

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D655C
RGB	93, 101, 92
RGB Percent	36%, 40%, 36%
CMY	0.6353, 0.6039, 0.6392
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.09, 0.60
HSL	113°, 5%, 38%
HSV	113°, 9%, 40%
XYZ	11.0993, 12.4075, 11.9351
YIQ	97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

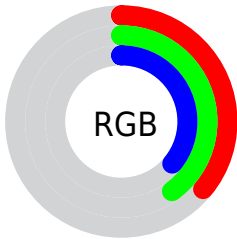
Format	Color
RYB	92, 101, 100
Decimal	6120796
CIELab	41.86, -4.99, 4.04
CIElCh	42, 6.417, 141.021
Yxy	12.4075, 0.3132, 0.3501
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284310876 (0xFF5D655C)
YUV	97.5820, -2.7519, -4.0184
Hunter-Lab	35.2243, -5.3965, 4.5678

Details

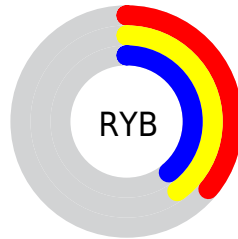
The YIQ color **97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **95.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180**, and **50.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230**.

Distribution



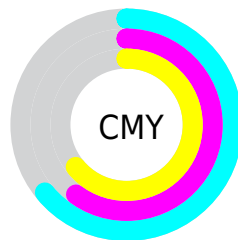
- Red (36%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950 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 97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

■ 97.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

■ 148.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 50.9950, -1.6040,
-3.9720

■ 175.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 30.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 202.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 230.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 254.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 97.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

■ 97.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

■ 93.7510, -4.0330,
-9.5130

■ 101.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 89.9200, -6.1870,
-14.5310

■ 105.2440, 2.4290,
5.5410

■ 86.0890, -8.3410,
-19.5490

■ 109.0750, 4.5830,
10.5590

■ 82.2580, -10.4950,
-24.5670

■ 112.9060, 6.7370,
15.5770

■ 78.3130, -12.3280,
-29.8960

■ 116.8510, 8.5700,
20.9060

■ 74.4820, -14.4820,
-34.9140

■ 120.6820, 10.7240,
25.9240

■ 70.6510, -16.6360,
-39.9320

■ 124.5130, 12.8780,
30.9420

■ 66.8200, -18.7900,

■ 128.3440, 15.0320,

-44.9500

35.9600

■ 62.9890, -20.9440,
-49.9680

■ 132.1750, 17.1860,
40.9780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330



97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



97.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230

Triad

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



97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



98.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910



99.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Complementary

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



97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



95.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950

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.



99.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340



97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



99.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

Square

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



97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



97.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020



99.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



99.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010

Rectangle

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



97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



97.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030



99.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



99.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020

Sweetspot

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



97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



128.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



99.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



65.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



124.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100



97.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



48.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



71.3920, -23.8770, -57.3890



150.1270, -50.4580, -120.8420

Inverse Universe

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



95.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



121.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980



95.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



47.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



43.6080, 23.8770, 57.3890



92.1720, 51.0540, 121.0540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

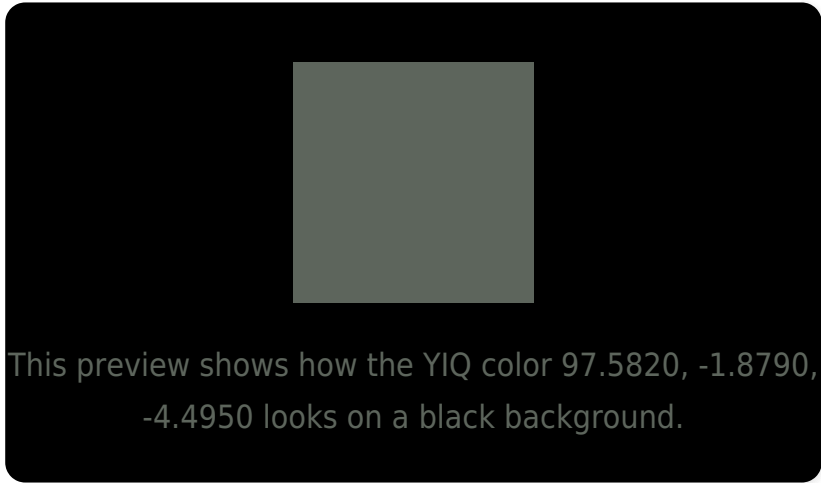
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

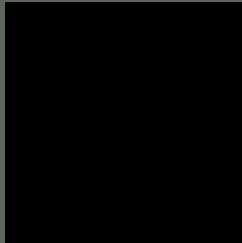
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

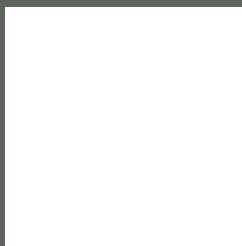
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950.

-4.4950.

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

97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950

Protanopia

98.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Deuteranopia

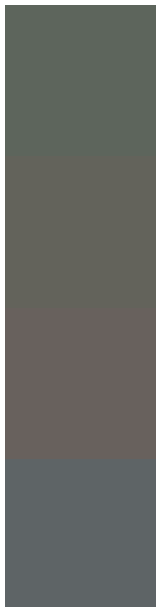
99.2570, 9.5820, 2.5580



Tritanopia

98.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950

Protanomaly

98.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880

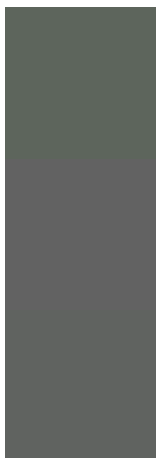
Deuteranomaly

98.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400

Tritanomaly

98.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950 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(93, 101, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 101, 92)  
}
```

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(93, 101, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 101, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950 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(93, 101, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 101, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 101, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 101, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 101, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 101,  
92) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 101, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 101,  
92) }
```

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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