

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.1890, -67.9410,  
-40.7490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(90.1890, -67.9410,  
-40.7490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	008760
RGB	0, 135, 96
RGB Percent	0%, 53%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4704, 0.6238
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.29, 0.47
HSL	163°, 100%, 26%
HSV	163°, 100%, 53%
XYZ	10.7804, 18.1872, 13.9939
YIQ	90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

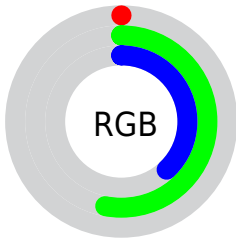
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 79, 135
Decimal	34656
CIELab	49.72, -41.26, 12.38
CIELCh	50, 43.075, 163.292
Yxy	18.1872, 0.2509, 0.4233
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278224736 (0xFF008760)
YUV	90.1890, 2.8648, -79.0958
Hunter-Lab	42.6464, -29.5090, 10.3972

# Details

The YIQ color **90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **44.8110, 67.9410, 40.7490**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.9200, -50.8860, -35.9580**, and **55.0080, -39.1500, -28.3820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.8310, -60.8810, -36.5370**.

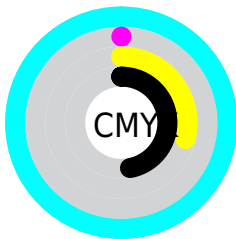
# Distribution



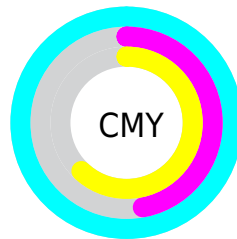
- Red (0%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490 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 90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.1890, -67.9410,  
-40.7490

■ 90.1890, -67.9410,  
-40.7490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 72.1910, -53.0870,  
-34.6150

■ 151.9200,  
-50.8860, -35.9580

■ 55.0080, -39.1500,  
-28.3820

■ 179.9910,  
-49.6480, -36.3680

■ 38.4120, -25.4880,  
-22.6720

■ 208.8770,  
-49.3270, -36.6790

■ 23.2350, -11.6880,  
-19.4640

■ 226.0230,  
-43.5060, -26.5300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 237.6580,  
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 90.1890, -67.9410,  
-40.7490

■ 94.8310, -60.8810,  
-36.5370

■ 99.1740, -54.4170,  
-32.5370

■ 103.8160,  
-47.3570, -28.3250

■ 108.1590,  
-40.8930, -24.3250

■ 112.8010,  
-33.8330, -20.1130

■ 117.0300,  
-27.0480, -16.4240

■ 121.6720,  
-19.9880, -12.2120

■ 126.0150,  
-13.5240, -8.2120

■ 130.6570, -6.4640,  
-4.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.3090, -6.5050, -30.8010



90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490



95.1080, -80.4140, -29.4540

# Triad

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



90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490



115.3410, -42.7800, 15.3960



117.2660, 58.0890, 10.0330

# Complementary

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



90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490



44.8110, 67.9410, 40.7490

# 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.



117.8380, 54.1430, 26.4870



90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490



121.9400, 1.3700, 30.2500

# Square

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



90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490



96.5680, -95.5480, -8.4760



120.5280, 34.8850, 34.0930



115.8710, 48.2350, -9.6290



# Rectangle

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



90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490



97.7300, -87.7970, -22.3010



120.5280, 34.8850, 34.0930



117.2540, 58.3630, 16.0830

# Sweetspot

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



90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490



158.4430, -26.7730, -15.9010



91.5040, -12.6890, -61.9130



78.4060, -16.1830, -9.5830



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.



90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490



117.5620, -88.5250, -53.1730



78.7860, -73.0350, -14.4990



63.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



86.7980, -65.2820, -39.3780



1.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



# Inverse Universe

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



44.8110, 67.9410, 40.7490



58.4380, 88.5250, 53.1730



56.2140, 73.0350, 14.4990



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



43.2020, 65.2820, 39.3780



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490 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 90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490 looks on a 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 90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1890, -67.9410,



# 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

90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490

### Protanopia

116.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

### Deuteranopia

118.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



## Tritanopia

105.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490

## Protanomaly

107.0820, -15.6310, -19.5910

## Deuteranomaly

108.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620

## Tritanomaly

99.7040, -58.5450, -23.8010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.7530, -24.7100, -14.7420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490 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(0, 135, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 135, 96)  
}
```

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(0, 135, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 135, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490 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(0, 135, 96) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 135, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 135, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 135, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 135, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 135, 96)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.1890, -67.9410, -40.7490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 135, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 135,  
96) }
```

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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