

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510)
contains.

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Color

YIQ(85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A515E
RGB	90, 81, 94
RGB Percent	35%, 32%, 37%
CMY	0.6470, 0.6824, 0.6314
CMYK	0.04, 0.14, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	282°, 7%, 34%
HSV	282°, 14%, 37%
XYZ	9.1797, 8.8665, 11.8169
YIQ	85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

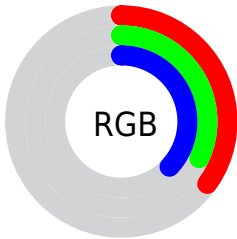
Format	Color
R_{YB}	90, 81, 94
Decimal	5919070
CIE Lab	35.73, 6.45, -6.22
CIE LCh	36, 8.956, 316.040
Yxy	8.8665, 0.3074, 0.2969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284109150 (0xFF5A515E)
YUV	85.1730, 4.3517, 4.2333
Hunter-Lab	29.7766, 2.9196, -2.6858

Details

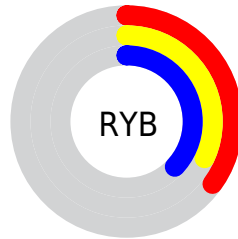
The YIQ color **85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **89.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.5860, 1.4660, 6.4740**, and **39.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.9930, 1.8780, 10.0220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800**.

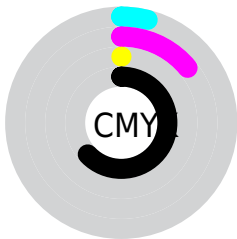
Distribution



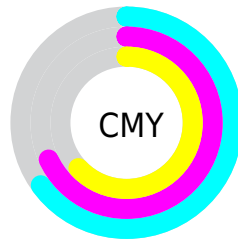
- Red (35%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 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 85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510

■ 85.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.0590, 1.5120,
5.6400

■ 134.5860, 1.4660,
6.4740

■ 39.7600, 0.9160,
5.4280

■ 160.7000, 1.1450,
6.7850

■ 19.6460, 1.2370,
5.1170

■ 187.9990, 1.7410,
6.9970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.9990, 1.7410,
6.9970

■ 244.1130, 1.4200,
7.3080

■ 85.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510

■ 85.1730, 1.1910,
5.9510

■ 78.9930, 1.8780,
10.0220

■ 91.3530, 0.5040,
1.8800

■ 72.2260, 2.8400,
14.6160

■ 98.1200, -0.4580,
-2.7140

■ 66.0460, 3.5270,
18.6870

■ 104.3000, -1.1450,
-6.7850

■ 59.2790, 4.4890,
23.2810

■ 111.0670, -2.1070,
-11.3790

■ 53.3980, 5.7720,
27.5640

■ 116.9480, -3.3900,
-15.6620

■ 47.2180, 6.4590,
31.6350

■ 123.1280, -4.0770,
-19.7330

■ 40.4510, 7.4210,
36.2290

■ 129.8950, -5.0390,
-24.3270

■ 34.2710, 8.1080,

■ 136.0750, -5.7260,

40.3000

-28.3980

■ 30.1510, 8.5660,
43.0140

■ 142.8420, -6.6880,
-32.9920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410



85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



85.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Triad

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



85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



83.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



81.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

Complementary

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



85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



89.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510

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.



81.7060, -8.1600, -6.3040



85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



83.5890, 5.4110, -4.4530

Square

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



85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



84.6980, 12.6540, 1.9500



82.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630



81.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Rectangle

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



85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



85.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840



82.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630



81.3790, -11.5530, -5.3850

Sweetspot

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



85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



119.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



84.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



58.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



108.4660, 1.9240, 9.1880



86.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



42.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



35.2640, 9.9860, 50.3220



76.0540, 21.6670, 108.4750

Inverse Universe

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



85.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



108.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



88.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



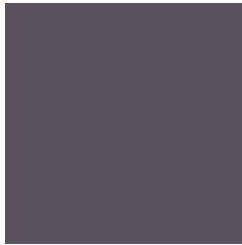
36.7660, 54.6460, 33.8940



79.1850, 117.8190, 72.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

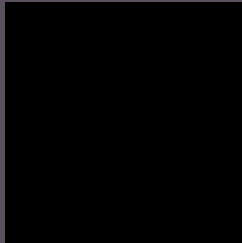
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510.

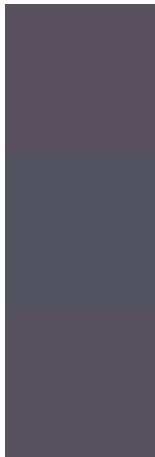


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510.

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

85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510

Protanopia

84.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Deuteranopia

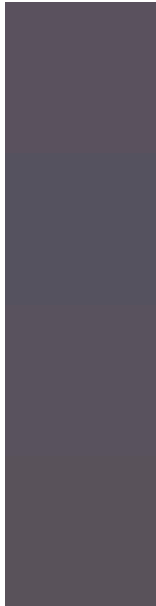
85.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



Tritanopia

84.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510

Protanomaly

84.3790, -2.3850, 4.6790

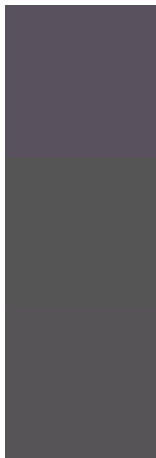
Deuteranomaly

85.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160

Tritanomaly

85.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 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(90, 81, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 81, 94)  
}
```

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(90, 81, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 81, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 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(90, 81, 94) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 81, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 81, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 81, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 81, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 81, 94)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 81, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 81,  
94) }
```

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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