

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.9000, -2.2940,
8.5380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E566C
RGB	94, 86, 108
RGB Percent	37%, 34%, 42%
CMY	0.6313, 0.6627, 0.5765
CMYK	0.13, 0.20, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	262°, 11%, 38%
HSV	262°, 20%, 42%
XYZ	10.6509, 10.1177, 15.5771
YIQ	90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

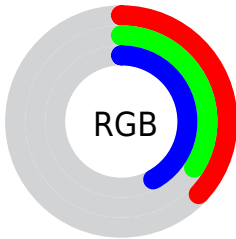
Format	Color
R_{YB}	94, 86, 108
Decimal	6182508
CIE Lab	38.05, 8.07, -11.41
CIE LCh	38, 13.973, 305.278
Yxy	10.1177, 0.2930, 0.2784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284372588 (0xFF5E566C)
YUV	90.9000, 8.4303, 2.7187
Hunter-Lab	31.8084, 4.1052, -6.7693

Details

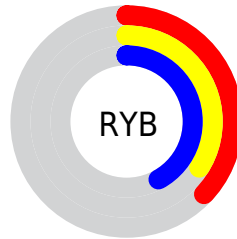
The YIQ color $90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $103.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380$, and the grayscale version is $91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $141.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610$, and $45.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $82.3500, -3.4410, 12.8070$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $99.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690$.

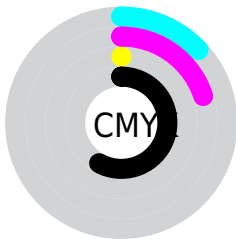
Distribution



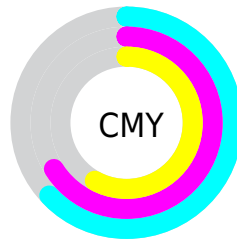
- Red (37%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380 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 90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.9000, -2.2940,
8.5380

■ 90.9000, -2.2940,
8.5380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.4870, -2.5690,
8.0150

■ 141.3130, -2.0190,
9.0610

■ 45.3730, -2.2480,
7.7040

■ 167.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720

■ 24.8460, -2.2020,
6.8700

■ 194.5410, -2.6610,
9.6830

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 222.6550, -2.9820,
9.9940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 90.9000, -2.2940,
8.5380

■ 90.9000, -2.2940,
8.5380

■ 82.3500, -3.4410,
12.8070

■ 99.4500, -1.1470,
4.2690

■ 73.8000, -4.5880,
17.0760

■ 108.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 65.8370, -6.0100,
20.8220

■ 115.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

■ 57.5860, -6.5610,
25.3030

■ 124.2140, 1.9730,
-8.2270

■ 49.0360, -7.7080,
29.5720

■ 132.7640, 3.1200,
-12.4960

■ 40.4860, -8.8550,
33.8410

■ 141.3140, 4.2670,
-16.7650

■ 31.9360, -10.0020,
38.1100

■ 149.8640, 5.4140,
-21.0340

■ 23.9730, -11.4240,

■ 157.8270, 6.8360,

41.8560

-24.7800

■ 166.3770, 7.9830,
-29.0490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100



90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



91.7010, 8.5720, 9.8520

Triad

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



90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



90.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



84.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750

Complementary

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



90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



103.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380

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.



86.1140, -9.4890, -9.7530



90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



88.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Square

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



90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



90.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820



87.8010, 1.6980, -8.7500



84.7350, -24.2990, -5.6670

Rectangle

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



90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



91.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580



87.8010, 1.6980, -8.7500



85.4060, -16.1830, -9.5830

Sweetspot

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



90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



133.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



96.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800



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.



90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



114.3500, -3.4410, 12.8070



94.1890, 4.2620, 10.8700



49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



26.1950, -11.9290, 45.5030



54.5410, -25.6010, 95.0630

Inverse Universe

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



94.1740, 8.6180, 9.0180



119.2610, 12.9270, 13.5270



99.8110, -4.2620, -10.8700



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.5330, 45.6570, 48.1290



91.0390, 95.9440, 100.4560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380 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 90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

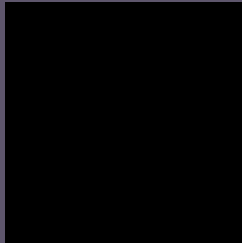
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.9000, -2.2940,

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

90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380

Protanopia

90.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

Deuteranopia

90.5790, -5.8240, 6.4320



Tritanopia

89.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380

Protanomaly

90.3940, -6.7410, 6.5310

Deuteranomaly

90.5900, -4.3570, 7.3790

Tritanomaly

90.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380 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(94, 86, 108) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 86, 108)  
}
```

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(94, 86, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 86, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380 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(94, 86, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 86, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 86, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 86, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 86, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 86,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 86, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 86,  
108) }
```

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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