

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	27
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**YIQ(89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5D5661
RGB	93, 86, 97
RGB Percent	36%, 34%, 38%
CMY	0.6353, 0.6627, 0.6196
CMYK	0.04, 0.11, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	278°, 6%, 36%
HSV	278°, 11%, 38%
XYZ	10.0000, 9.8456, 12.6822
YIQ	89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

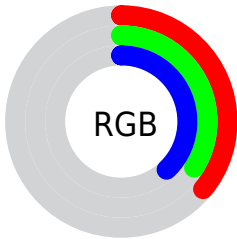
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	93, 86, 97
Decimal	6116961
CIELab	37.56, 5.16, -5.32
CIElCh	38, 7.415, 314.136
Yxy	9.8456, 0.3074, 0.3027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284307041 (0xFF5D5661)
YUV	89.3470, 3.7729, 3.2037
Hunter-Lab	31.3777, 1.9762, -1.9994

# Details

The YIQ color **89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **93.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160**, and **43.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.2810, 1.0070, 9.2870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230**.

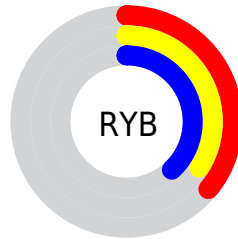
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (34%)

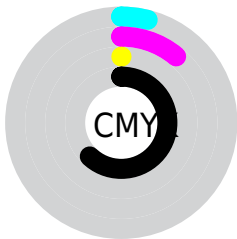
Blue (38%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (38%)

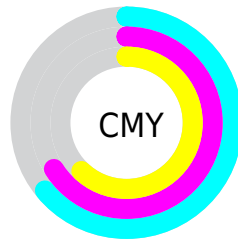


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050 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 89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.3470, 0.6410,  
4.9050

■ 89.3470, 0.6410,  
4.9050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 65.9340, 0.3660,  
4.3820

■ 139.4610, 0.3200,  
5.2160

■ 43.9340, 0.3660,  
4.3820

■ 165.7600, 0.9160,  
5.4280

■ 23.5210, 0.0910,  
3.8590

■ 192.8740, 0.5950,  
5.7390

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 220.8740, 0.5950,  
5.7390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.8310, 2.1540,  
5.0180

■ 89.3470, 0.6410,  
4.9050

■ 89.3470, 0.6410,  
4.9050

■ 82.2810, 1.0070,  
9.2870

■ 96.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 76.1010, 1.6940,  
13.3580

■ 102.5930, -0.4120,  
-3.5480

■ 69.0350, 2.0600,  
17.7400

■ 109.6590, -0.7780,  
-7.9300

■ 62.2680, 3.0220,  
22.3340

■ 116.4260, -1.7400,  
-12.5240

■ 55.2020, 3.3880,  
26.7160

■ 122.9050, -1.8310,  
-16.3830

■ 49.0220, 4.0750,  
30.7870

■ 129.6720, -2.7930,  
-20.9770

■ 41.9560, 4.4410,  
35.1690

■ 136.7380, -3.1590,  
-25.3590

■ 35.1890, 5.4030,

■ 143.5050, -4.1210,

39.7630

-29.9530

■ 29.5960, 5.8150,  
43.3110

■ 149.9840, -4.2120,  
-33.8120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080



89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



89.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450

# Triad

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



89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



88.5510, 8.5740, -1.2020



86.5040, -10.4070, -4.1270

# Complementary

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



89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



93.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050

# 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.



86.7170, -6.6930, -5.3570



89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



87.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200

# Square

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



89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



88.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250



87.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170



86.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



# Rectangle

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



89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



89.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



87.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170



86.2760, -9.7650, -4.7490

# Sweetspot

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



89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



122.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



89.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



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.



89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



112.6400, 1.3740, 8.1420



90.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



45.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



33.9970, 6.3640, 49.8840



73.1070, 14.1480, 107.0760



# Inverse Universe

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



89.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



113.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



92.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



38.1620, 53.5910, 36.4950



81.6780, 115.1130, 77.9370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

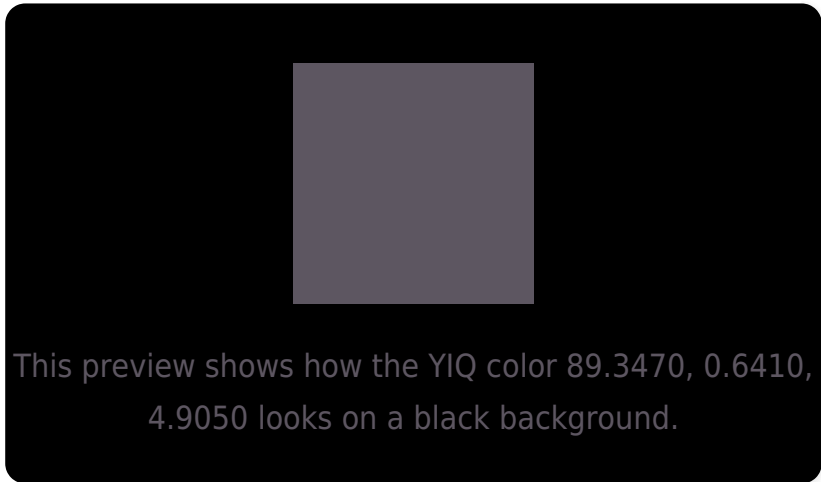
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

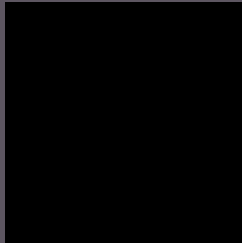
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050.

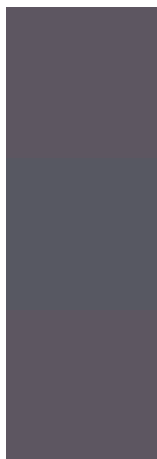


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050.

# 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

89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

### Protanopia

88.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

### Deuteranopia

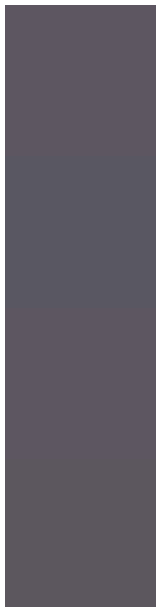
89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



## Tritanopia

89.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

## Protanomaly

88.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450

## Deuteranomaly

89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

## Tritanomaly

89.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050 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, 86, 97) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 86, 97)  
}
```

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, 86, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 86, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050 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, 86, 97) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 86, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 86, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 86, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 86, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 86, 97)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 86, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 86,  
97) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor