

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.1120, -15.1750,  
-5.8230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	486261
RGB	72, 98, 97
RGB Percent	28%, 38%, 38%
CMY	0.7177, 0.6156, 0.6197
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.01, 0.62
HSL	178°, 15%, 33%
HSV	178°, 27%, 38%
XYZ	9.1970, 10.9773, 12.9397
YIQ	90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

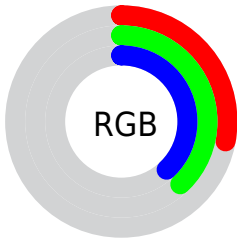
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	72, 85, 98
Decimal	4743777
CIE Lab	39.54, -9.86, -2.57
CIE LCh	40, 10.188, 194.595
Yxy	10.9773, 0.2777, 0.3315
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282933857 (0xFF486261)
YUV	90.1120, 3.3958, -15.8842
Hunter-Lab	33.1320, -8.4320, 0.0368

# Details

The YIQ color **90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **79.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470**, and **43.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.1220, -21.1350, -7.9430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030**.

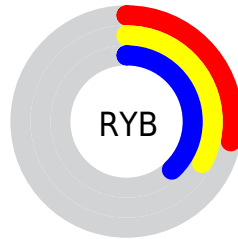
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (38%)

Blue (38%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (38%)

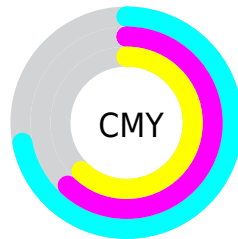


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230 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 90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.1120, -15.1750,  
-5.8230

■ 90.1120, -15.1750,  
-5.8230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 66.4110, -14.5790,  
-5.6110

■ 140.5140,  
-16.3670, -6.2470

■ 44.4110, -14.5790,  
-5.6110

■ 166.5140,  
-16.3670, -6.2470

■ 22.5250, -14.9000,  
-5.3000

■ 194.1010,  
-16.6420, -6.7700

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440

■ 222.2150,  
-16.9630, -6.4590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 90.1120, -15.1750,  
-5.8230

■ 90.1120, -15.1750,  
-5.8230

■ 87.1220, -21.1350,  
-7.9430

■ 93.1020, -9.2150,  
-3.7030

■ 84.0180, -26.7740,  
-10.3740

■ 96.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 81.3270, -32.1380,  
-12.2820

■ 98.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 78.2230, -37.7770,  
-14.7130

■ 102.0010, 7.4270,  
3.0670

■ 75.2330, -43.7370,  
-16.8330

■ 104.9910, 13.3870,  
5.1870

■ 72.2430, -49.6970,  
-18.9530

■ 107.9810, 19.3470,  
7.3070

■ 69.1390, -55.3360,  
-21.3840

■ 111.0850, 24.9860,  
9.7380

■ 68.2420, -57.1240,

■ 113.7760, 30.3500,

-22.0200

11.6460

■ 116.7660, 36.3100,  
13.7660

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.5810, -9.3060, -7.5620



90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230



90.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

# Triad

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



90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230



94.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850



93.2910, 12.2420, -1.5980

# Complementary

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



90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230



79.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230

# 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.



94.1820, 14.1670, 2.0630



90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230



94.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380

# Square

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



90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230



93.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



94.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100



92.3610, 6.0530, -5.0750



# Rectangle

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



90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230



91.3880, -15.7720, -0.5080



94.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100



93.4160, 13.3880, -0.3400

# Sweetspot

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



90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230



124.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



87.5610, -6.5540, -13.3860



61.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230



115.5130, -23.7940, -9.3140



83.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



78.0560, -65.4680, -24.9880



167.1000, -139.8300, -53.9900



# Inverse Universe

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



79.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



99.3730, 24.1150, 9.0030



86.8180, 12.1960, -0.7640



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.9440, 65.4680, 24.9880



72.7860, 140.1510, 53.6790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230 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 90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

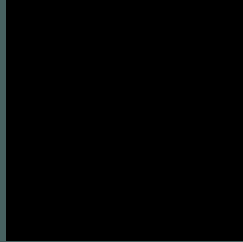
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1120, -15.1750,

-5.8230.

# 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

90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230

### Protanopia

92.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

### Deuteranopia

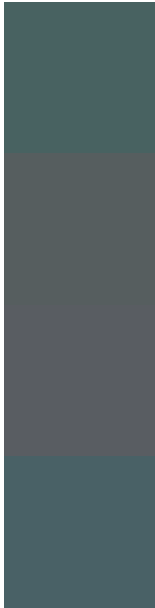
93.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



## Tritanopia

91.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230

## Protanomaly

91.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

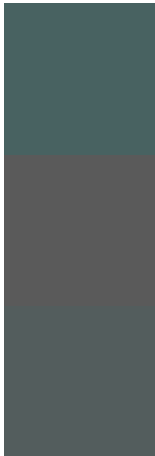
## Deuteranomaly

92.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

## Tritanomaly

90.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230 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(72, 98, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 98, 97)  
}
```

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(72, 98, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 98, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230 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(72, 98, 97) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 98, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(72, 98, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 98, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 98, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 98, 97)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 98, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 98,  
97) }
```

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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