

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D5664
RGB	93, 86, 100
RGB Percent	36%, 34%, 39%
CMY	0.6353, 0.6627, 0.6079
CMYK	0.07, 0.14, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	270°, 8%, 36%
HSV	270°, 14%, 39%
XYZ	10.1425, 9.9026, 13.4326
YIQ	89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

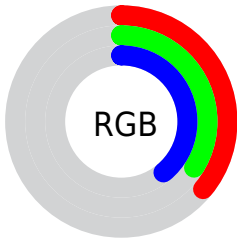
Format	Color
R_{YB}	93, 86, 100
Decimal	6116964
CIE _{Lab}	37.67, 5.83, -7.03
CIE _{LCh}	38, 9.138, 309.679
Yxy	9.9026, 0.3030, 0.2958
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284307044 (0xFF5D5664)
YUV	89.6890, 5.0833, 2.9037
Hunter-Lab	31.4685, 2.4620, -3.2806

Details

The YIQ color $[89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be $[96.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380]$, and the grayscale version is $[90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[139.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490]$, and $[44.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[82.3240, -0.5520, 10.0080]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[97.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680]$.

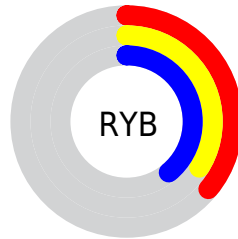
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (34%)

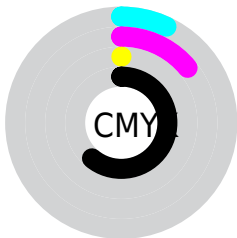
Blue (39%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (39%)

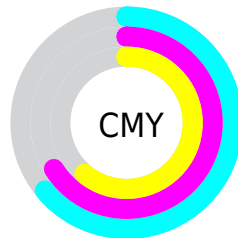


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380 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 89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380

■ 89.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.2760, -0.5970,
5.3150

■ 139.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

■ 44.1620, -0.2760,
5.0040

■ 166.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

■ 23.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 193.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 221.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.8310, 2.1540,
5.0180

89.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380

89.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380

82.3240, -0.5520,
10.0080

97.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

74.9590, -0.7820,
14.1780

104.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

67.5940, -1.0120,
18.3480

111.7840, 0.3680,
-6.6720

60.2290, -1.2420,
22.5180

119.1490, 0.5980,
-10.8420

52.8640, -1.4720,
26.6880

126.5140, 0.8280,
-15.0120

45.4990, -1.7020,
30.8580

133.8790, 1.0580,
-19.1820

38.1340, -1.9320,
35.0280

141.2440, 1.2880,
-23.3520

30.7690, -2.1620,

148.6090, 1.5180,

39.1980

-27.5220

■ 26.3500, -2.3000,
41.7000

■ 155.9740, 1.7480,
-31.6920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170



89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



89.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020

Triad

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



89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



88.6330, 11.2790, -0.6650



85.8950, -13.0660, -5.4980

Complementary

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



89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



96.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380

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.



86.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



88.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290

Square

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



89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



89.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960



87.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380



86.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980

Rectangle

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



89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



90.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830



87.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380



86.1510, -10.9110, -6.0070

Sweetspot

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



89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



126.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



63.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



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.



89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



113.7970, -0.5060, 9.1740



91.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220



47.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



30.1530, -2.9430, 47.8490



63.7670, -5.5660, 100.9140

Inverse Universe

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



90.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450



115.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850



94.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



86.1520, 105.3910, 88.9350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

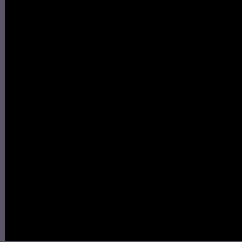
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380.

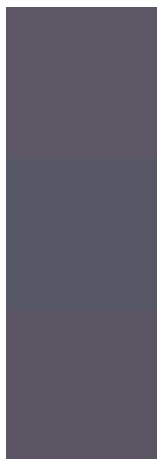


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6890, -0.3220,

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

89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380

Protanopia

88.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

Deuteranopia

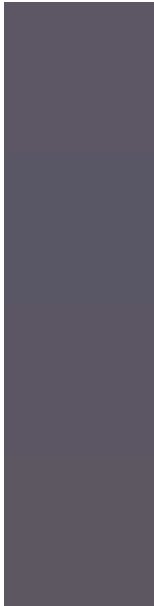
89.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



Tritanopia

89.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380

Protanomaly

89.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780

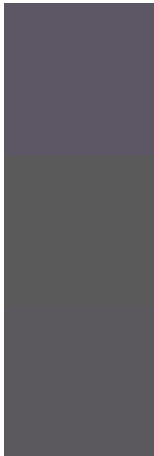
Deuteranomaly

89.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

Tritanomaly

89.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380 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, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 86, 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(93, 86, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 86, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380 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, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 86, 100) }
```

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, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 86, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 86, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 86,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380 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, 100) }
```

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

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