

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050)
contains.

YIQ(91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050)	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(91.5210, -9.0770,
-6.2050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F625B
RGB	79, 98, 91
RGB Percent	31%, 38%, 36%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6156, 0.6432
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.07, 0.62
HSL	158°, 11%, 35%
HSV	158°, 19%, 38%
XYZ	9.4798, 11.1538, 11.5490
YIQ	91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

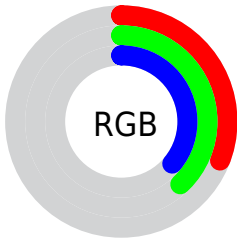
Format	Color
R_{YB}	79, 91, 98
Decimal	5202523
CIE Lab	39.84, -8.81, 1.60
CIE LCh	40, 8.950, 169.701
Yxy	11.1538, 0.2946, 0.3466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283392603 (0xFF4F625B)
YUV	91.5210, -0.2569, -10.9809
Hunter-Lab	33.3973, -7.7780, 2.8752

Details

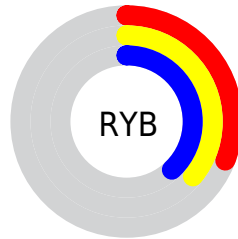
The YIQ color **91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **85.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400**, and **45.8200, -8.4810, -5.9930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.0750, -13.7530, -9.5690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410**.

Distribution



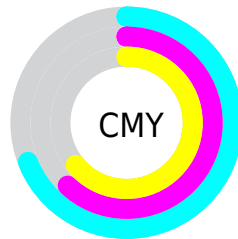
- Red (31%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 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 91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 91.5210, -9.0770,
-6.2050

■ 91.5210, -9.0770,
-6.2050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.9340, -8.8020,
-5.6820

■ 141.8090, -9.9480,
-6.9400

■ 45.8200, -8.4810,
-5.9930

■ 167.8090, -9.9480,
-6.9400

■ 24.6460, -7.9310,
-4.9470

■ 195.5100,
-10.5440, -7.1520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 223.5100,
-10.5440, -7.1520

■ 249.1620, -9.4440,
-5.0600

■ 91.5210, -9.0770,
-6.2050

■ 91.5210, -9.0770,
-6.2050

■ 88.0750, -13.7530,
-9.5690

■ 94.9670, -4.4010,
-2.8410

■ 84.7430, -18.7500,
-12.6220

■ 98.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 81.5960, -22.8300,
-15.7740

■ 101.4460, 4.6760,
3.3640

■ 78.2640, -27.8270,
-18.8270

■ 104.7780, 9.6730,
6.4170

■ 74.8180, -32.5030,
-22.1910

■ 108.2240, 14.3490,
9.7810

■ 71.3720, -37.1790,
-25.5550

■ 111.6700, 19.0250,
13.1450

■ 68.0400, -42.1760,
-28.6080

■ 115.0020, 24.0220,
16.1980

■ 64.8930, -46.2560,

■ 118.1490, 28.1020,

-31.7600

19.3500

■ 64.5940, -46.8520,
-31.9720

■ 121.5950, 32.7780,
22.7140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750



91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



91.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760

Triad

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



91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



94.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420



94.5840, 12.9750, 1.6390

Complementary

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



91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



85.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050

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.



94.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400



91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



95.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520

Square

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



91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



92.8940, -11.3250, 1.4990



95.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040



93.6220, 9.8120, -1.6120

Rectangle

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



91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



91.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090



95.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040



95.1110, 12.9290, 2.4730

Sweetspot

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



91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



125.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



92.2460, -1.0530, -8.4530



62.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



117.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810



91.1450, -10.7740, -2.9820



46.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



73.8380, -53.5910, -36.4950



158.0940, -114.4710, -78.5590

Inverse Universe

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



85.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050



108.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810



85.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



38.1620, 53.5910, 36.4950



81.7920, 114.7920, 78.2480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

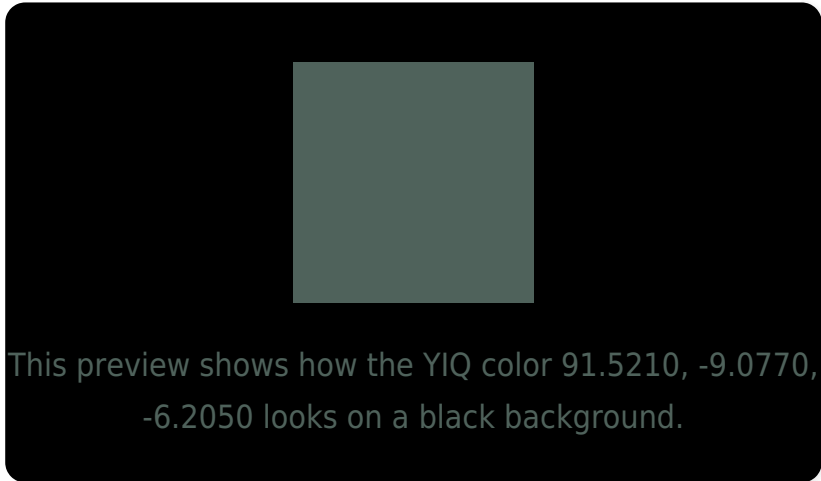
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

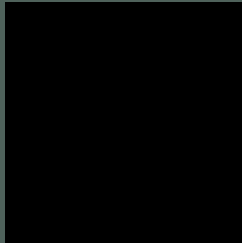
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050.

-6.2050.

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

91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050

Protanopia

93.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

Deuteranopia

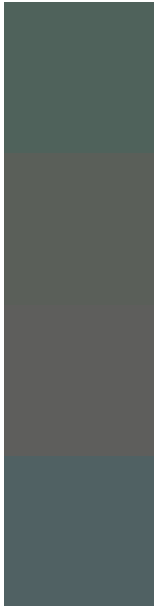
94.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



Tritanopia

92.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050

Protanomaly

92.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

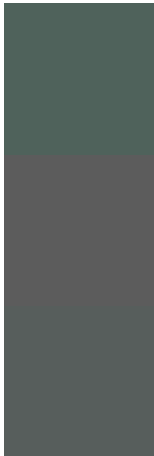
Deuteranomaly

93.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Tritanomaly

92.1450, -10.7740, -2.9820

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 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(79, 98, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 98, 91)  
}
```

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(79, 98, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 98, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 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(79, 98, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 98, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 98, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 98, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 98, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 98, 91)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 98, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 98,  
91) }
```

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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