

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.1880, -3.1650,
7.8030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C566B
RGB	92, 86, 107
RGB Percent	36%, 34%, 42%
CMY	0.6392, 0.6627, 0.5804
CMYK	0.14, 0.20, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	257°, 11%, 38%
HSV	257°, 20%, 42%
XYZ	10.3954, 9.9922, 15.2887
YIQ	90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

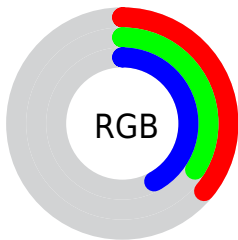
Format	Color
R_{YB}	92, 86, 107
Decimal	6051435
CIE _{Lab}	37.83, 7.09, -11.14
CIE _{LCh}	38, 13.211, 302.479
Yxy	9.9922, 0.2914, 0.2801
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284241515 (0xFF5C566B)
YUV	90.1880, 8.2883, 1.5891
Hunter-Lab	31.6105, 3.3828, -6.5488

Details

The YIQ color **90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **102.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.3020, -3.4860, 8.1140**, and **44.6610, -3.1190, 6.9690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460**.

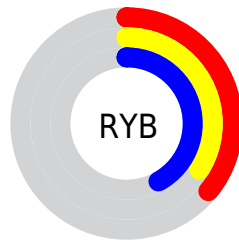
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (34%)

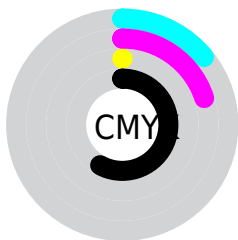
Blue (42%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (42%)

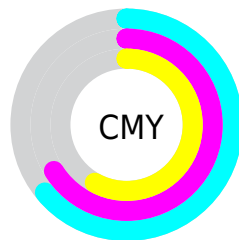


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030 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 90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.1880, -3.1650,
7.8030

■ 90.1880, -3.1650,
7.8030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.7750, -3.4400,
7.2800

■ 140.3020, -3.4860,
8.1140

■ 44.6610, -3.1190,
6.9690

■ 166.7150, -3.2110,
8.6370

■ 24.1340, -3.0730,
6.1350

■ 193.8290, -3.5320,
8.9480

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 221.8290, -3.5320,
8.9480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.5320, 1.5580,
4.8060

90.1880, -3.1650,
7.8030

90.1880, -3.1650,
7.8030

81.3390, -4.9080,
11.8600

99.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

73.3760, -6.3300,
15.6060

107.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

64.5270, -8.0730,
19.6630

115.8490, 1.7430,
-4.0570

55.6780, -9.8160,
23.7200

124.6980, 3.4860,
-8.1140

47.7150, -11.2380,
27.4660

132.6610, 4.9080,
-11.8600

38.8660, -12.9810,
31.5230

141.5100, 6.6510,
-15.9170

30.3160, -14.1280,
35.7920

150.0600, 7.7980,
-20.1860

21.4670, -15.8710,

158.9090, 9.5410,

39.8490

-24.2430

■ 167.1710, 11.5590,
-27.7770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760



90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030



91.1030, 7.3800, 9.4280

Triad

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



90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030



89.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130



84.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390

Complementary

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



90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030



102.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030

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.



85.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290



90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030



88.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470

Square

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



90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030



90.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040



87.5130, 2.5690, -8.0150



84.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770

Rectangle

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



90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030



91.2130, 12.8820, 8.8340



87.5130, 2.5690, -8.0150



85.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590

Sweetspot

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



90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030



133.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



97.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



67.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030



113.4530, -5.2290, 12.1710



93.1780, 2.7950, 9.9230



49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



23.5040, -17.2930, 43.5950



48.8600, -36.9250, 91.0350

Inverse Universe

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



93.9890, 7.7010, 9.1170



119.6030, 11.9640, 14.4600



99.8220, -2.7950, -9.9230



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.5590, 42.7680, 50.9280



93.2050, 89.8450, 106.3650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030 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 90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

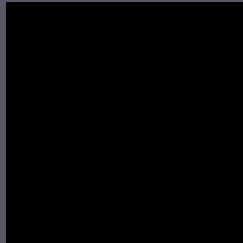
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1880, -3.1650,

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

90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030

Protanopia

89.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

Deuteranopia

89.8780, -5.2280, 6.6440



Tritanopia

89.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030

Protanomaly

89.3940, -6.7410, 6.5310

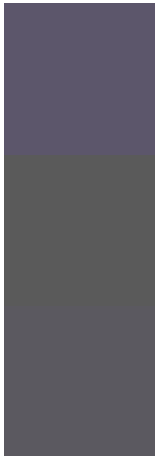
Deuteranomaly

90.1770, -4.6320, 6.8560

Tritanomaly

89.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030 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(92, 86, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 86, 107)  
}
```

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(92, 86, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 86, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030 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(92, 86, 107) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 86, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 86, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 86, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 86, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 86,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 86, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 86,  
107) }
```

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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