

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.1750, 25.2130,
22.1490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	804564
RGB	128, 69, 100
RGB Percent	50%, 27%, 39%
CMY	0.4979, 0.7295, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.22, 0.50
HSL	328°, 30%, 39%
HSV	328°, 46%, 50%
XYZ	13.3360, 9.7660, 13.2437
YIQ	90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

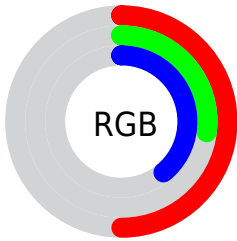
Format	Color
R_{YB}	128, 69, 100
Decimal	8406372
CIE _{Lab}	37.42, 29.56, -6.99
CIE _{LCh}	37, 30.376, 346.693
Yxy	9.7660, 0.3669, 0.2687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286596452 (0xFF804564)
YUV	90.1750, 4.8437, 33.1725
Hunter-Lab	31.2507, 21.4850, -3.2510

Details

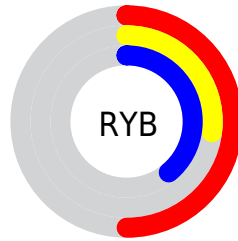
The YIQ color **90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **106.8250, -25.2130, -22.1490**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.4850, 27.2760, 23.3080**, and **41.9790, 22.8290, 21.3010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.8600, 30.7140, 27.0820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.4900, 19.7120, 17.2160**.

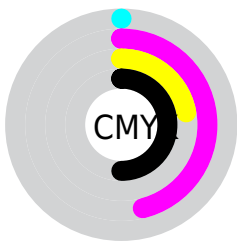
Distribution



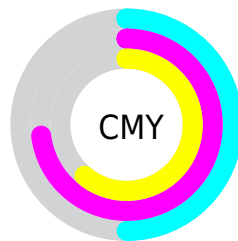
- Red (50%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (50%)





- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490 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 90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 90.1750, 25.2130,
22.1490


 90.1750, 25.2130,
22.1490


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 65.5770, 24.0210,
21.7250


 141.4850, 27.2760,
23.3080


 41.9790, 22.8290,
21.3010

 168.1970, 28.1470,
24.0430


 19.1960, 20.7200,
20.9760

 195.7950, 29.3390,
24.4670

 10.0670, 16.2290,
8.7490

 219.6200, 22.4620,
22.4460

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 239.1510, 7.4250,
14.1210

90.1750, 25.2130,
22.1490

90.1750, 25.2130,
22.1490

81.8600, 30.7140,
27.0820

98.4900, 19.7120,
17.2160

73.5450, 36.2150,
32.0150

106.8050, 14.2110,
12.2830

65.8170, 41.4410,
36.4250

114.5330, 8.9850,
7.8730

57.5020, 46.9420,
41.3580

122.8480, 3.4840,
2.9400

49.1870, 52.4430,
46.2910

131.1630, -2.0170,
-1.9930


45.9100, 54.7810,
47.9730

139.4780, -7.5180,
-6.9260

147.9070,
-13.3400, -11.5480

155.6350,

-18.5660, -15.9580

 163.9500,
-24.0670, -20.8910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.5130, 3.7100, 20.8780



90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490



88.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810

Triad

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



90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490



84.4740, 15.5000, -16.5960



72.1350, -66.7080, -13.5240

Complementary

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



90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490



106.8250, -25.2130, -22.1490

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.



70.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120



90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490



81.5190, -6.7360, -21.1040

Square

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



90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490



86.7690, 31.0870, -7.2250



73.3440, -39.9760, -24.4240



72.3620, -65.6090, -5.9050

Rectangle

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



90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490



87.9850, 39.8870, 9.5110



73.3440, -39.9760, -24.4240



72.0380, -65.0570, -15.9130

Sweetspot

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



90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490



151.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080



84.0980, -2.2510, 24.2850



74.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490



107.5670, 39.1490, 33.9090



86.8690, 34.5220, 13.1300



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



45.9100, 54.7810, 47.9730



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490



107.5670, 39.1490, 33.9090



110.1310, -34.5220, -13.1300



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



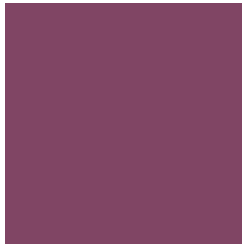
45.9100, 54.7810, 47.9730



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

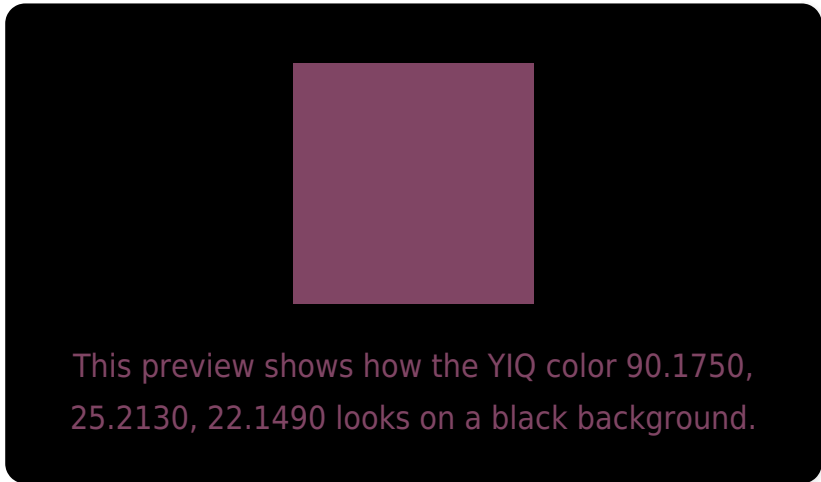
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

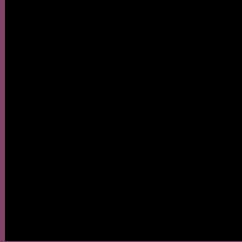
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1750, 25.2130,

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

90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490

Protanopia

89.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030

Deuteranopia

89.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



Tritanopia

89.5310, 29.6620, 13.1020

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490

Protanomaly

89.4600, 2.0610, 12.2130

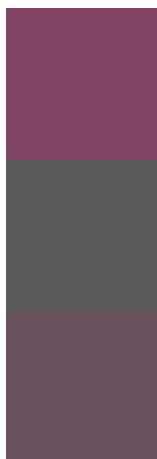
Deuteranomaly

89.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100

Tritanomaly

90.1550, 27.9650, 16.3250

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.9460, 9.2600, 8.3960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490 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(128, 69, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 69, 100)  
}
```

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(128, 69, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 69, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490 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(128, 69, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 69, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 69, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 69, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 69, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 69,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 69, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 69,  
100) }
```

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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