

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.1050, -41.9420,
-54.8860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.1050, -41.9420,
-54.8860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	10892B
RGB	16, 137, 43
RGB Percent	6%, 54%, 17%
CMY	0.9376, 0.4625, 0.8315
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.69, 0.46
HSL	133°, 79%, 30%
HSV	133°, 88%, 54%
XYZ	9.6006, 18.1893, 5.2881
YIQ	90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

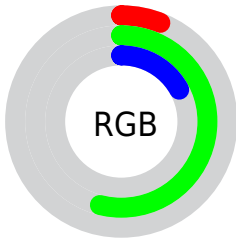
Format	Color
RYB	16, 115, 137
Decimal	1083691
CIELab	49.72, -50.44, 40.35
CIELCh	50, 64.593, 141.342
Yxy	18.1893, 0.2902, 0.5499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279273771 (0xFF10892B)
YUV	90.1050, -23.2228, -64.9901
Hunter-Lab	42.6490, -34.4538, 22.5028

Details

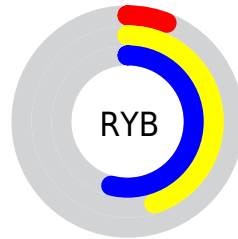
The YIQ color **90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **62.8950, 41.9420, 54.8860**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.3190, -30.8010, -53.0490**, and **49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.6650, -46.7550, -61.2750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.5450, -37.1290, -48.4970**.

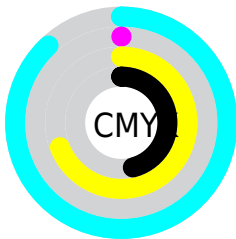
Distribution



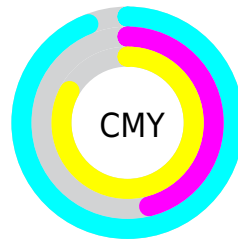
- Red (6%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860 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 90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.1050, -41.9420,
-54.8860

■ 90.1050, -41.9420,
-54.8860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.9810, -35.6610,
-53.0770

■ 149.3190,
-30.8010, -53.0490

■ 50.4820, -23.6500,
-44.9780

■ 177.3900,
-29.5630, -53.4590

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 206.0480,
-28.6000, -54.3920

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 221.4330,
-21.9540, -42.6740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.1820,
-13.3370, -28.1290

■ 245.1590, -5.3620,

-12.9620

■ 90.1050, -41.9420,
-54.8860

■ 90.1050, -41.9420,
-54.8860

■ 84.6650, -46.7550,
-61.2750

■ 95.5450, -37.1290,
-48.4970

■ 83.9530, -47.6260,
-62.0100

■ 100.5720,
-32.5910, -42.6310

■ 106.0120,
-27.7780, -36.2420

■ 111.4520,
-22.9650, -29.8530

■ 116.4790,
-18.4270, -23.9870

■ 121.9190,
-13.6140, -17.5980

■ 127.2450, -8.4800,
-11.5200

■ 132.6850, -3.6670,
-5.1310

■ 137.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.9440, 27.6550, -44.1610



90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860



94.7540, -71.1500, -43.1660

Triad

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



90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860



102.1880, -108.6170, 2.6070



109.1410, 84.4470, 38.9670

Complementary

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



90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860



62.8950, 41.9420, 54.8860

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.



112.1440, 63.1700, 55.6340



90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860



113.9720, -54.3820, 27.4260

Square

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



90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860



105.4360, -103.9840, -9.7760



120.9720, 16.6800, 50.1520



111.9080, 82.3440, 5.4800

Rectangle

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



90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860



99.6730, -83.6230, -31.8710



120.9720, 16.6800, 50.1520



108.5570, 80.6400, 47.3920

Sweetspot

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



90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860



160.0170, -17.0060, -22.2060



115.4320, 23.3450, -43.1430



78.1200, -9.6260, -12.7780



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860



109.6330, -62.0650, -81.1770



96.9450, -61.2020, -36.2260



66.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



81.4910, -46.2050, -60.2290



3.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

Inverse Universe

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



62.8950, 41.9420, 54.8860



69.3670, 62.0650, 81.1770



56.0550, 61.2020, 36.2260



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



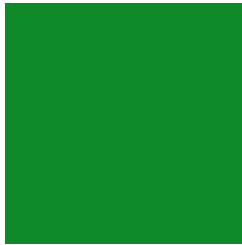
51.5090, 46.2050, 60.2290



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

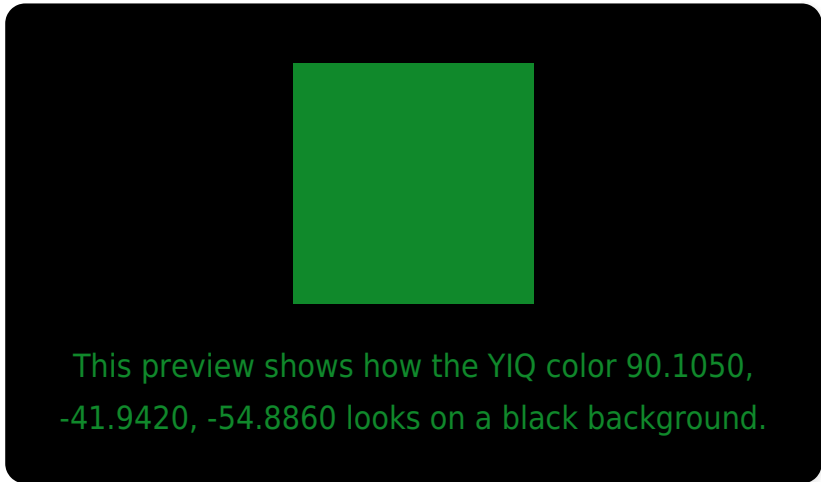
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ 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 90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1050, -41.9420,

-54.8860.

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

90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860

Protanopia

113.0660, 34.0240, -21.9120

Deuteranopia

115.3260, 39.5240, -11.4520



Tritanopia

107.9110, -45.5260, -11.9420

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860

Protanomaly

104.8450, 6.4250, -33.8550

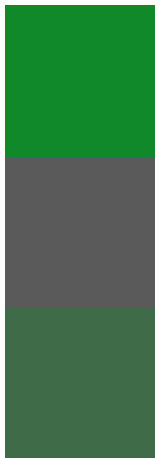
Deuteranomaly

106.2140, 10.0000, -27.0560

Tritanomaly

101.1970, -44.0560, -27.5760

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.9680, -15.3100, -19.9020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860 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(16, 137, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 137, 43)  
}
```

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(16, 137, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 137, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860 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(16, 137, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 137, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 137, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 137, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 137, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 137,  
43) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 137, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 137,  
43) }
```

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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