

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	595C5E
RGB	89, 92, 94
RGB Percent	35%, 36%, 37%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6392, 0.6314
CMYK	0.05, 0.02, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	204°, 3%, 36%
HSV	204°, 5%, 37%
XYZ	9.9672, 10.5864, 12.1071
YIQ	91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

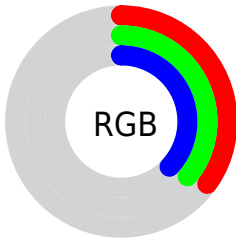
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 91, 94
Decimal	5856350
CIE Lab	38.87, -0.75, -1.56
CIE LCh	39, 1.731, 244.479
Yxy	10.5864, 0.3052, 0.3241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284046430 (0xFF595C5E)
YUV	91.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443
Hunter-Lab	32.5367, -2.2582, 0.7137

Details

The YIQ color **91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **91.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140**, and **45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.2920, -6.6940, 0.1700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980**.

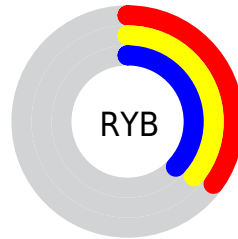
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (36%)

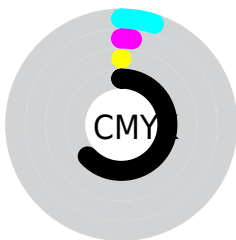
Blue (37%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (37%)

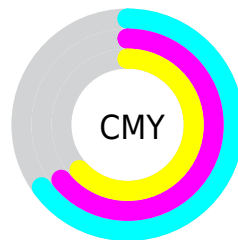


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140 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 91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 91.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 91.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 141.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 45.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 168.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 25.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 195.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 223.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 251.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 91.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 91.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 86.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

■ 96.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 81.5410, -11.8290,
-0.3810

■ 101.7080, 6.6940,
-0.1700

■ 76.5020, -16.0930,
-0.1970

■ 106.1600, 11.2330,
0.1690

■ 71.1640, -20.9530,
-0.2250

■ 111.4980, 16.0930,
0.1970

■ 66.1250, -25.2170,
-0.0410

■ 116.5370, 20.3570,
0.0130

■ 61.6730, -29.7560,
-0.3800

■ 121.5760, 24.6210,
-0.1710

■ 56.3350, -34.6160,
-0.4080

■ 126.3270, 29.7560,
0.3800

■ 51.2960, -38.8800,

■ 131.3660, 34.0200,

-0.2240

0.1960

■ 45.9580, -43.7400,
-0.2520

■ 136.7040, 38.8800,
0.2240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



91.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

Triad

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



91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



92.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



91.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

Complementary

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



91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



91.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

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.



91.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



92.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

Square

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



91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



92.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



91.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



90.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

Rectangle

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



91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



91.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



91.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



91.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

Sweetspot

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



91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



120.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



92.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



60.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



118.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



90.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



44.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



51.2820, -53.4600, -0.3080



110.9590, -115.4020, -1.0820

Inverse Universe

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



90.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



117.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



92.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



44.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



40.4140, 44.3740, 43.8460



87.1650, 95.3490, 94.7170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

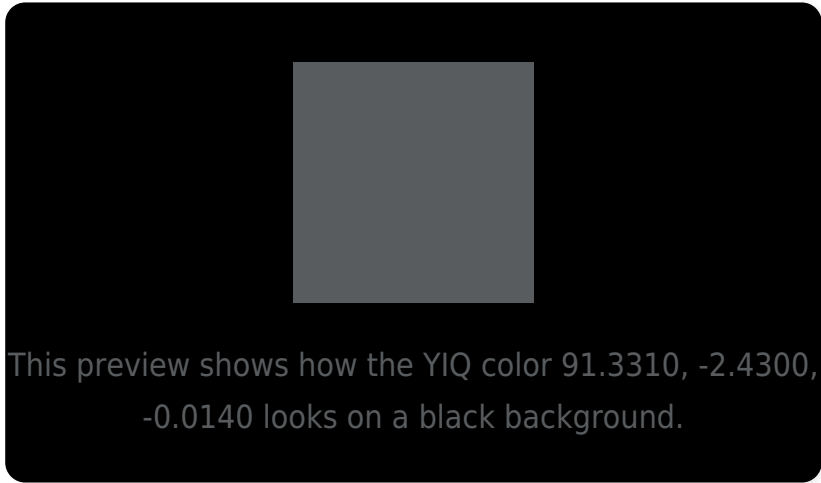
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

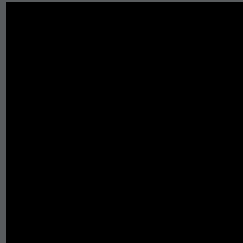
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

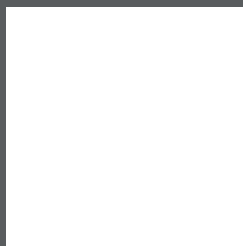
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140.



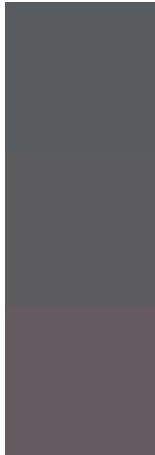
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140.

-0.0140.

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

91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Protanopia

91.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

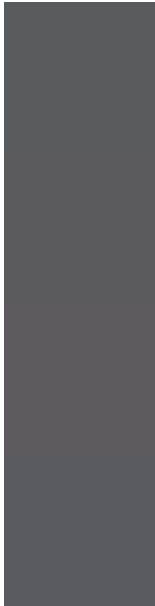
92.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



Tritanopia

91.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Protanomaly

91.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

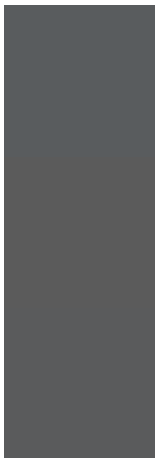
Deuteranomaly

92.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

Tritanomaly

91.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140 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(89, 92, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 92, 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(89, 92, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 92, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140 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(89, 92, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 92, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 92, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 92, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 92, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 92, 94)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 92, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 92,  
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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