A graph $G$ is $(a : b)$-colorable if there exists an assignment of $b$-element subsets of $\{1, \ldots, a\}$ to vertices of $G$ such that sets assigned to adjacent vertices are disjoint. We show that every planar graph without cycles of length 4 or 5 is $(11 : 3)$-colorable, a weakening of recently disproved Steinberg’s conjecture. In particular, each such graph with $n$ vertices has an independent set of size at least $\frac{3}{11}n$. (Received January 26, 2019)