

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B5C61
RGB	91, 92, 97
RGB Percent	36%, 36%, 38%
CMY	0.6431, 0.6392, 0.6196
CMYK	0.06, 0.05, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	230°, 3%, 37%
HSV	230°, 6%, 38%
XYZ	10.2991, 10.7415, 12.8390
YIQ	92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

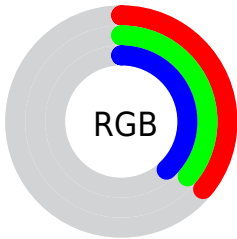
Format	Color
RYB	91, 92, 97
Decimal	5987425
CIELab	39.14, 0.69, -3.00
CIElCh	39, 3.081, 283.004
Yxy	10.7415, 0.3040, 0.3170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284177505 (0xFF5B5C61)
YUV	92.2710, 2.3314, -1.1147
Hunter-Lab	32.7743, -1.2625, -0.2842

Details

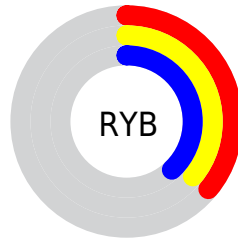
The YIQ color **92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **95.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540**, and **46.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210**.

Distribution



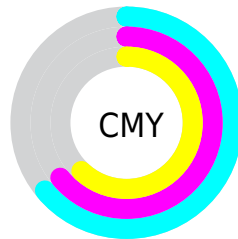
- Red (36%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430 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 92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 92.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 92.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 142.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 46.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 168.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 26.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 196.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 224.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 92.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 92.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 84.5850, -5.9610,
3.4070

■ 99.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 77.1980, -9.1250,
5.6830

■ 107.3440, 4.7230,
-2.9970

■ 69.5120, -12.8850,
7.7470

■ 115.0300, 8.4830,
-5.0610

■ 61.8260, -16.6450,
9.8110

■ 122.7160, 12.2430,
-7.1250

■ 54.4390, -19.8090,
12.0870

■ 130.1030, 15.4070,
-9.4010

■ 46.7530, -23.5690,
14.1510

■ 137.7890, 19.1670,
-11.4650

■ 38.4800, -27.0540,
16.7380

■ 146.0620, 22.6520,
-14.0520

■ 30.7940, -30.8140,

■ 153.7480, 26.4120,

18.8020

-16.1160

■ 23.4070, -33.9780,
21.0780

■ 161.1350, 29.5760,
-18.3920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



92.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

Triad

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



92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



92.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



91.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050

Complementary

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



92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



95.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430

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.



91.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



92.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

Square

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



92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



93.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



91.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



91.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

Rectangle

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



92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



92.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



91.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



91.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

Sweetspot

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



92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



122.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



95.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



62.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



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.



92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



118.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



92.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



45.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



23.9210, -41.1770, 24.8950



50.8400, -88.0400, 53.7200

Inverse Universe

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



92.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



118.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



95.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



45.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



35.6540, 60.6530, 29.6530



76.3200, 130.2000, 63.3200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430 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 92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

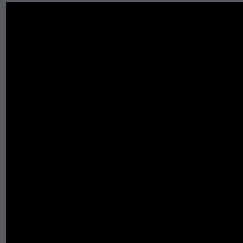
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

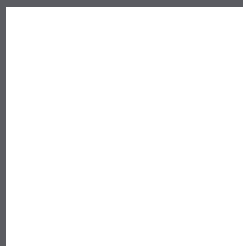
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.2710, -2.2010,

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

92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

Protanopia

92.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Deuteranopia

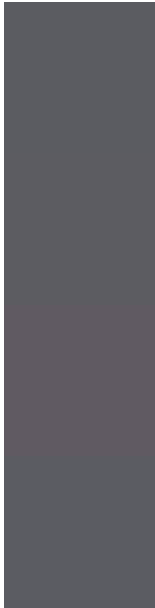
93.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



Tritanopia

92.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

Protanomaly

92.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

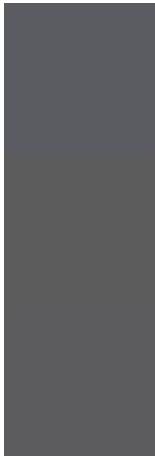
Deuteranomaly

92.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600

Tritanomaly

92.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430 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(91, 92, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 92, 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(91, 92, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 92, 97) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430 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(91, 92, 97) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 92, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 92, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 92, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 92, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 92, 97)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 92, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 92,  
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](#).

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