

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.1000, 11.4620,  
1.5260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	665650
RGB	102, 86, 80
RGB Percent	40%, 34%, 31%
CMY	0.6000, 0.6628, 0.6862
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.22, 0.60
HSL	16°, 12%, 36%
HSV	16°, 22%, 40%
XYZ	10.2562, 10.0592, 8.9929
YIQ	90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

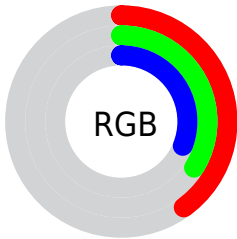
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	102, 88, 80
Decimal	6706768
CIE Lab	37.95, 5.51, 5.92
CIE LCh	38, 8.081, 47.061
Yxy	10.0592, 0.3499, 0.3432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284896848 (0xFF665650)
YUV	90.1000, -4.9793, 10.4363
Hunter-Lab	31.7162, 2.2188, 5.3900

# Details

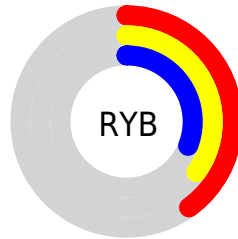
The YIQ color **90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **91.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.2850, 12.3790, 1.4270**, and **44.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.8510, 16.5970, 2.0770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750**.

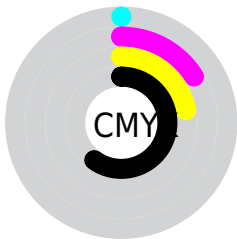
# Distribution



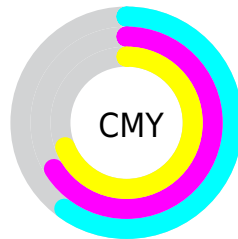
- Red (40%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 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 90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.1000, 11.4620,  
1.5260

■ 90.1000, 11.4620,  
1.5260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 66.8010, 10.8660,  
1.3140

■ 140.2850, 12.3790,  
1.4270

■ 44.6160, 9.9490,  
1.4130

■ 166.5840, 12.9750,  
1.6390

■ 23.7900, 9.3990,  
0.3670

■ 193.8830, 13.5710,  
1.8510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 221.8830, 13.5710,  
1.8510

■ 247.1920, 8.2070,  
-0.0570

90.1000, 11.4620,  
1.5260

90.1000, 11.4620,  
1.5260

84.8510, 16.5970,  
2.0770

95.3490, 6.3270,  
0.9750

79.0150, 22.0070,  
3.1510

101.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

73.6520, 27.4630,  
3.3910

106.5480, -4.5390,  
-0.3390

67.8160, 32.8730,  
4.4650

112.3840, -9.9490,  
-1.4130

62.5670, 38.0080,  
5.0160

117.6330,  
-15.0840, -1.9640

56.7310, 43.4180,  
6.0900

123.4690,  
-20.4940, -3.0380

51.4820, 48.5530,  
6.6410

128.7180,  
-25.6290, -3.5890

46.9340, 53.0920,

134.0810,

6.9800

-31.0850, -3.8290

■ 139.9170,  
-36.4950, -4.9030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270



90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



89.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130

# Triad

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



90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



87.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690



89.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

# Complementary

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



90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



91.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

# 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.



88.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770



90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



87.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400

# Square

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



90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



87.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



87.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



90.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



# Rectangle

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



90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



88.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950



87.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



88.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

# Sweetspot

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



90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



128.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



88.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400



63.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



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.



90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



114.3350, 18.1100, 2.1900



96.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270



48.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



111.1000, 126.0820, 16.7860



# Inverse Universe

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



91.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260



116.6650, -18.1100, -2.1900



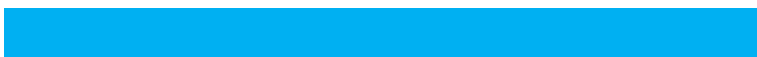
85.4430, -8.4370, 4.2270



48.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



62.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670



130.9000, -126.0820, -16.7860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

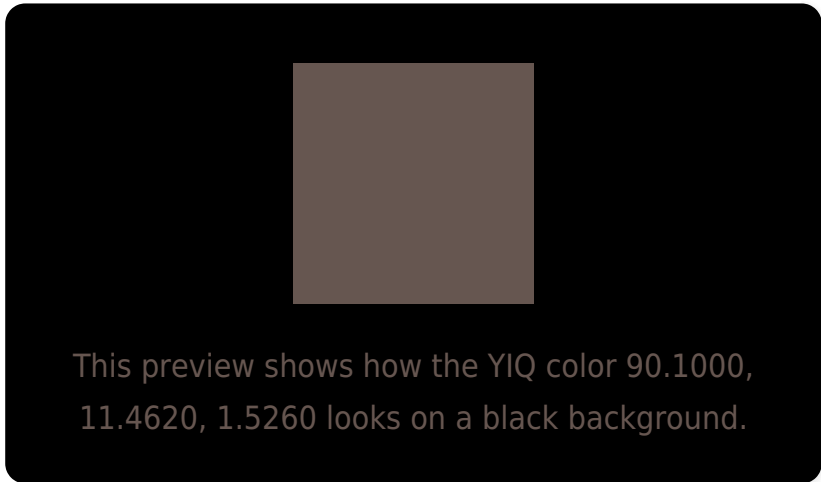
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

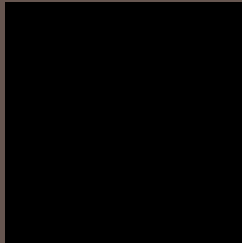
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1000, 11.4620,

1.5260.

# 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

90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

### Protanopia

89.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

### Deuteranopia

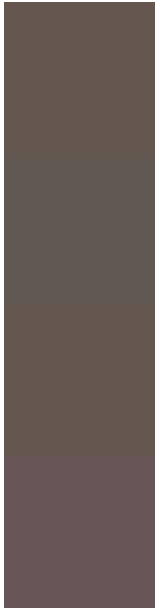
90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



## Tritanopia

90.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

## Protanomaly

89.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810

## Deuteranomaly

90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

## Tritanomaly

90.6100, 10.0860, 4.4380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 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(102, 86, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 86, 80)  
}
```

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(102, 86, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 86, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 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(102, 86, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 86, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 86, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 86, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 86, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 86,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 86, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 86,  
80) }
```

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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