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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