

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56656A
RGB	86, 101, 106
RGB Percent	34%, 40%, 42%
CMY	0.6628, 0.6039, 0.5844
CMYK	0.19, 0.05, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	195°, 10%, 38%
HSV	195°, 19%, 42%
XYZ	11.0922, 12.3270, 15.4272
YIQ	97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

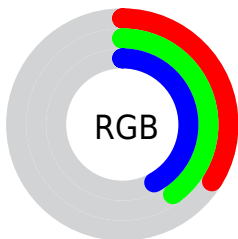
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 95, 106
Decimal	5662058
CIE _{Lab}	41.73, -4.50, -4.73
CIE _{LCh}	42, 6.528, 226.418
Yxy	12.3270, 0.2855, 0.3173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283852138 (0xFF56656A)
YUV	97.0850, 4.3951, -9.7215
Hunter-Lab	35.1098, -5.0489, -1.4751

Details

The YIQ color **97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **94.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370**, and **50.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620**.

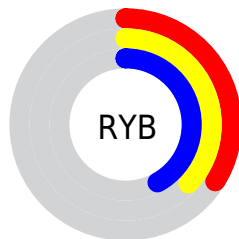
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (40%)

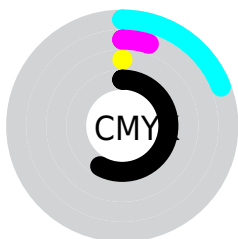
Blue (42%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (42%)

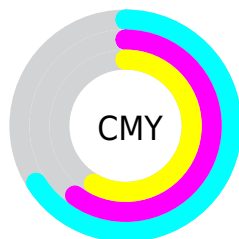


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 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 97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250

■ 97.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.3840, -9.9490,
-1.4130

■ 147.7860,
-11.1410, -1.8370

■ 50.3840, -9.9490,
-1.4130

■ 174.4870,
-11.7370, -2.0490

■ 29.2700, -9.6280,
-1.7240

■ 201.6010,
-12.0580, -1.7380

■ 7.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

■ 229.6010,
-12.0580, -1.7380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 97.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250

■ 97.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250

■ 92.0350, -16.2760,
-2.3880

■ 102.1350, -4.8140,
-0.8620

■ 87.8710, -21.6860,
-3.4620

■ 106.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 82.8210, -27.4170,
-4.2250

■ 111.3490, 6.3270,
0.9750

■ 78.0700, -32.5520,
-4.7760

■ 116.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

■ 73.6070, -38.5580,
-6.0620

■ 120.5630, 17.4680,
2.8120

■ 68.5570, -44.2890,
-6.8250

■ 125.6130, 23.1990,
3.5750

■ 64.3930, -49.6990,
-7.8990

■ 129.7770, 28.6090,
4.6490

■ 59.3430, -55.4300,

■ 134.8270, 34.3400,

-8.6620

5.4120

■ 59.0440, -56.0260,
-8.8740

■ 139.5780, 39.4750,
5.9630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150



97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



98.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

Triad

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



97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



99.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



98.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090

Complementary

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



97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



94.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250

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.



98.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030



97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



99.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910

Square

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



97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



99.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



99.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



97.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940

Rectangle

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



97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



98.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730



99.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



98.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Sweetspot

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



97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



134.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



98.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050



66.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



123.7360, -16.8720, -2.6000



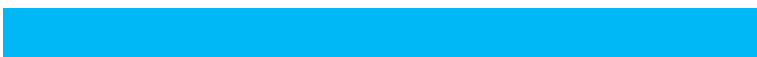
91.2150, -7.7950, 3.6050



51.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



64.9940, -61.7570, -9.6370



135.9380, -129.2450, -20.0370

Inverse Universe

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



93.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050



118.3040, 11.3680, 14.2480



100.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.0150, 41.4840, 52.1720



94.2310, 86.9560, 109.1640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 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 97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

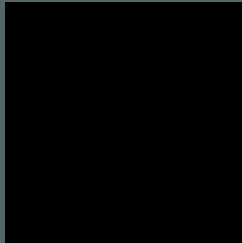
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0850, -10.5450,

-1.6250.

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

97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Protanopia

98.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Deuteranopia

99.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



Tritanopia

97.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Protanomaly

98.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Deuteranomaly

98.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

Tritanomaly

97.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 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(86, 101, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 101, 106)  
}
```

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(86, 101, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 101, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 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(86, 101, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 101, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(86, 101, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 101, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 101, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 101,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 101, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 101,  
106) }
```

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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