

# Converting Colors

YIQ(97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(97.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A6465
RGB	90, 100, 101
RGB Percent	35%, 39%, 40%
CMY	0.6471, 0.6078, 0.6039
CMYK	0.11, 0.01, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	185°, 6%, 37%
HSV	185°, 11%, 40%
XYZ	11.1221, 12.2280, 14.0843
YIQ	97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

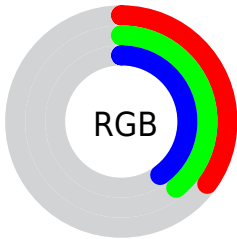
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	90, 95, 101
Decimal	5923941
CIELab	41.58, -3.61, -1.88
CIELCh	42, 4.072, 207.468
Yxy	12.2280, 0.2971, 0.3267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284114021 (0xFF5A6465)
YUV	97.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477
Hunter-Lab	34.9685, -4.4212, 0.5977

# Details

The YIQ color **97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **93.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210**, and **50.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120**.

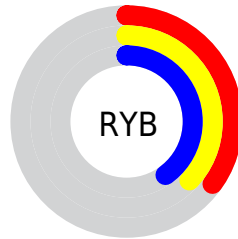
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (39%)

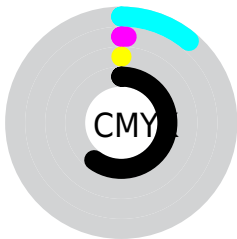
Blue (40%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (40%)

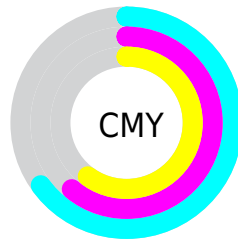


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090 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 97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 97.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090

■ 97.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 73.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 147.8250, -6.8770,  
-2.0210

■ 50.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 173.9390, -7.1980,  
-1.7100

■ 29.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850

■ 201.8250, -6.8770,  
-2.0210

■ 6.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 229.8250, -6.8770,  
-2.0210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

■ 97.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090

■ 97.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090

■ 93.5470, -11.9660,  
-3.4060

■ 100.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 89.9700, -17.6510,  
-5.0030

■ 104.2780, 5.0890,  
1.3850

■ 86.3930, -23.3360,  
-6.6000

■ 107.8550, 10.7740,  
2.9820

■ 82.8160, -29.0210,  
-8.1970

■ 111.4320, 16.4590,  
4.5790

■ 78.9400, -35.3020,  
-10.0060

■ 115.0090, 22.1440,  
6.1760

■ 75.9500, -41.2620,  
-12.1260

■ 118.2980, 28.7000,  
8.5080

■ 72.3730, -46.9470,  
-13.7230

■ 121.8750, 34.3850,  
10.1050

■ 68.7960, -52.6320,

■ 125.4520, 40.0700,

-15.3200

11.7020

■ 65.5180, -57.7210,  
-16.7050

■ 129.0290, 45.7550,  
13.2990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



97.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410

# Triad

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



97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



98.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



98.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

# Complementary

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



97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



93.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090

# 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.



98.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



98.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300

# Square

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



97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



98.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



98.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



97.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



# Rectangle

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



97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



97.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



98.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



97.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

# Sweetspot

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



97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



128.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



96.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



65.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



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.



97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



124.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



94.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



74.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270



156.7280, -138.1820, -39.7980



# Inverse Universe

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



94.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



119.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800



96.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



48.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



46.2410, 35.1560, 56.7240



97.4380, 73.6120, 119.7240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090 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 97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090 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

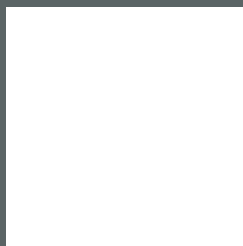
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090.

-1.8090.

# 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

97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090

### Protanopia

97.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

### Deuteranopia

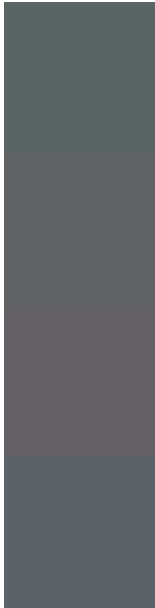
99.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



## Tritanopia

97.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090

## Protanomaly

97.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

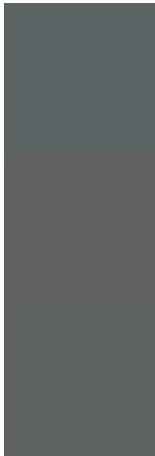
## Deuteranomaly

98.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

## Tritanomaly

97.2920, -6.6940, 0.1700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090 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, 100, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 100, 101)  
}
```

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, 100, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 100, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090 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, 100, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 100, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(90, 100, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 100, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 100, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 100,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 100, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 100,  
101) }
```

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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