

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.9800, 2.7520,
-5.8240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A5E4E
RGB	90, 94, 78
RGB Percent	35%, 37%, 31%
CMY	0.6471, 0.6314, 0.6941
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.17, 0.63
HSL	75°, 9%, 34%
HSV	75°, 17%, 37%
XYZ	9.5942, 10.7293, 8.7741
YIQ	90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

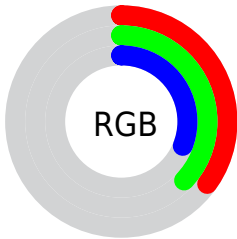
Format	Color
R _Y B	78, 94, 82
Decimal	5922382
CIE Lab	39.12, -4.78, 8.65
CIE LCh	39, 9.884, 118.945
Yxy	10.7293, 0.3297, 0.3687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284112462 (0xFF5A5E4E)
YUV	90.9800, -6.3991, -0.8595
Hunter-Lab	32.7555, -5.0391, 7.0470

Details

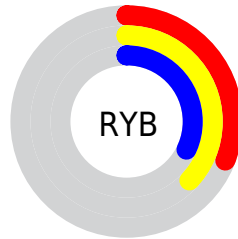
The YIQ color **90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **81.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350**, and **45.2080, 2.1100, -5.2020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010**.

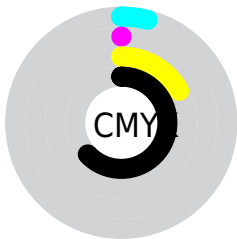
Distribution



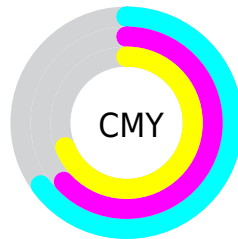
- Red (35%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 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 90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.9800, 2.7520,
-5.8240

■ 90.9800, 2.7520,
-5.8240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.3930, 3.0270,
-5.3010

■ 140.8660, 3.0730,
-6.1350

■ 45.2080, 2.1100,
-5.2020

■ 167.7520, 3.3940,
-6.4460

■ 24.3930, 3.0270,
-5.3010

■ 194.7520, 3.3940,
-6.4460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 222.6380, 3.7150,
-6.7570

■ 251.3390, 3.1190,
-6.9690

■ 90.9800, 2.7520,
-5.8240

■ 90.9800, 2.7520,
-5.8240

■ 89.3560, 4.4490,
-9.0470

■ 92.6040, 1.0550,
-2.6010

■ 87.3190, 5.8710,
-12.7930

■ 94.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 85.6950, 7.5680,
-16.0160

■ 96.2650, -2.0640,
4.3680

■ 83.9570, 9.5860,
-19.5500

■ 98.0030, -4.0820,
7.9020

■ 82.0340, 10.6870,
-22.9850

■ 99.9260, -5.1830,
11.3370

■ 80.4100, 12.3840,
-26.2080

■ 101.5500, -6.8800,
14.5600

■ 78.6720, 14.4020,
-29.7420

■ 103.2880, -8.8980,
18.0940

■ 76.7490, 15.5030,

■ 105.2110, -9.9990,

-33.1770

21.5290

■ 76.1080, 15.8700,
-34.3220

■ 106.9490,
-12.0170, 25.0630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.6820, 9.5830, -2.9690



90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



90.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120

Triad

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



90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



90.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190



93.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180

Complementary

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



90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



81.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240

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.



93.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110



90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



91.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450

Square

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



90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



89.5680, -16.4590, -4.5790



92.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120



93.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420

Rectangle

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



90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



89.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400



92.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120



93.8920, 9.3520, 6.7280

Sweetspot

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



90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



121.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



85.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



60.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



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.



90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



117.4700, 4.1280, -8.7360



88.5880, -2.0160, -7.5200



45.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



89.0880, 18.6220, -40.1460



192.3410, 40.9130, -86.2150

Inverse Universe

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



81.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240



102.5300, -4.1280, 8.7360



83.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200



41.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



20.6130, -19.2180, 39.9340



44.6590, -40.9130, 86.2150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 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 90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

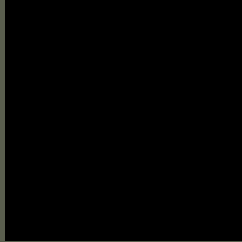
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.9800, 2.7520,

-5.8240.

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

90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Protanopia

91.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Deuteranopia

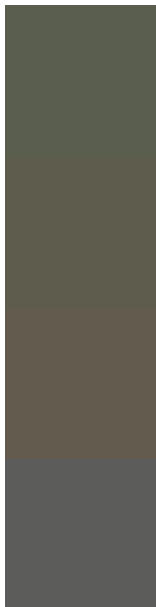
92.9430, 13.3420, 0.4940



Tritanopia

92.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Protanomaly

91.4750, 5.7320, -4.7640

Deuteranomaly

92.3230, 9.2160, -1.8240

Tritanomaly

91.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 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, 94, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 94, 78)  
}
```

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, 94, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 94, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 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, 94, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 94, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 94, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 94, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 94, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 94, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 94, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 94,  
78) }
```

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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