

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040)
contains.

YIQ(88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(88.6270, 2.2480,
-7.7040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	565D49
RGB	86, 93, 73
RGB Percent	34%, 36%, 29%
CMY	0.6628, 0.6353, 0.7137
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.22, 0.64
HSL	81°, 12%, 33%
HSV	81°, 22%, 36%
XYZ	8.9545, 10.2884, 7.8183
YIQ	88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

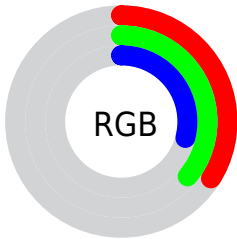
Format	Color
R_{YB}	73, 93, 80
Decimal	5659977
CIE Lab	38.36, -6.78, 10.59
CIE LCh	38, 12.571, 122.625
Yxy	10.2884, 0.3309, 0.3802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283850057 (0xFF565D49)
YUV	88.6270, -7.7041, -2.3039
Hunter-Lab	32.0756, -6.3007, 8.0011

Details

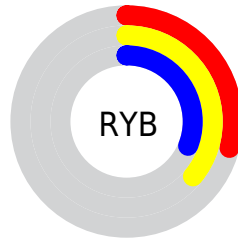
The YIQ color $88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $77.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040$, and the grayscale version is $89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $138.5130, 2.5690, -8.0150$, and $43.1540, 2.2020, -6.8700$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $86.7040, 3.3490, -11.1390$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $90.5500, 1.1470, -4.2690$.

Distribution



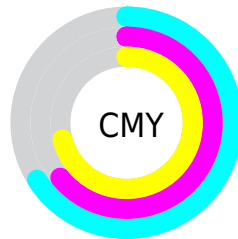
- Red (34%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040 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 88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.6270, 2.2480,
-7.7040

■ 88.6270, 2.2480,
-7.7040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.0400, 2.5230,
-7.1810

■ 138.5130, 2.5690,
-8.0150

■ 43.1540, 2.2020,
-6.8700

■ 164.9860, 2.6150,
-8.8490

■ 21.9970, 4.0820,
-7.9020

■ 191.9860, 2.6150,
-8.8490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.8720, 2.9360,
-9.1600

■ 248.8720, 2.9360,
-9.1600

■ 88.6270, 2.2480,
-7.7040

■ 88.6270, 2.2480,
-7.7040

■ 86.7040, 3.3490,
-11.1390

■ 90.5500, 1.1470,
-4.2690

■ 84.3680, 4.1750,
-15.0970

■ 92.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 82.4450, 5.2760,
-18.5320

■ 94.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 80.5220, 6.3770,
-21.9670

■ 96.7320, -1.8810,
6.5590

■ 78.5990, 7.4780,
-25.4020

■ 98.7690, -3.3030,
10.3050

■ 76.2630, 8.3040,
-29.3600

■ 100.9910, -3.8080,
13.9520

■ 74.3400, 9.4050,
-32.7950

■ 102.9140, -4.9090,
17.3870

■ 72.5310, 10.1850,

■ 104.8370, -6.0100,

-35.9190

20.8220

■ 106.8740, -7.4320,
24.5680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360



88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040



87.4240, -7.4260, -8.5940

Triad

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



88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040



87.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580



92.1700, 14.4410, 8.1130

Complementary

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



88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040



77.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040

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.



91.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160



88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040



89.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770

Square

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



88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040



86.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530



91.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920



91.6170, 17.3760, 4.4800

Rectangle

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



88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040



86.6020, -13.7990, -8.7350



91.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920



91.9140, 12.2860, 8.6220

Sweetspot

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



88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040



118.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



83.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



60.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



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.



88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040



113.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



85.6370, -3.7120, -9.8240



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



85.7990, 12.0660, -42.4780



185.1650, 26.6090, -91.3030

Inverse Universe

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



77.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040



95.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730



80.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



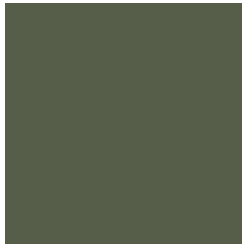
23.9020, -12.6620, 42.2660



51.8350, -26.6090, 91.3030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040 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 88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

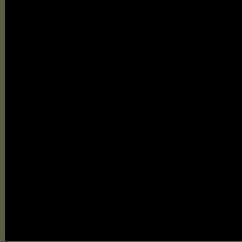
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

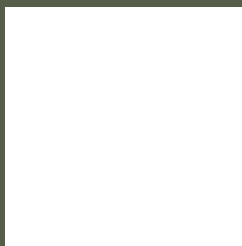
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040.



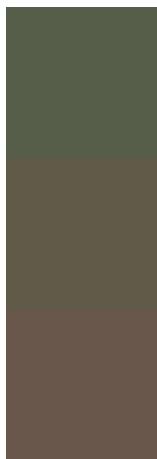
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6270, 2.2480,

-7.7040.

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

88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040

Protanopia

89.7420, 9.3540, -4.3260

Deuteranopia

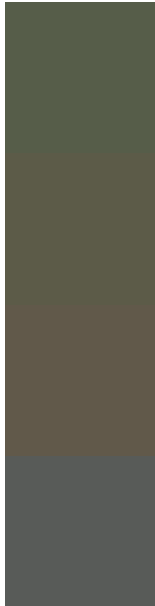
90.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



Tritanopia

90.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040

Protanomaly

89.1330, 6.6950, -5.6970

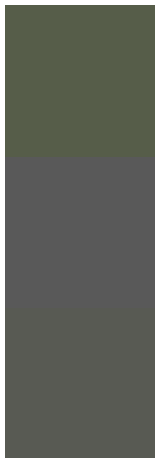
Deuteranomaly

89.6820, 9.5830, -2.9690

Tritanomaly

89.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040 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(86, 93, 73) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 93, 73)  
}
```

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(86, 93, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 93, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040 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(86, 93, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 93, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 93, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 93, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 93, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 93, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 93, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 93,  
73) }
```

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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