

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	586061
RGB	88, 96, 97
RGB Percent	35%, 38%, 38%
CMY	0.6549, 0.6235, 0.6196
CMYK	0.09, 0.01, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	187°, 5%, 36%
HSV	187°, 9%, 38%
XYZ	10.3647, 11.3038, 12.9435
YIQ	93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

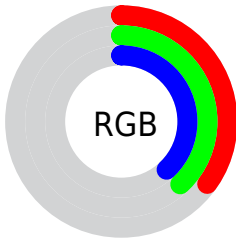
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 92, 97
Decimal	5791841
CIE Lab	40.09, -2.88, -1.64
CIE LCh	40, 3.312, 209.620
Yxy	11.3038, 0.2995, 0.3266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283981921 (0xFF586061)
YUV	93.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182
Hunter-Lab	33.6211, -3.8093, 0.7092

Details

The YIQ color **93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **91.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740**, and **48.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.1450, -10.7740, -2.9820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120**.

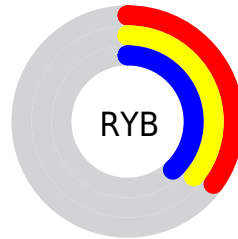
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (38%)

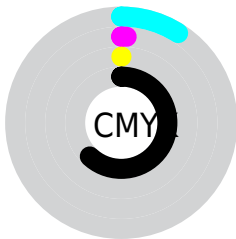
Blue (38%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (38%)

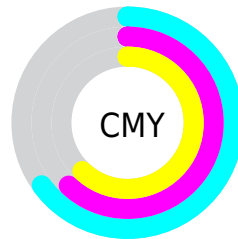


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 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 93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 93.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 143.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

■ 48.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 170.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

■ 27.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 197.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

■ 1.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 225.5370, -6.0060,
-1.2860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 93.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 93.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 90.1450, -10.7740,
-2.9820

■ 97.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 86.8670, -15.8630,
-4.3670

■ 100.5770, 5.6850,
1.5970

■ 83.2900, -21.5480,
-5.9640

■ 104.1540, 11.3700,
3.1940

■ 79.7130, -27.2330,
-7.5610

■ 107.7310, 17.0550,
4.7910

■ 76.1360, -32.9180,
-9.1580

■ 111.0090, 22.1440,
6.1760

■ 72.8580, -38.0070,
-10.5430

■ 114.5860, 27.8290,
7.7730

■ 69.2810, -43.6920,
-12.1400

■ 118.1630, 33.5140,
9.3700

■ 65.1170, -49.1020,

■ 122.3270, 38.9240,

-13.2140

10.4440

■ 61.8390, -54.1910,
-14.5990

■ 125.6050, 44.0130,
11.8290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



93.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Triad

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



93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



94.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



94.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

Complementary

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



93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



91.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850

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.



94.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



95.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060

Square

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



93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



94.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



94.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730



94.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670

Rectangle

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



93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



94.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



94.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730



94.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

Sweetspot

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



93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



123.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



93.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



62.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



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.



93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



119.6400, -7.7940, -1.9220



91.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



71.4680, -63.4520, -17.4680



152.3910, -135.6150, -36.7590

Inverse Universe

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



91.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



116.5540, 4.4920, 6.7000



93.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.8880, 34.6520, 54.8440



96.0420, 74.6670, 117.1230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

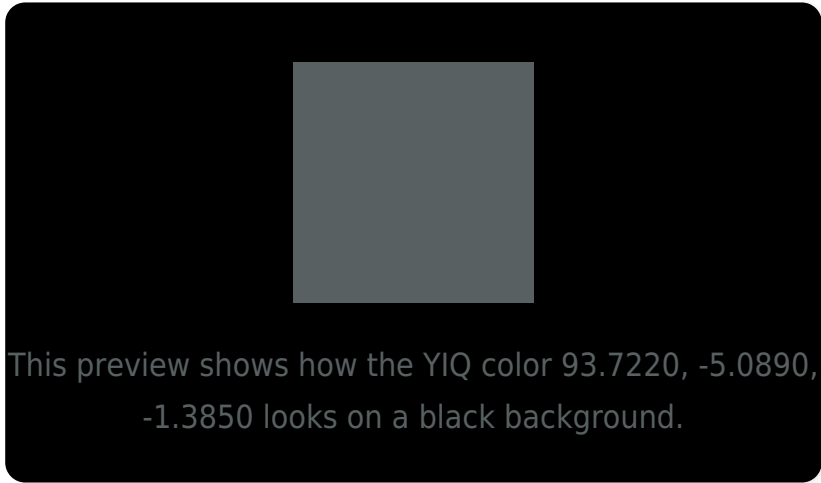
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

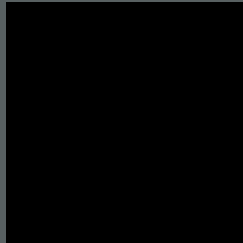
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

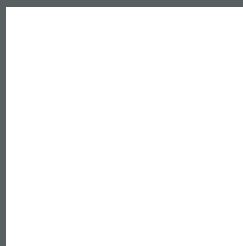
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850.

-1.3850.

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

93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

Protanopia

94.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

Deuteranopia

95.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



Tritanopia

94.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

Protanomaly

94.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

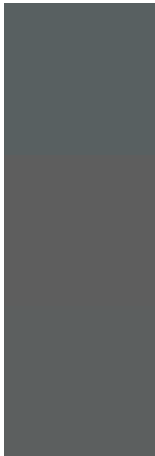
Deuteranomaly

94.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

Tritanomaly

93.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 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, 96, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 96, 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(88, 96, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 96, 97) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 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, 96, 97) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 96, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 96, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 96, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 96, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 96, 97)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 96, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 96,  
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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