

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.6450, -6.1900,
2.0500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	555A64
RGB	85, 90, 100
RGB Percent	33%, 35%, 39%
CMY	0.6667, 0.6470, 0.6079
CMYK	0.15, 0.10, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	220°, 8%, 36%
HSV	220°, 15%, 39%
XYZ	9.7024, 10.1639, 13.5050
YIQ	89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

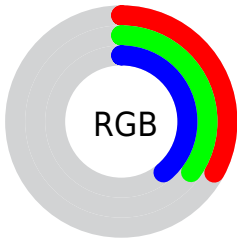
Format	Color
R_{YB}	85, 89, 100
Decimal	5593700
CIE Lab	38.13, 0.34, -6.41
CIE LCh	38, 6.414, 273.013
Yxy	10.1639, 0.2907, 0.3046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283783780 (0xFF555A64)
YUV	89.6450, 5.1050, -4.0737
Hunter-Lab	31.8808, -1.4680, -2.7991

Details

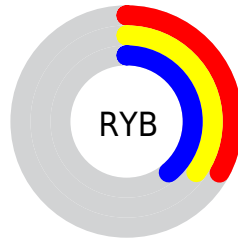
The YIQ color $[89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[95.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500]$, and the grayscale version is $[90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[139.7590, -6.5110, 2.3610]$, and $[44.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[82.5460, -10.2250, 3.5910]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[96.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090]$.

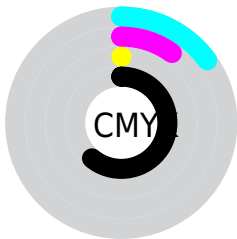
Distribution



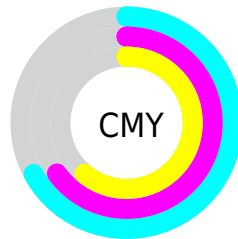
- Red (33%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 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 89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.6450, -6.1900,
2.0500

■ 89.6450, -6.1900,
2.0500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.5310, -5.8690,
1.7390

■ 139.7590, -6.5110,
2.3610

■ 44.4170, -5.5480,
1.4280

■ 165.7590, -6.5110,
2.3610

■ 23.4170, -5.5480,
1.4280

■ 192.8730, -6.8320,
2.6720

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 220.8730, -6.8320,
2.6720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.7760, -5.1810,
0.2830

■ 89.6450, -6.1900,
2.0500

■ 89.6450, -6.1900,
2.0500

■ 82.5460, -10.2250,
3.5910

■ 96.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 76.0340, -14.5350,
4.6090

■ 103.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

■ 68.9350, -18.5700,
6.1500

■ 110.3550, 6.1900,
-2.0500

■ 61.8360, -22.6050,
7.6910

■ 117.4540, 10.2250,
-3.5910

■ 55.3240, -26.9150,
8.7090

■ 123.9660, 14.5350,
-4.6090

■ 48.2250, -30.9500,
10.2500

■ 131.0650, 18.5700,
-6.1500

■ 41.1260, -34.9850,
11.7910

■ 138.1640, 22.6050,
-7.6910

■ 34.6140, -39.2950,

■ 144.6760, 26.9150,

12.8090

-8.7090

■ 30.7710, -41.1750,
13.8410

■ 151.7750, 30.9500,
-10.2500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



90.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580

Triad

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



89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



90.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350



88.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970

Complementary

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



89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



95.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500

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.



88.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



90.1920, 8.2070, -0.0570

Square

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



89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



90.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010



89.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730



88.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130

Rectangle

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



89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



90.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



89.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730



88.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950

Sweetspot

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



89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



126.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



94.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350



63.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



113.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920



87.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



35.4160, -47.3650, 15.8910



75.1350, -99.9570, 32.8990

Inverse Universe

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



90.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



114.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530



97.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



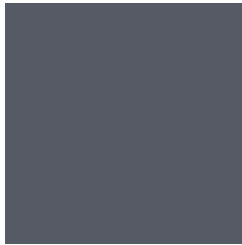
38.7170, 56.3420, 36.1980



81.5920, 118.2310, 76.4950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

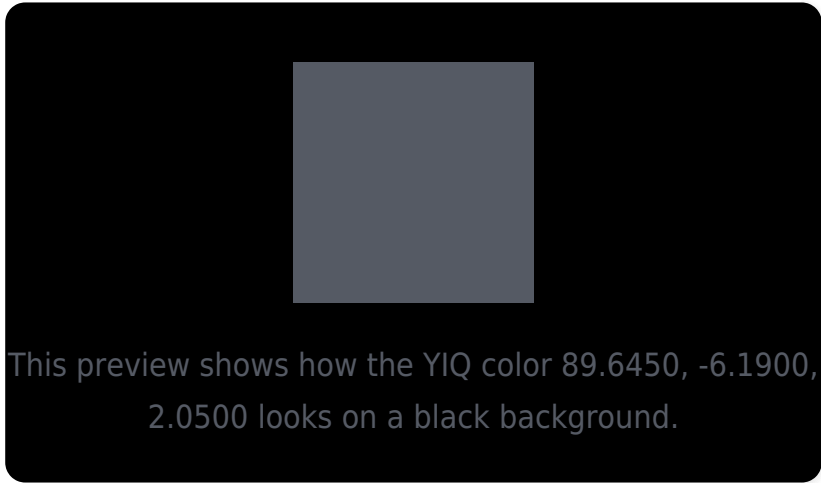
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

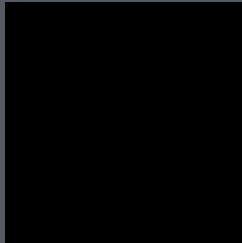
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

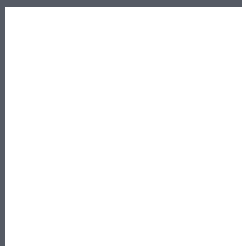
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500.

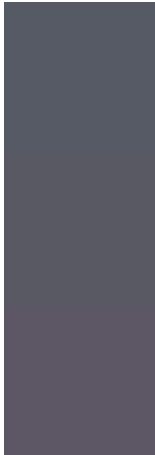


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6450, -6.1900,

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

89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

Protanopia

89.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

Deuteranopia

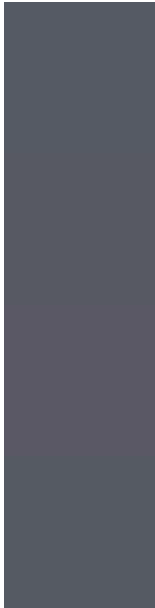
90.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



Tritanopia

89.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

Protanomaly

89.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

Deuteranomaly

90.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Tritanomaly

89.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 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, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 90, 100)  
}
```

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, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 90, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 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, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 90, 100) }
```

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, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 90, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 90, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 90,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500 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, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 90,  
100) }
```

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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