

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.5020, 1.1020,
-8.9620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58624C
RGB	88, 98, 76
RGB Percent	35%, 38%, 30%
CMY	0.6549, 0.6157, 0.7019
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.22, 0.62
HSL	87°, 13%, 34%
HSV	87°, 22%, 38%
XYZ	9.6964, 11.3323, 8.5148
YIQ	92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

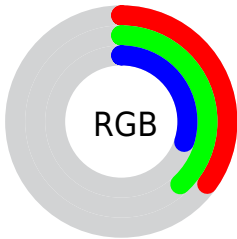
Format	Color
R_{YB}	76, 98, 86
Decimal	5792332
CIE _{Lab}	40.13, -8.33, 11.26
CIE _{LCh}	40, 14.004, 126.501
Yxy	11.3323, 0.3282, 0.3836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283982412 (0xFF58624C)
YUV	92.5020, -8.1355, -3.9483
Hunter-Lab	33.6634, -7.4961, 8.5677

Details

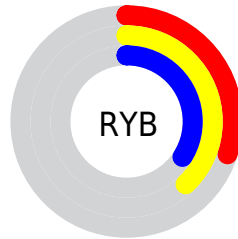
The YIQ color $92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $81.4980, -1.1020, 8.9620$, and the grayscale version is $93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $142.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960$, and $46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $90.1660, 1.9280, -12.9200$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $94.8380, 0.2760, -5.0040$.

Distribution



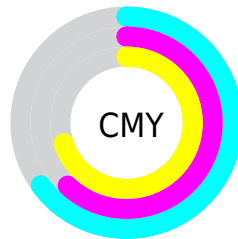
- Red (35%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620 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 92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

92.5020, 1.1020,
-8.9620

92.5020, 1.1020,
-8.9620

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

68.9150, 1.3770,
-8.4390

142.9750, 1.1480,
-9.7960

46.7300, 0.4600,
-8.3400

168.9750, 1.1480,
-9.7960

25.2140, 1.9730,
-8.2270

196.8610, 1.4690,
-10.1070

0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

224.4480, 1.1940,
-10.6300

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

250.3990, 2.8900,
-8.3260

■ 92.5020, 1.1020,
-8.9620

■ 92.5020, 1.1020,
-8.9620

■ 90.1660, 1.9280,
-12.9200

■ 94.8380, 0.2760,
-5.0040

■ 87.5310, 2.1580,
-17.0900

■ 97.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 85.3090, 2.6630,
-20.7370

■ 99.6950, -0.4590,
2.8130

■ 82.6740, 2.8930,
-24.9070

■ 102.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 80.3380, 3.7190,
-28.8650

■ 104.6660, -1.5150,
10.9410

■ 77.7030, 3.9490,
-33.0350

■ 107.3010, -1.7450,
15.1110

■ 75.3670, 4.7750,
-36.9930

■ 109.6370, -2.5710,
19.0690

■ 73.3730, 4.6380,

■ 112.1580, -2.4800,

-40.0180

22.9280

■ 114.4940, -3.3060,
26.8860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810



92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



90.8150, -10.0850, -9.9650

Triad

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



92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



91.5660, -22.1450, -0.6490



96.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

Complementary

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



92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



81.4980, -1.1020, 8.9620

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.



97.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640



92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



94.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100

Square

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



92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



89.8490, -24.6200, -5.3560



96.1990, -1.6980, 8.7500



95.8730, 19.5310, 3.9710

Rectangle

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



92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



90.2210, -17.1000, -9.4840



96.1990, -1.6980, 8.7500



96.6970, 14.3950, 8.9470

Sweetspot

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



92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



125.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590



88.4480, 10.3620, -0.5660



62.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



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.



92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



119.2260, 1.6990, -14.2770



89.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940



46.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



83.9830, 5.5560, -45.6440



180.0490, 12.0760, -97.7480

Inverse Universe

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



81.4980, -1.1020, 8.9620



101.7740, -1.6990, 14.2770



84.7870, 5.4540, 11.2940



45.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



28.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440



59.9510, -12.0760, 97.7480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

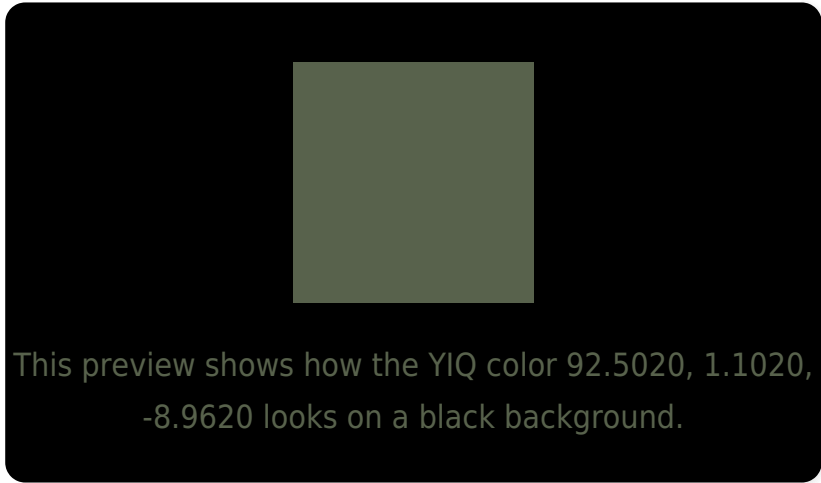
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

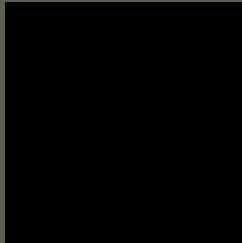
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

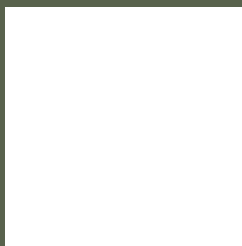
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.5020, 1.1020,

-8.9620.

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

92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620

Protanopia

93.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360

Deuteranopia

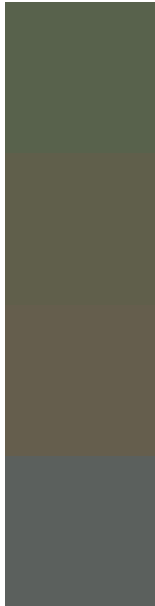
94.9000, 14.9010, -0.2270



Tritanopia

94.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620

Protanomaly

93.0190, 7.0160, -6.0080

Deuteranomaly

94.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030

Tritanomaly

94.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620 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(88, 98, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 98, 76)  
}
```

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(88, 98, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 98, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620 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(88, 98, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 98, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 98, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 98, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 98, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 98, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 98, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 98,  
76) }
```

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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