

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B605E
RGB	75, 96, 94
RGB Percent	29%, 38%, 37%
CMY	0.7059, 0.6235, 0.6314
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.02, 0.62
HSL	174°, 12%, 34%
HSV	174°, 22%, 38%
XYZ	9.1042, 10.6706, 12.1667
YIQ	89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

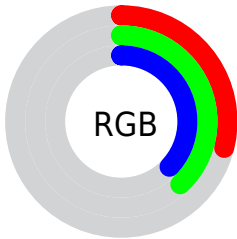
Format	Color
R _Y B	75, 86, 96
Decimal	4939870
CIE Lab	39.02, -8.38, -1.47
CIE LCh	39, 8.511, 189.941
Yxy	10.6706, 0.2850, 0.3341
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283129950 (0xFF4B605E)
YUV	89.4930, 2.2220, -12.7104
Hunter-Lab	32.6659, -7.4165, 0.7830

Details

The YIQ color $[89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[81.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740]$, and the grayscale version is $[89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[139.7810, -12.7450, -5.8090]$, and $[43.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[86.3890, -17.5130, -7.5050]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[92.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430]$.

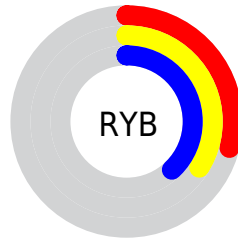
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (38%)

Blue (37%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (38%)

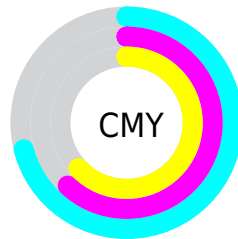


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 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 89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

■ 89.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.7920, -11.2780,
-4.8620

■ 139.7810,
-12.7450, -5.8090

■ 43.7920, -11.2780,
-4.8620

■ 165.8950,
-13.0660, -5.4980

■ 22.7920, -11.2780,
-4.8620

■ 192.8950,
-13.0660, -5.4980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 221.4820,
-13.3410, -6.0210

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 89.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

■ 89.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

■ 86.3890, -17.5130,
-7.5050

■ 92.5970, -6.2350,
-2.6430

■ 83.5840, -22.5560,
-9.7240

■ 95.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 80.4800, -28.1950,
-12.1550

■ 98.5060, 4.4470,
2.0070

■ 77.6750, -33.2380,
-14.3740

■ 101.3110, 9.4900,
4.2260

■ 74.5710, -38.8770,
-16.8050

■ 104.4150, 15.1290,
6.6570

■ 71.4670, -44.5160,
-19.2360

■ 107.5190, 20.7680,
9.0880

■ 68.7760, -49.8800,
-21.1440

■ 110.2100, 26.1320,
10.9960

■ 66.2700, -54.3270,

■ 113.3140, 31.7710,

-23.1510

13.4270

■ 116.1190, 36.8140,
15.6460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



89.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Triad

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



89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



92.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270



92.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770

Complementary

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



89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



81.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740

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.



92.8120, 12.3330, 2.2610



89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



93.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790

Square

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



89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



91.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830



93.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610



91.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180

Rectangle

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



89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



90.0570, -13.3420, -0.4940



93.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610



92.4590, 11.8290, 0.3810

Sweetspot

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



89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



122.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



87.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590



62.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



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.



89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



114.7910, -18.7050, -7.9290



85.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



77.2580, -63.2210, -27.1650



165.6180, -135.6570, -58.0330

Inverse Universe

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



81.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740



102.3230, 18.3840, 8.2400



85.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



34.7420, 63.2210, 27.1650



74.3820, 135.6570, 58.0330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 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 89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

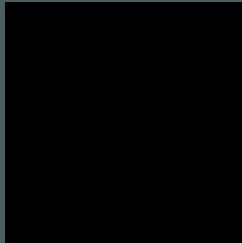
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4930, -11.8740,

-5.0740.

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

89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

Protanopia

91.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Deuteranopia

92.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



Tritanopia

90.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

Protanomaly

90.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950

Deuteranomaly

91.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

Tritanomaly

89.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 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(75, 96, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 96, 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(75, 96, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 96, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 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(75, 96, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 96, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(75, 96, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 96, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 96, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 96, 94)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 96, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 96,  
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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