

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850)
contains.

YIQ(91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(91.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	565F58
RGB	86, 95, 88
RGB Percent	34%, 37%, 35%
CMY	0.6628, 0.6274, 0.6549
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.07, 0.63
HSL	133°, 5%, 35%
HSV	133°, 9%, 37%
XYZ	9.6911, 10.8678, 10.8190
YIQ	91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

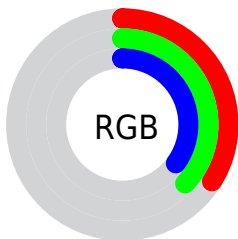
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 93, 95
Decimal	5660504
CIE Lab	39.36, -5.02, 2.81
CIE LCh	39, 5.753, 150.779
Yxy	10.8678, 0.3089, 0.3464
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283850584 (0xFF565F58)
YUV	91.5110, -1.7309, -4.8331
Hunter-Lab	32.9663, -5.2175, 3.6183

Details

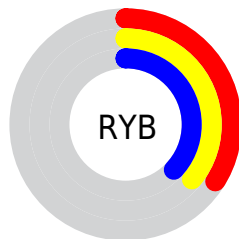
The YIQ color **91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **89.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850**, and **45.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.7230, -6.8300, -8.3820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

Distribution



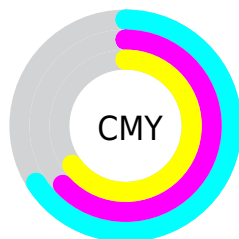
- Red (34%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 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 91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 91.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 91.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

■ 141.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 45.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

■ 168.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 24.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

■ 195.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 223.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 251.2120, -3.7130,
-4.2970

■ 91.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 91.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 87.7230, -6.8300,
-8.3820

■ 95.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 84.1200, -9.6260,
-12.7780

■ 98.9020, 3.3920,
4.6080

■ 80.3320, -13.3390,
-17.0750

■ 102.3910, 6.5090,
8.6930

■ 76.7290, -16.1350,
-21.4710

■ 106.2930, 9.9010,
13.3010

■ 72.9410, -19.8480,
-25.7680

■ 109.7820, 13.0180,
17.3860

■ 69.4520, -22.9650,
-29.8530

■ 113.5700, 16.7310,
21.6830

■ 65.5500, -26.3570,
-34.4610


■ 117.1730, 19.5270,
26.0790

■ 62.0610, -29.4740,

■ 120.9610, 23.2400,

-38.5460

30.3760

 58.2730, -33.1870,
-42.8430

 124.4500, 26.3570,
34.4610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350



91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



91.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010

Triad

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



91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



92.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390



93.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340

Complementary

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



91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



89.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850

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.



93.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



93.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Square

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



91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



91.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



93.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



93.3060, 7.8860, 0.2540

Rectangle

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



91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



90.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570



93.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



93.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

Sweetspot

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



91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



120.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



93.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230



60.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



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.



91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



116.9730, -4.5380, -5.8660



91.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



46.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



68.5940, -38.8250, -50.8010



146.9220, -83.0130, -109.0370

Inverse Universe

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



89.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



114.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



89.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



43.4060, 38.8250, 50.8010



92.9640, 83.3340, 108.7260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

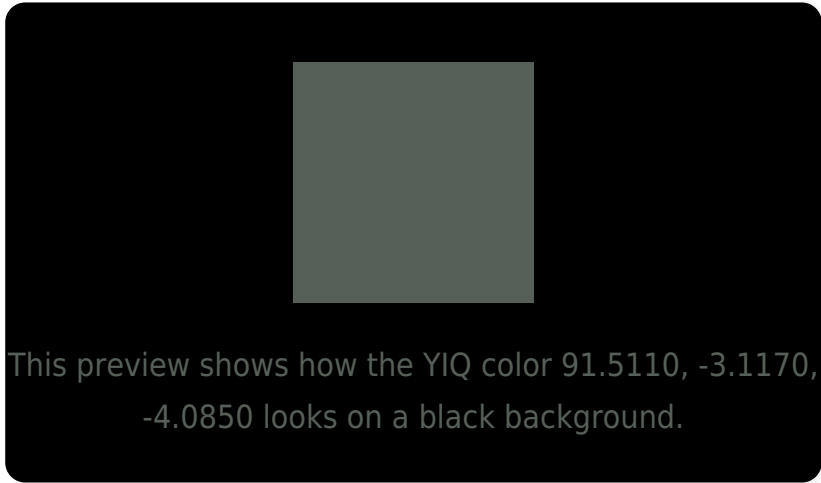
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

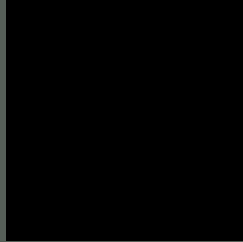
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850.



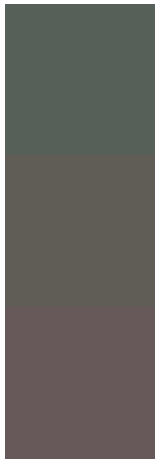
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850.

-4.0850.

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

91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

Protanopia

92.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

Deuteranopia

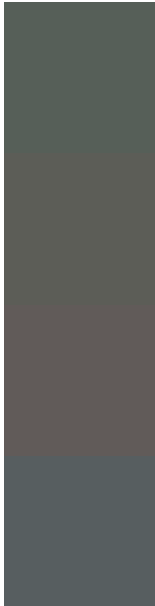
93.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



Tritanopia

92.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

Protanomaly

92.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780

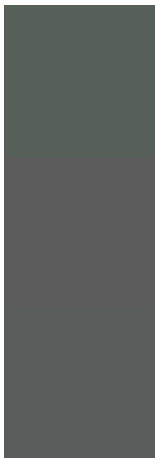
Deuteranomaly

92.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500

Tritanomaly

92.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 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(86, 95, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 95, 88)  
}
```

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(86, 95, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 95, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 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(86, 95, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 95, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 95, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 95, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 95, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 95, 88)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 95, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 95,  
88) }
```

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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