

# Converting Colors

YIQ(113.3150, -14.6690,  
-14.9970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(113.3150, -14.6690,  
-14.9970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A7F68
RGB	90, 127, 104
RGB Percent	35%, 50%, 41%
CMY	0.6472, 0.5019, 0.5922
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.18, 0.50
HSL	143°, 17%, 43%
HSV	143°, 29%, 50%
XYZ	14.3035, 18.3544, 15.8828
YIQ	113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

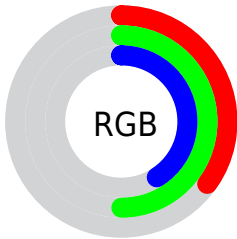
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	90, 117, 127
Decimal	5930856
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.92, -18.20, 8.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 20.035, 155.278
Yxy	18.3544, 0.2947, 0.3781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284120936 (0xFF5A7F68)
YUV	113.3150, -4.5923, -20.4473
Hunter-Lab	42.8420, -15.3785, 8.0088

# Details

The YIQ color **113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **103.6850, 14.6690, 14.9970**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430**, and **65.1410, -14.1190, -13.9510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108.5160, -19.8490, -20.2410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.1140, -9.4890, -9.7530**.

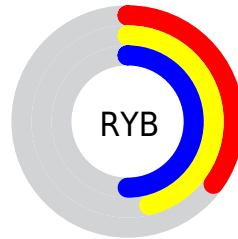
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (50%)

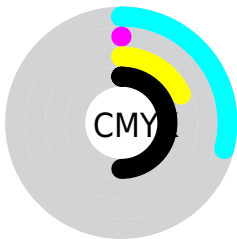
Blue (41%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (50%)

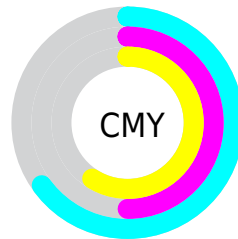


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970 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 113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 113.3150,  
-14.6690, -14.9970

■ 113.3150,  
-14.6690, -14.9970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 88.7280, -14.3940,  
-14.4740

■ 165.4890,  
-15.2190, -16.0430

■ 64.8420, -14.7150,  
-14.1630

■ 193.0760,  
-15.4940, -16.5660

■ 42.2550, -14.4400,  
-13.6400

■ 220.7770,  
-16.0900, -16.7780

■ 20.9670, -13.5690,  
-12.9050

■ 243.4940,  
-13.6150, -12.0710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 113.3150,  
-14.6690, -14.9970

■ 113.3150,  
-14.6690, -14.9970

■ 108.5160,  
-19.8490, -20.2410

■ 118.1140, -9.4890,  
-9.7530

■ 104.0160,  
-24.4330, -25.2730

■ 122.6140, -4.9050,  
-4.7210

■ 99.2170, -29.6130,  
-30.5170

■ 127.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 94.4180, -34.7930,  
-35.7610

■ 132.2120, 5.4550,  
5.7670

■ 89.7330, -40.2940,  
-40.6940

■ 136.5980, 10.3600,  
10.4880

■ 85.2330, -44.8780,  
-45.7260

■ 141.3970, 15.5400,  
15.7320

■ 80.4340, -50.0580,  
-50.9700

■ 146.1960, 20.7200,  
20.9760

■ 80.0210, -50.3330,

■ 150.9950, 25.9000,

-51.4930

26.2200

■ 155.4950, 30.4840,  
31.2520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



115.7530, 1.6530, -13.4430



113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970



111.0560, -29.9370, -13.6250

# Triad

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



113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970



117.6790, -20.7250, 6.6590



120.2440, 28.7920, 6.8400

# Complementary

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



113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970



103.6850, 14.6690, 14.9970

# 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.



120.8940, 24.2060, 12.8620



113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970



120.4640, -3.7620, 13.1180

# Square

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



113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970



113.3950, -34.8450, -1.7650



121.3150, 12.8350, 15.1950



119.1200, 25.9050, -1.4150



# Rectangle

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



113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970



110.6300, -37.3650, -11.1650



121.3150, 12.8350, 15.1950



120.5260, 28.0580, 9.1300

# Sweetspot

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



113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970



160.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900



118.5960, 3.5330, -14.4750



80.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970



144.5540, -23.0120, -23.4920



115.3670, -20.4470, -9.3990



61.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



80.6080, -50.6080, -52.0160



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



103.6850, 14.6690, 14.9970



129.4460, 23.0120, 23.4920



101.6330, 20.4470, 9.3990



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.2780, 50.9290, 51.7050



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970 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 113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

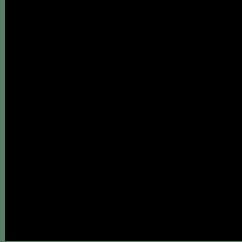
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970.

-14.9970.

# 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

113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970

### Protanopia

118.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140

### Deuteranopia

119.1820, 14.1670, 2.0630



## Tritanopia

116.0670, -19.3020, -2.6140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970

## Protanomaly

116.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280

## Deuteranomaly

117.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550

## Tritanomaly

114.8020, -17.2380, -6.9820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970

## Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

113.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970 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, 127, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 127, 104)  
}
```

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, 127, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 127, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970 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, 127, 104) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 127, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(90, 127, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 127, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 127, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 127,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 127, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 127,  
104) }
```

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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