

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640)  
contains.

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**Color**

**YIQ(88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F5460
RGB	95, 84, 96
RGB Percent	37%, 33%, 38%
CMY	0.6274, 0.6706, 0.6235
CMYK	0.01, 0.13, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	295°, 7%, 35%
HSV	295°, 13%, 38%
XYZ	10.0015, 9.6178, 12.3957
YIQ	88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

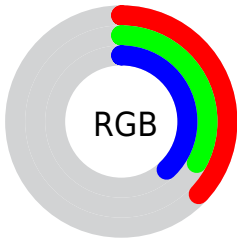
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">95, 84, 96</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6247520</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">37.15, 6.97, -5.30</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">37, 8.755, 322.760</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">9.6178, 0.3124, 0.3004</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284437600 (0xFF5F5460)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">88.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">31.0126, 3.2938, -1.9893</a>




# Details

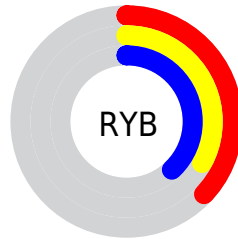
The YIQ color  $[88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[91.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .




A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[138.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640]$ , and  $[43.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[82.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[94.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460]$ .

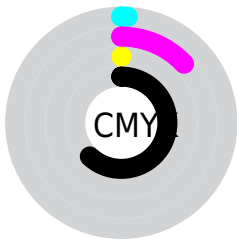
# Distribution







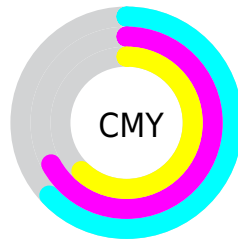
-  Red (37%)
-  Green (33%)
-  Blue (38%)






-  Red (37%)
-  Yellow (33%)
-  Blue (38%)



-  Cyan (1%)
-  Magenta (13%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (62%)



-  Cyan (63%)
-  Magenta (67%)
-  Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640 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 88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.6570, 2.7040,  
6.0640

■ 88.6570, 2.7040,  
6.0640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 65.2440, 2.4290,  
5.5410

■ 138.6570, 2.7040,  
6.0640

■ 43.2440, 2.4290,  
5.5410

■ 165.0700, 2.9790,  
6.5870

■ 22.8310, 2.1540,  
5.0180

■ 192.0700, 2.9790,  
6.5870

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 219.4830, 3.2540,  
7.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 247.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

88.6570, 2.7040,  
6.0640

88.6570, 2.7040,  
6.0640

82.4880, 4.8580,  
11.0820

94.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

76.9060, 6.7370,  
15.5770

100.4080, -1.3290,  
-3.4490

71.0360, 9.4870,  
20.8070

106.2780, -4.0790,  
-8.6790

65.4540, 11.3660,  
25.3020

111.8600, -5.9580,  
-13.1740

59.2850, 13.5200,  
30.3200

118.0290, -8.1120,  
-18.1920

53.1160, 15.6740,  
35.3380

124.1980,  
-10.2660, -23.2100

47.5340, 17.5530,  
39.8330

129.7800,  
-12.1450, -27.7050

41.6640, 20.3030,

135.6500,

45.0630

-14.8950, -32.9350

■ 37.2560, 21.6320,  
48.5120

■ 141.2320,  
-16.7740, -37.4300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660



88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



89.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

# Triad

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



88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



87.3230, 9.2160, -1.8240



84.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

# Complementary

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



88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



91.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640

# 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.



84.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940



88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



86.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890

# Square

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



88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



87.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040



85.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



85.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400



# Rectangle

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



88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



88.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



85.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



85.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860

# Sweetspot

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



88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



122.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



85.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090



61.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



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.



88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



113.2490, 4.0330, 9.5130



88.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



43.5650, 25.4360, 56.6680



93.1400, 54.0800, 121.2800



# Inverse Universe

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



87.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



111.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



91.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



34.5140, 63.8630, 26.5430



74.0400, 136.6200, 57.1000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640 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 88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

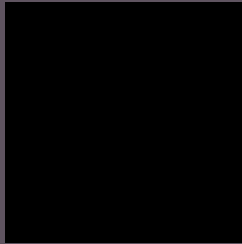
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640.

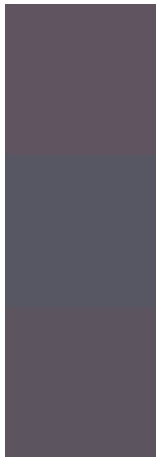


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640.

# 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

88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640

### Protanopia

87.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

### Deuteranopia

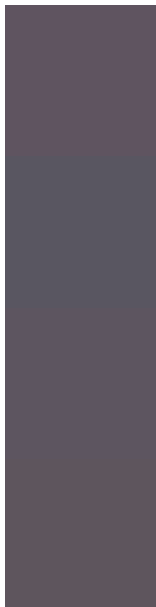
88.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



## Tritanopia

88.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640

## Protanomaly

88.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570

## Deuteranomaly

88.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170

## Tritanomaly

88.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640 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(95, 84, 96) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 84, 96)  
}
```

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(95, 84, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 84, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640 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(95, 84, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 84, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 84, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 84, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 84, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 84, 96)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 84, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 84,  
96) }
```

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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