

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.0130, 16.3210,  
7.0810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6E5154
RGB	110, 81, 84
RGB Percent	43%, 32%, 33%
CMY	0.5686, 0.6824, 0.6705
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.24, 0.57
HSL	354°, 15%, 37%
HSV	354°, 26%, 43%
XYZ	10.9750, 9.8395, 9.7116
YIQ	90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

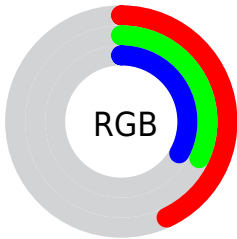
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	110, 81, 84
Decimal	7229780
CIE Lab	37.55, 12.65, 2.97
CIE LCh	38, 12.991, 13.231
Yxy	9.8395, 0.3595, 0.3223
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285419860 (0xFF6E5154)
YUV	90.0130, -2.9644, 17.5286
Hunter-Lab	31.3681, 7.5594, 3.6014

# Details

The YIQ color **90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **100.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.9100, 18.1090, 7.7170**, and **43.8170, 13.9370, 6.2330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.6100, 10.0860, 4.4380**.

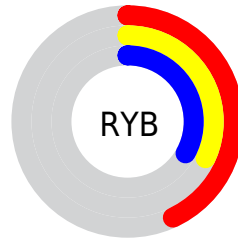
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (32%)

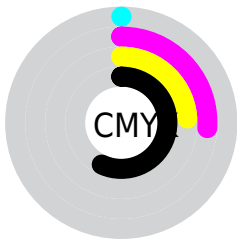
Blue (33%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (33%)

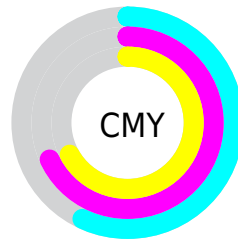


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810 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 90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.0130, 16.3210,  
7.0810

■ 90.0130, 16.3210,  
7.0810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 66.4150, 15.1290,  
6.6570

■ 139.9100, 18.1090,  
7.7170

■ 44.1160, 14.5330,  
6.4450

■ 166.9100, 18.1090,  
7.7170

■ 23.2190, 12.7450,  
5.8090

■ 194.2090, 18.7050,  
7.9290

■ 1.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

■ 221.8070, 19.8970,  
8.3530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.8270, 7.9770,  
4.1130

90.0130, 16.3210,  
7.0810

90.0130, 16.3210,  
7.0810

82.4160, 22.5560,  
9.7240

97.6100, 10.0860,  
4.4380

74.8190, 28.7910,  
12.3670

105.2070, 3.8510,  
1.7950

67.2220, 35.0260,  
15.0100

112.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

59.7390, 40.9400,  
17.9640

120.2870, -8.2980,  
-3.8020

52.1420, 47.1750,  
20.6070

127.8840,  
-14.5330, -6.4450

44.5450, 53.4100,  
23.2500

135.4810,  
-20.7680, -9.0880

36.9480, 59.6450,  
25.8930

143.0780,  
-27.0030, -11.7310

34.1440, 62.0290,

150.6750,

26.7410

-33.2380, -14.3740

■ 158.2720,  
-39.4730, -17.0170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310



90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810



89.4490, 17.7890, 2.5010

# Triad

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



90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810



86.2460, -1.0530, -8.4530



86.3600, -18.5690, 0.6230

# Complementary

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



90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810



100.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810

# 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.



84.1590, -22.5570, -4.1970



90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810



84.8580, -11.6440, -9.2440

# Square

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



90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810



87.5030, 8.5290, -5.8950



84.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



88.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590



# Rectangle

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



90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810



88.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



84.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



85.6370, -20.9070, -1.0590

# Sweetspot

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



90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810



134.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



92.0800, 6.1870, 14.5310



66.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810



111.3240, 25.8110, 11.3070



96.1280, 14.2590, 0.3950



51.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.2480, 67.6680, 29.1720



76.8170, 138.8660, 60.4500



# Inverse Universe

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



90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810



111.3240, 25.8110, 11.3070



94.8720, -14.2590, -0.3950



51.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.2480, 67.6680, 29.1720

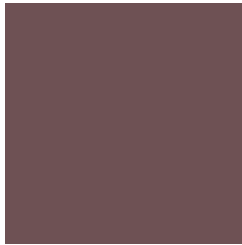


76.8170, 138.8660, 60.4500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

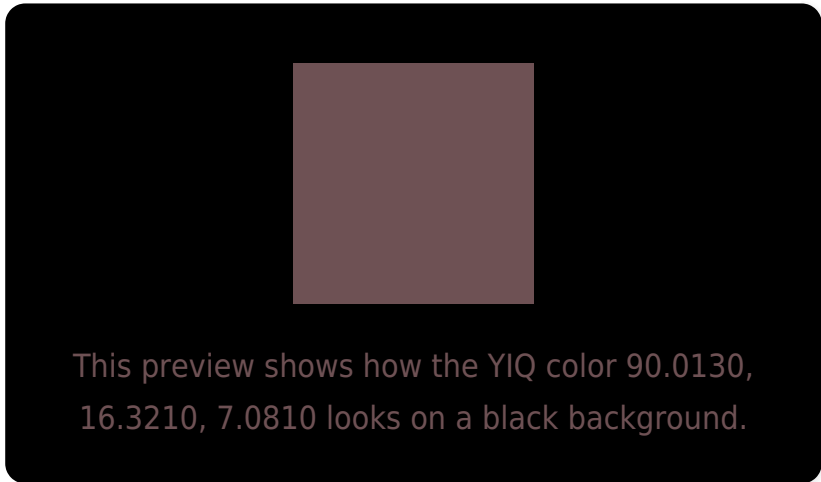
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## 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 90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810.



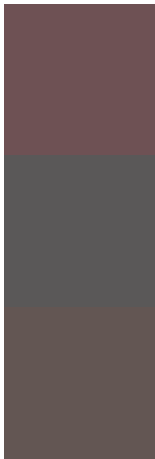
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.0130, 16.3210,



# 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

90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810

### Protanopia

88.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

### Deuteranopia

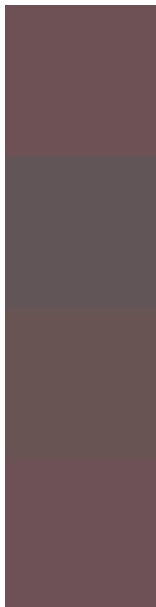
89.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



## Tritanopia

90.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810

## Protanomaly

88.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660

## Deuteranomaly

89.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170

## Tritanomaly

90.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810 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(110, 81, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 81, 84)  
}
```

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(110, 81, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 81, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810 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(110, 81, 84) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 81, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(110, 81, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 81, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 81, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 81,  
84) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 81, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 81,  
84) }
```

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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