

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.3130, -2.0190,
9.0610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F566D
RGB	95, 86, 109
RGB Percent	37%, 34%, 43%
CMY	0.6274, 0.6628, 0.5726
CMYK	0.13, 0.21, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	264°, 12%, 38%
HSV	264°, 21%, 43%
XYZ	10.8077, 10.1924, 15.8638
YIQ	91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

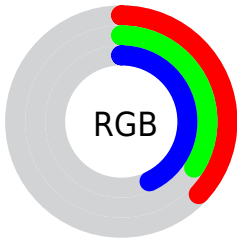
Format	Color
R_{YB}	95, 86, 109
Decimal	6248045
CIE Lab	38.19, 8.68, -11.82
CIE LCh	38, 14.659, 306.287
Yxy	10.1924, 0.2932, 0.2765
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284438125 (0xFF5F566D)
YUV	91.3130, 8.7197, 3.2335
Hunter-Lab	31.9255, 4.5580, -7.1135

Details

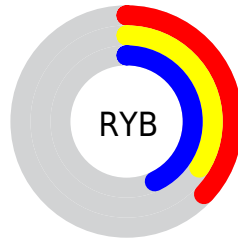
The YIQ color **91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **103.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950**, and **45.6720, -1.6520, 7.9160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.7630, -3.1660, 13.3300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920**.

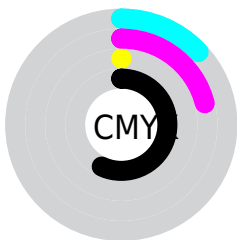
Distribution



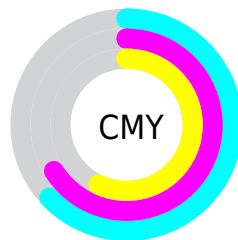
- Red (37%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610 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 91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

91.3130, -2.0190,
9.0610

91.3130, -2.0190,
9.0610

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

67.9000, -2.2940,
8.5380

141.8400, -2.0650,
9.8950

45.6720, -1.6520,
7.9160

167.9540, -2.3860,
10.2060

24.9600, -2.5230,
7.1810

195.2530, -1.7900,
10.4180

2.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

223.3670, -2.1110,
10.7290

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 91.3130, -2.0190,
9.0610

■ 91.3130, -2.0190,
9.0610

■ 82.7630, -3.1660,
13.3300

■ 99.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

■ 74.5120, -3.7170,
17.8110

■ 108.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 65.9620, -4.8640,
22.0800

■ 116.6640, 0.8260,
-3.9580

■ 57.4120, -6.0110,
26.3490

■ 125.2140, 1.9730,
-8.2270

■ 49.7480, -6.8370,
30.3070

■ 132.8780, 2.7990,
-12.1850

■ 41.1980, -7.9840,
34.5760

■ 141.4280, 3.9460,
-16.4540

■ 32.9470, -8.5350,
39.0570

■ 149.6790, 4.4970,
-20.9350

■ 25.2830, -9.3610,

■ 158.2290, 5.6440,

43.0150

-25.2040

■ 166.7790, 6.7910,
-29.4730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.3330, -13.9390, 4.8210



91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610



92.1140, 8.8470, 10.3750

Triad

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



91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610



90.3410, 17.9730, -0.8350



85.0680, -21.0430, -9.6110

Complementary

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



91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610



103.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610

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.



86.4020, -10.3600, -10.4880



91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610



89.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920

Square

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



91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610



91.1720, 20.1270, 4.1830



87.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



84.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030

Rectangle

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



91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610



91.5230, 14.9450, 9.9930



87.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



85.5090, -17.9710, -10.2190

Sweetspot

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



91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610



136.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



96.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



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.



91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610



115.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



94.6020, 4.5370, 11.3930



49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



27.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390



56.6340, -21.4290, 96.5470

Inverse Universe

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



94.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



120.2720, 14.3940, 14.4740



100.3980, -4.5370, -11.3930



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.0770, 46.9410, 46.8850



90.2410, 98.1910, 98.2790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610 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 91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

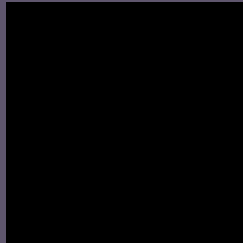
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.3130, -2.0190,

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

91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610

Protanopia

90.3120, -9.4460, 5.9940

Deuteranopia

90.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430



Tritanopia

90.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610

Protanomaly

90.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540

Deuteranomaly

90.7040, -4.6780, 7.6900

Tritanomaly

90.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610 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(95, 86, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 86, 109)  
}
```

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(95, 86, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 86, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610 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(95, 86, 109) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 86, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 86, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 86, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 86, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 86,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 86, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 86,  
109) }
```

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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