

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.1440, 0.1350,  
14.0790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5A4869
RGB	90, 72, 105
RGB Percent	35%, 28%, 41%
CMY	0.6470, 0.7177, 0.5883
CMYK	0.14, 0.31, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	273°, 19%, 35%
HSV	273°, 31%, 41%
XYZ	9.0844, 7.8280, 14.3950
YIQ	81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

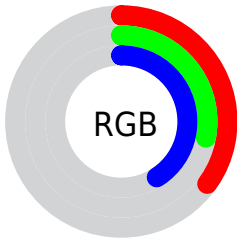
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	90, 72, 105
Decimal	5916777
CIELab	33.62, 14.72, -16.33
CIELCh	34, 21.984, 312.027
Yxy	7.8280, 0.2902, 0.2500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284106857 (0xFF5A4869)
YUV	81.1440, 11.7610, 7.7667
Hunter-Lab	27.9786, 8.9946, -10.9198

# Details

The YIQ color  $[81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666699$ . A complement of this color would be  $[95.8560, -0.1350, -14.0790]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[130.6710, 0.0890, 14.9130]$ , and  $[36.2040, -0.0940, 12.7220]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[73.1920, 0.1800, 18.7720]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[88.5090, 0.3650, 9.9090]$ .

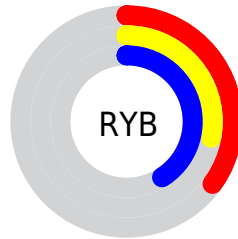
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (28%)

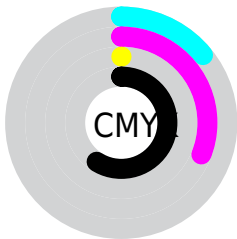
Blue (41%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (41%)

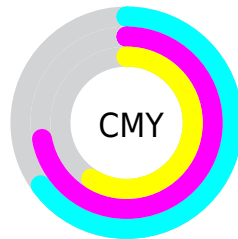


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790 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 81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 81.1440, 0.1350,  
14.0790

■ 81.1440, 0.1350,  
14.0790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 57.7310, -0.1400,  
13.5560

■ 130.9700, 0.6850,  
15.1250

■ 36.2040, -0.0940,  
12.7220

■ 156.4970, 0.6390,  
15.9590

■ 13.0410, 1.9230,  
14.7150

■ 183.6110, 0.3180,  
16.2700

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

■ 211.0240, 0.5930,  
16.7930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 238.5420, 4.7660,  
12.7500

■ 81.1440, 0.1350,  
14.0790

■ 81.1440, 0.1350,  
14.0790

■ 73.1920, 0.1800,  
18.7720

■ 88.5090, 0.3650,  
9.9090

■ 65.8270, -0.0500,  
22.9420

■ 96.4610, 0.3200,  
5.2160

■ 58.1740, 0.5910,  
27.8470

■ 103.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 50.8090, 0.3610,  
32.0170

■ 111.4790, -0.0910,  
-3.8590

■ 42.8570, 0.4060,  
36.7100

■ 118.8440, 0.1390,  
-8.0290

■ 35.4920, 0.1760,  
40.8800

■ 126.7960, 0.0940,  
-12.7220

■ 29.0130, 0.2670,  
44.7390

■ 133.8620, -0.2720,  
-17.1040

■ 141.8140, -0.3170,

-21.7970

■ 149.1790, -0.0870,  
-25.9670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290



81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790



81.2830, 15.8610, 15.4210

# Triad

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



81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790



78.5820, 24.4840, -3.1960



66.5430, -41.6740, -15.6740

# Complementary

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



81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790



95.8560, -0.1350, -14.0790

# 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.



71.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720



81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790



77.2060, 13.6190, -10.0370

# Square

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



81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790



79.8910, 28.2880, 4.9600



75.0730, -2.2440, -14.4040



63.8930, -54.2830, -12.9310



# Rectangle

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



81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790



80.6490, 23.5180, 14.3180



75.0730, -2.2440, -14.4040



68.5500, -34.3840, -15.6320

# Sweetspot

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



81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790



128.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270



84.5670, -14.7180, 2.4180



63.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790



99.7130, 0.2710, 22.6310



85.5150, 9.3960, 16.9480



49.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



32.4740, 0.5870, 49.9550



67.9960, 1.2190, 104.6030



# Inverse Universe

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



83.5770, 14.8530, 11.6610



103.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



91.4850, -9.3960, -16.9480



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



41.0250, 52.7190, 41.2870

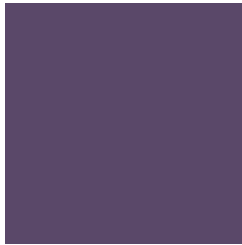


85.9090, 110.3890, 86.4610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790 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 ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

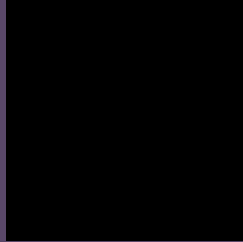
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.1440, 0.1350,



# 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

81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790

### Protanopia

79.2560, -15.0400, 8.2560

### Deuteranopia

79.7680, -10.7300, 7.2380



## Tritanopia

79.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790

## Protanomaly

79.9470, -9.6760, 10.1640

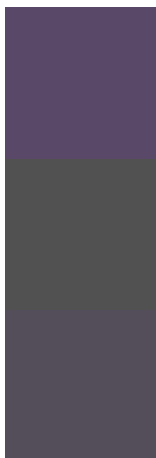
## Deuteranomaly

80.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560

## Tritanomaly

80.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790 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, 72, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 72, 105)  
}
```

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, 72, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 72, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790 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, 72, 105) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 72, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 72, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 72, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 72, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 72,  
105) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 72, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 72,  
105) }
```

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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