

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	555A5E
RGB	85, 90, 94
RGB Percent	33%, 35%, 37%
CMY	0.6667, 0.6470, 0.6314
CMYK	0.10, 0.04, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	207°, 5%, 35%
HSV	207°, 10%, 37%
XYZ	9.4226, 10.0519, 12.0321
YIQ	88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

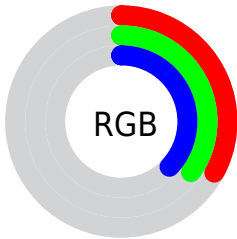
Format	Color
RYB	85, 88, 94
Decimal	5593694
CIELab	37.94, -1.07, -2.98
CIELCh	38, 3.169, 250.242
Yxy	10.0519, 0.2991, 0.3190
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283783774 (0xFF555A5E)
YUV	88.9610, 2.4842, -3.4738
Hunter-Lab	31.7048, -2.4336, -0.3074

Details

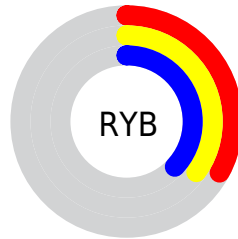
The YIQ color **88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **90.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840**, and **43.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

Distribution



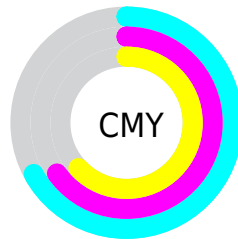
- Red (33%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (37%)



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



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840 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 88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

■ 88.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.8470, -3.9430,
-0.1270

■ 138.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

■ 43.8470, -3.9430,
-0.1270

■ 165.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 23.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

■ 192.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 248.7760, -5.1810,
0.2830

■ 88.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

■ 88.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

■ 83.9220, -8.5280,
0.3680

■ 94.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 78.5840, -13.3880,
0.3400

■ 99.3380, 4.8600,
0.0280

■ 72.9580, -17.3770,
1.0470

■ 104.9640, 8.8490,
-0.6790

■ 67.6200, -22.2370,
1.0190

■ 110.3020, 13.7090,
-0.6510

■ 62.5810, -26.5010,
1.2030

■ 115.3410, 17.9730,
-0.8350

■ 57.5420, -30.7650,
1.3870

■ 120.3800, 22.2370,
-1.0190

■ 52.2040, -35.6250,
1.3590

■ 125.7180, 27.0970,
-0.9910

■ 47.1650, -39.8890,

■ 130.7570, 31.3610,

1.5430

-1.1750

■ 41.2400, -44.4740,
2.0380

■ 136.6820, 35.9460,
-1.6700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



89.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

Triad

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



88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



90.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



88.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

Complementary

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



88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



90.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840

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.



89.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



89.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620

Square

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



88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



89.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



89.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



88.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160

Rectangle

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



88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



89.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



89.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



89.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670

Sweetspot

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



88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



120.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



90.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



59.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



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.



88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



114.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



86.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



48.3470, -52.0850, 2.3070



104.5020, -112.3770, 4.6710

Inverse Universe

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



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



113.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



92.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



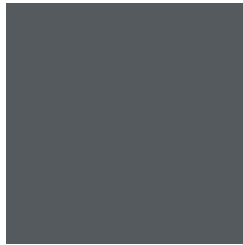
39.8440, 45.9790, 42.2910



85.9110, 98.8800, 91.2960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840 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 88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

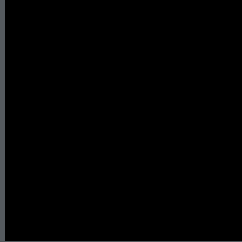
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

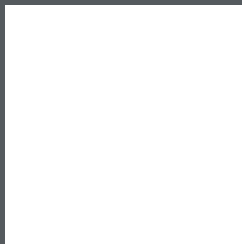
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9610, -4.2640,

0.1840.

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

88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

Protanopia

89.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

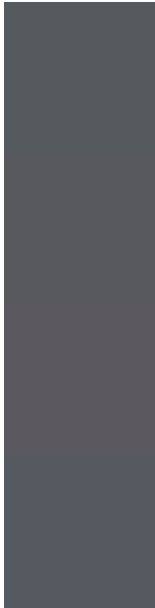
90.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



Tritanopia

89.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

Protanomaly

89.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

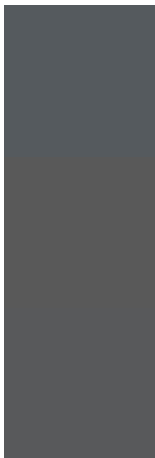
Deuteranomaly

89.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130

Tritanomaly

89.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840 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(85, 90, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 90, 94)  
}
```

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(85, 90, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 90, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840 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(85, 90, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 90, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 90, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 90, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 90, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 90, 94)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 90, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 90,  
94) }
```

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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