

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	565D64
RGB	86, 93, 100
RGB Percent	34%, 36%, 39%
CMY	0.6628, 0.6353, 0.6079
CMYK	0.14, 0.07, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	210°, 8%, 36%
HSV	210°, 14%, 39%
XYZ	10.0519, 10.7275, 13.5954
YIQ	91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

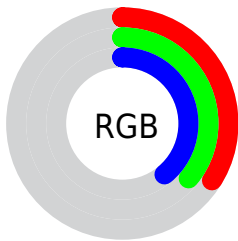
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 91, 100
Decimal	5660004
CIE Lab	39.12, -1.13, -4.93
CIE LCh	39, 5.060, 257.151
Yxy	10.7275, 0.2924, 0.3121
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283850084 (0xFF565D64)
YUV	91.7050, 4.0894, -5.0033
Hunter-Lab	32.7528, -2.5351, -1.6838

Details

The YIQ color **91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **94.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040**, and **45.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.7800, -11.0040, 1.1880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980**.

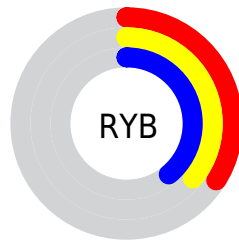
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (36%)

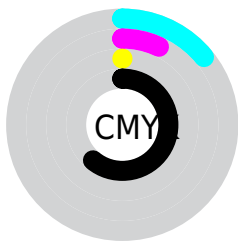
Blue (39%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (39%)

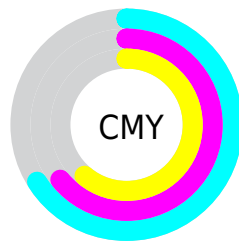


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 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 91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 91.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 91.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 141.8190, -6.7400,
1.0040

■ 45.8900, -5.5020,
0.5940

■ 168.4060, -7.0150,
0.4810

■ 24.8900, -5.5020,
0.5940

■ 195.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 223.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

■ 91.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 91.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 85.7800, -11.0040,
1.1880

■ 97.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 79.8550, -15.5890,
1.6830

■ 103.5550, 2.7510,
-0.2970

■ 73.9300, -20.1740,
2.1780

■ 109.4800, 7.3360,
-0.7920

■ 68.0050, -24.7590,
2.6730

■ 115.4050, 11.9210,
-1.2870

■ 62.0800, -29.3440,
3.1680

■ 121.3300, 16.5060,
-1.7820

■ 56.1550, -33.9290,
3.6630

■ 127.2550, 21.0910,
-2.2770

■ 50.2300, -38.5140,
4.1580

■ 133.1800, 25.6760,
-2.7720

■ 44.3050, -43.0990,

■ 139.1050, 30.2610,

4.6530

-3.2670

■ 40.7500, -45.8500,
4.9500

■ 145.0300, 34.8460,
-3.7620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



92.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Triad

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



91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



92.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



91.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600

Complementary

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



91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



94.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930

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.



91.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990



91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



92.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760

Square

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



91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



93.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



91.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



90.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640

Rectangle

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



91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



92.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



91.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



91.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130

Sweetspot

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



91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



126.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



95.0160, -6.0970, -5.1450



64.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



116.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890



87.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



46.5690, -52.5900, 5.9540



98.6150, -110.9570, 11.9790

Inverse Universe

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



90.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450



115.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850



98.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



86.1520, 105.3910, 88.9350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 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 91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

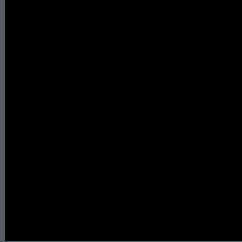
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

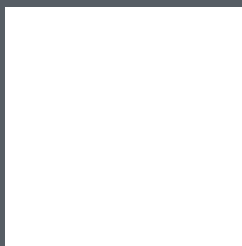
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930.



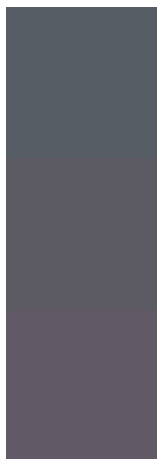
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.7050, -6.4190,

0.6930.

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

91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Protanopia

92.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

Deuteranopia

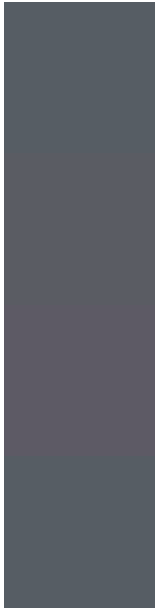
92.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280



Tritanopia

91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Protanomaly

92.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Deuteranomaly

92.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570

Tritanomaly

91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 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, 93, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 93, 100)  
}
```

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, 93, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 93, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 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, 93, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 93, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(86, 93, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 93, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 93, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 93,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 93, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 93,  
100) }
```

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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