

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.3210, -5.6380,  
-7.9580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F6052
RGB	79, 96, 82
RGB Percent	31%, 38%, 32%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6235, 0.6784
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.15, 0.62
HSL	131°, 10%, 34%
HSV	131°, 18%, 38%
XYZ	8.9298, 10.6379, 9.5647
YIQ	89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

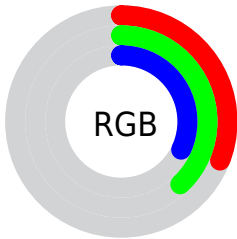
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	79, 93, 96
Decimal	5202002
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.96, -9.61, 5.86
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 11.255, 148.633
Yxy	10.6379, 0.3065, 0.3652
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283392082 (0xFF4F6052)
YUV	89.3210, -3.6093, -9.0515
Hunter-Lab	32.6158, -8.2066, 5.4440

# Details

The YIQ color  $[89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[85.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[139.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040]$ , and  $[43.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[85.4190, -9.0300, -12.5660]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[93.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500]$ .

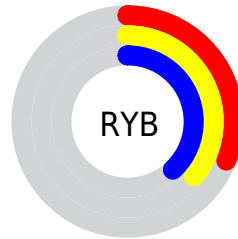
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (38%)

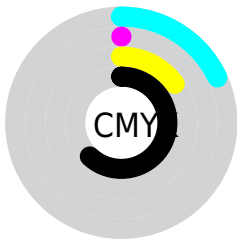
Blue (32%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (38%)

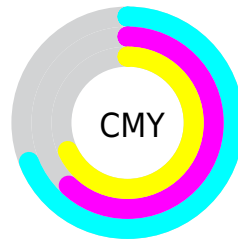


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580 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 89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.3210, -5.6380,  
-7.9580

■ 89.3210, -5.6380,  
-7.9580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 65.7340, -5.3630,  
-7.4350

■ 139.4950, -6.1880,  
-9.0040

■ 43.7340, -5.3630,  
-7.4350

■ 165.4950, -6.1880,  
-9.0040

■ 23.1470, -5.0880,  
-6.9120

■ 193.0820, -6.4630,  
-9.5270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 221.0820, -6.4630,  
-9.5270

■ 247.9080, -5.9130,  
-8.4810

■ 89.3210, -5.6380,  
-7.9580

■ 89.3210, -5.6380,  
-7.9580

■ 85.4190, -9.0300,  
-12.5660

■ 93.2230, -2.2460,  
-3.3500

■ 81.8160, -11.8260,  
-16.9620

■ 96.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 77.9140, -15.2180,  
-21.5700

■ 100.7280, 3.9420,  
5.6540

■ 74.3110, -18.0140,  
-25.9660

■ 104.3310, 6.7380,  
10.0500

■ 70.4090, -21.4060,  
-30.5740

■ 108.2330, 10.1300,  
14.6580

■ 66.6210, -25.1190,  
-34.8710

■ 112.0210, 13.8430,  
18.9550

■ 63.0180, -27.9150,  
-39.2670


■ 115.6240, 16.6390,  
23.3510


■ 59.1160, -31.3070,

■ 119.5260, 20.0310,

-43.8750

27.9590

 58.2900, -31.8570,  
-44.9210

 123.1290, 22.8270,  
32.3550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.4530, 2.7980, -6.6580



89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



88.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780

# Triad

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



89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



91.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430



93.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670

# Complementary

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



89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



85.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580

# 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.



93.3870, 12.3320, 7.7880



89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



92.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340

# Square

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



89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



89.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



93.3800, 5.0420, 7.7460



92.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



# Rectangle

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



89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



88.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480



93.3800, 5.0420, 7.7460



93.4750, 14.9000, 5.3000

# Sweetspot

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



89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



122.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



93.1650, 3.6690, -5.9230



62.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



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.



89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



114.7180, -8.4340, -12.3540



90.2330, -8.2060, -5.4700



46.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



68.0240, -37.2200, -52.3560



145.6680, -79.4820, -112.4580



# Inverse Universe

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



85.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580



109.1680, 8.7550, 12.0430



84.7670, 8.2060, 5.4700



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



43.9760, 37.2200, 52.3560



94.2180, 79.8030, 112.1470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580 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 89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580 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 89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580.



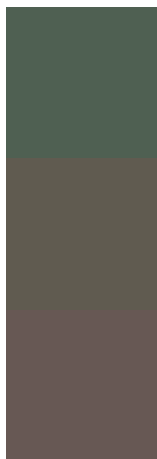
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580.

-7.9580.

# 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

89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580

### Protanopia

91.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

### Deuteranopia

92.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360



## Tritanopia

90.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580

## Protanomaly

90.7350, 2.0640, -4.3680

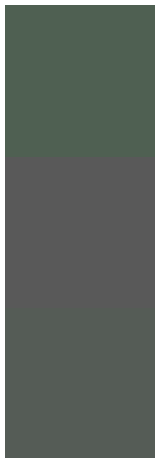
## Deuteranomaly

90.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

## Tritanomaly

90.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580 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(79, 96, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 96, 82)  
}
```

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(79, 96, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 96, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580 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(79, 96, 82) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 96, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 96, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 96, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 96, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 96, 82)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 96, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 96,  
82) }
```

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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