

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A5B5F
RGB	90, 91, 95
RGB Percent	35%, 36%, 37%
CMY	0.6471, 0.6431, 0.6275
CMYK	0.05, 0.04, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	228°, 3%, 36%
HSV	228°, 5%, 37%
XYZ	10.0230, 10.4821, 12.3208
YIQ	91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

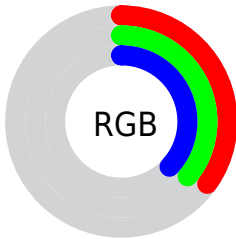
Format	Color
RYB	90, 91, 95
Decimal	5921631
CIELab	38.69, 0.47, -2.44
CIELCh	39, 2.482, 280.991
Yxy	10.4821, 0.3053, 0.3193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284111711 (0xFF5A5B5F)
YUV	91.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147
Hunter-Lab	32.3760, -1.3978, 0.1002

Details

The YIQ color **91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **93.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320**, and **45.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320**.

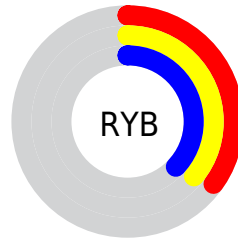
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (36%)

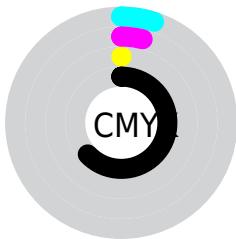
Blue (37%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (37%)

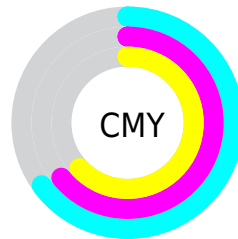


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320 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 91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 91.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 91.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 141.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 45.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 167.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 25.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 195.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 222.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 251.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 91.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 91.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 83.7700, -5.0440,
3.3080

■ 98.8430, 1.8800,
-1.0320

■ 76.6710, -9.0790,
4.8490

■ 105.6430, 5.3190,
-2.7850

■ 69.2840, -12.2430,
7.1250

■ 113.3290, 9.0790,
-4.8490

■ 62.1850, -16.2780,
8.6660

■ 120.1290, 12.5180,
-6.6020

■ 54.7980, -19.4420,
10.9420

■ 127.5160, 15.6820,
-8.8780

■ 47.1120, -23.2020,
13.0060

■ 135.2020, 19.4420,
-10.9420

■ 40.3120, -26.6410,
14.7590

■ 142.0020, 22.8810,
-12.6950

■ 32.6260, -30.4010,

■ 149.6880, 26.6410,

16.8230

-14.7590

■ 25.8260, -33.8400,
18.5760

■ 156.4880, 30.0800,
-16.5120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



91.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

Triad

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



91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



91.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



90.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700

Complementary

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



91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



93.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320

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.



90.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



91.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Square

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



91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



91.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



90.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



90.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

Rectangle

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



91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



91.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



90.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



90.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810

Sweetspot

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



91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



120.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



93.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



60.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



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.



91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



116.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



90.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



45.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



25.6820, -42.0020, 23.3260



55.5360, -90.2400, 49.5360

Inverse Universe

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



91.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



117.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



94.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



46.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



35.9960, 59.6900, 30.5860



77.2320, 127.6320, 65.8080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320 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 91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

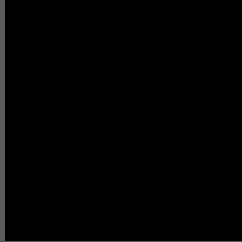
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

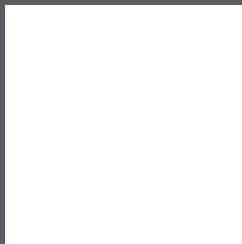
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320.

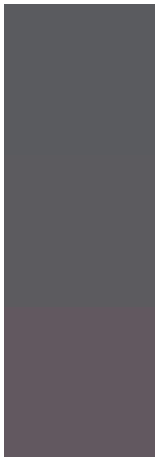


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.1570, -1.8800,

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

91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

Protanopia

91.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

91.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



Tritanopia

91.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

Protanomaly

91.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

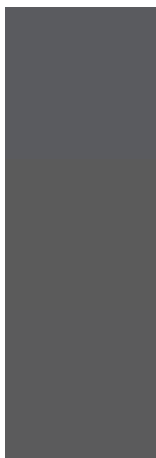
Deuteranomaly

91.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490

Tritanomaly

91.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320 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, 91, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 91, 95)  
}
```

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, 91, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 91, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320 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, 91, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 91, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 91, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 91, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 91, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 91, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 91, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 91,  
95) }
```

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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