

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.3010, -2.8860,
-13.7820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F6446
RGB	79, 100, 70
RGB Percent	31%, 39%, 27%
CMY	0.6903, 0.6078, 0.7255
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.30, 0.61
HSL	102°, 18%, 33%
HSV	102°, 30%, 39%
XYZ	8.8866, 11.2198, 7.4921
YIQ	90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

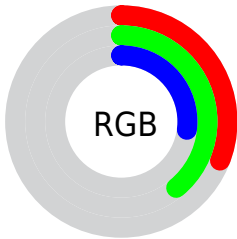
Format	Color
RYB	70, 100, 91
Decimal	5203014
CIELab	39.95, -14.22, 14.51
CIElCh	40, 20.314, 134.429
Yxy	11.2198, 0.3220, 0.4065
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283393094 (0xFF4F6446)
YUV	90.3010, -10.0084, -9.9110
Hunter-Lab	33.4959, -11.2612, 10.1856

Details

The YIQ color **90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **79.6990, 2.8860, 13.7820**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.7740, -2.8400, -14.6160**, and **44.2410, -2.6570, -12.4250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.0680, -3.8480, -18.3760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.5340, -1.9240, -9.1880**.

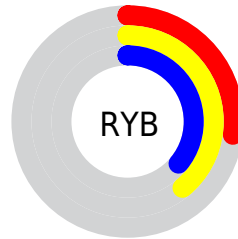
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (39%)

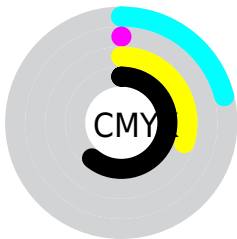
Blue (27%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (36%)

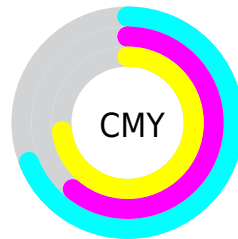


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820 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 90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.3010, -2.8860,
-13.7820

■ 90.3010, -2.8860,
-13.7820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.7140, -2.6110,
-13.2590

■ 140.7740, -2.8400,
-14.6160

■ 44.2410, -2.6570,
-12.4250

■ 167.2470, -2.7940,
-15.4500

■ 22.9700, -0.4560,
-13.7680

■ 194.2470, -2.7940,
-15.4500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 221.8340, -3.0690,
-15.9730

■ 246.6110, -0.8230,
-12.6230

■ 90.3010, -2.8860,
-13.7820

■ 90.3010, -2.8860,
-13.7820

■ 87.0680, -3.8480,
-18.3760

■ 93.5340, -1.9240,
-9.1880

■ 83.8350, -4.8100,
-22.9700

■ 96.7670, -0.9620,
-4.5940

■ 80.6020, -5.7720,
-27.5640

■ 100.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 77.3690, -6.7340,
-32.1580

■ 103.2330, 0.9620,
4.5940

■ 74.1360, -7.6960,
-36.7520

■ 106.4660, 1.9240,
9.1880

■ 70.9030, -8.6580,
-41.3460

■ 109.6990, 2.8860,
13.7820

■ 67.6700, -9.6200,
-45.9400

■ 112.9320, 3.8480,
18.3760

■ 116.1650, 4.8100,

22.9700

■ 119.3980, 5.7720,
27.5640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.7220, 12.1060, -10.1500



90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820



88.0910, -19.8500, -14.7140

Triad

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



90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820



89.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400



96.0250, 25.2150, 11.0950

Complementary

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



90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820



79.6990, 2.8860, 13.7820

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.



96.6420, 16.2280, 14.2760



90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820



94.0710, -15.9570, 8.3550

Square

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



90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820



85.4710, -41.1710, -8.2670



96.2150, 1.3730, 13.6690



95.1790, 27.4170, 4.2250

Rectangle

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



90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820



85.7570, -30.5330, -13.8370



96.2150, 1.3730, 13.6690



96.2960, 23.0140, 12.4380

Sweetspot

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



90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820



126.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280



91.2970, 12.1050, -4.6230



63.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



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.



90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820



114.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130



88.2940, -10.1760, -13.8240



49.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



77.6710, -11.3610, -52.9370



163.5820, -23.6380, -111.3020

Inverse Universe

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



79.6990, 2.8860, 13.7820



98.2250, 4.5810, 21.6130



81.7060, 10.1760, 13.8240



47.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



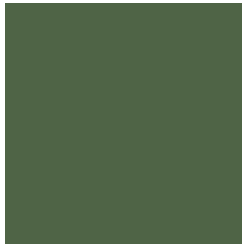
37.0300, 10.7650, 52.7250



78.4180, 23.6380, 111.3020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820 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 90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

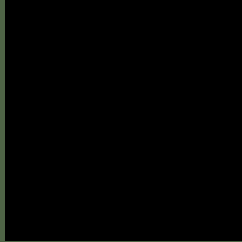
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820.

-13.7820.

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

90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820

Protanopia

93.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Deuteranopia

93.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580



Tritanopia

93.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820

Protanomaly

91.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440

Deuteranomaly

92.8730, 10.3630, -6.0930

Tritanomaly

91.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820 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(79, 100, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 100, 70)  
}
```

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(79, 100, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 100, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820 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(79, 100, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 100, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 100, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 100, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 100, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 100,  
70) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 100, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 100,  
70) }
```

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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