

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.1700, 5.2730,
-1.9510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D5950
RGB	93, 89, 80
RGB Percent	36%, 35%, 31%
CMY	0.6353, 0.6510, 0.6862
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.14, 0.64
HSL	42°, 8%, 34%
HSV	42°, 14%, 36%
XYZ	9.5348, 10.0510, 9.0283
YIQ	89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

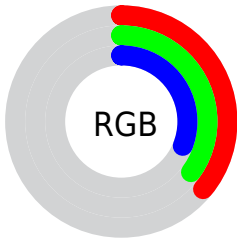
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 93, 80
Decimal	6117712
CIE Lab	37.93, -0.15, 5.78
CIE LCh	38, 5.779, 91.479
Yxy	10.0510, 0.3332, 0.3513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284307792 (0xFF5D5950)
YUV	89.1700, -4.5208, 3.3589
Hunter-Lab	31.7033, -1.7968, 5.3080

Details

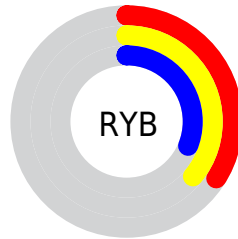
The YIQ color **89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **83.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620**, and **43.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.3830, 8.9870, -3.1810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210**.

Distribution



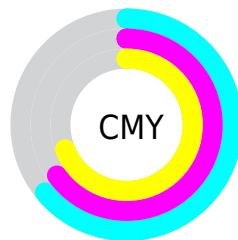
- Red (36%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510 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 89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.1700, 5.2730,
-1.9510

■ 89.1700, 5.2730,
-1.9510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.8710, 4.6770,
-2.1630

■ 139.0560, 5.5940,
-2.2620

■ 43.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 165.3550, 6.1900,
-2.0500

■ 23.1700, 5.2730,
-1.9510

■ 192.3550, 6.1900,
-2.0500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.3550, 6.1900,
-2.0500

■ 249.2410, 6.5110,
-2.3610

■ 89.1700, 5.2730,
-1.9510

■ 89.1700, 5.2730,
-1.9510

■ 86.3830, 8.9870,
-3.1810

■ 91.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 83.4820, 13.0220,
-4.7220

■ 94.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 80.6950, 16.7360,
-5.9520

■ 97.6450, -6.1900,
2.0500

■ 78.4950, 20.1750,
-7.7050

■ 99.8450, -9.6290,
3.8030

■ 75.7080, 23.8890,
-8.9350

■ 102.7460,
-13.6640, 5.3440

■ 72.8070, 27.9240,
-10.4760

■ 105.5330,
-17.3780, 6.5740

■ 70.0200, 31.6380,
-11.7060

■ 108.3200,
-21.0920, 7.8040

■ 67.2330, 35.3520,

■ 111.1070,

-12.9360

-24.8060, 9.0340

■ 65.3750, 37.8280,
-13.7560

■ 114.0080,
-28.8410, 10.5750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



88.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230

Triad

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



89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



88.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



90.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850

Complementary

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



89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



83.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510

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.



89.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



88.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

Square

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



89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



87.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



89.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280



90.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Rectangle

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



89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



87.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



89.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280



90.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720

Sweetspot

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



89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



118.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



84.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



60.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



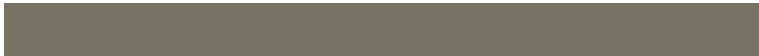
61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



114.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930



90.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670



44.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



77.5020, 44.6600, -16.4280



167.1310, 96.1520, -35.5280

Inverse Universe

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



83.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



105.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



82.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



42.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



32.4980, -44.6600, 16.4280



69.8690, -96.1520, 35.5280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510 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 89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

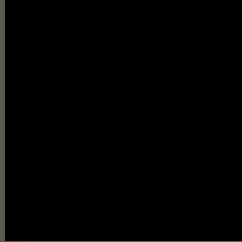
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510.



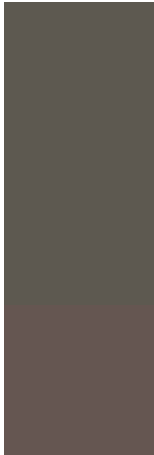
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.1700, 5.2730,

-1.9510.

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

89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Protanopia

89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Deuteranopia

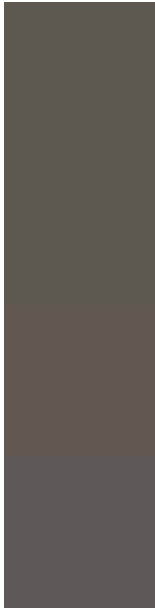
89.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250



Tritanopia

90.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Protanomaly

89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

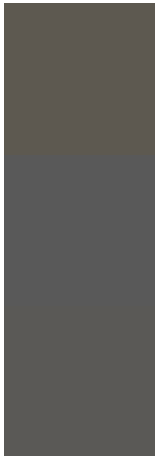
Deuteranomaly

89.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660

Tritanomaly

89.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510 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(93, 89, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 89, 80)  
}
```

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(93, 89, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 89, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510 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(93, 89, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 89, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(93, 89, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 89, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 89, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 89, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 89, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 89,  
80) }
```

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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