

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.4030, 15.4030,  
12.7070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	714E5F
RGB	113, 78, 95
RGB Percent	44%, 31%, 37%
CMY	0.5568, 0.6942, 0.6274
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.16, 0.56
HSL	331°, 18%, 37%
HSV	331°, 31%, 44%
XYZ	11.6026, 9.7854, 12.1066
YIQ	90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

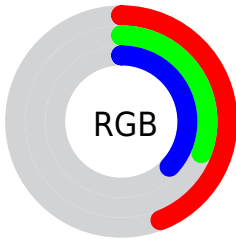
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	113, 78, 95
Decimal	7425631
CIE Lab	37.45, 17.63, -4.01
CIE LCh	37, 18.075, 347.184
Yxy	9.7854, 0.3464, 0.2921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285615711 (0xFF714E5F)
YUV	90.4030, 2.2663, 19.8176
Hunter-Lab	31.2817, 11.4639, -1.0492

# Details

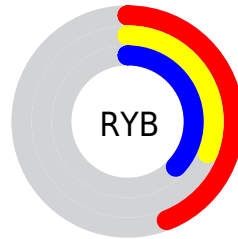
The YIQ color **90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **100.5970, -15.4030, -12.7070**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.4140, 16.8700, 13.6540**, and **44.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2620, 20.3540, 16.5940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.5440, 10.4520, 8.8200**.

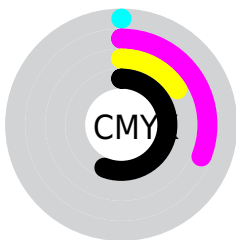
# Distribution



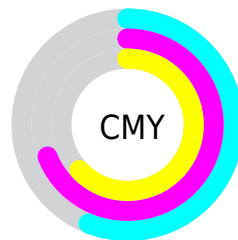
- Red (44%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070 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 90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.4030, 15.4030,  
12.7070

■ 90.4030, 15.4030,  
12.7070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 66.6910, 14.5320,  
11.9720

■ 140.4140, 16.8700,  
13.6540

■ 44.0930, 13.3400,  
11.5480

■ 167.7130, 17.4660,  
13.8660

■ 22.4950, 12.1480,  
11.1240

■ 194.4250, 18.3370,  
14.6010

■ 4.7840, 9.5360,  
3.3920

■ 222.7240, 18.9330,  
14.8130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 243.8470, 5.2250,  
9.9370

90.4030, 15.4030,  
12.7070

90.4030, 15.4030,  
12.7070

83.2620, 20.3540,  
16.5940

97.5440, 10.4520,  
8.8200

75.5340, 25.5800,  
21.0040

105.2720, 5.2260,  
4.4100

68.5070, 30.2100,  
25.2020

112.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

61.3660, 35.1610,  
29.0890

119.4400, -4.3550,  
-3.6750

53.6380, 40.3870,  
33.4990

127.1680, -9.5810,  
-8.0850

46.4970, 45.3380,  
37.3860

134.3090,  
-14.5320, -11.9720

40.0570, 49.6930,  
41.0610

141.4500,  
-19.4830, -15.8590

148.4770,

-24.1130, -20.0570

■ 156.2050,  
-29.3390, -24.4670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.3460, 2.3820, 11.9020



90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070



90.1880, 23.1980, 9.1020

# Triad

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



90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070



86.5800, 9.6300, -9.3300



81.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

# Complementary

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



90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070



100.5970, -15.4030, -12.7070

# 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.



80.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240



90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070



84.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380

# Square

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



90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070



87.8310, 19.3490, -3.7470



82.6290, -18.4290, -12.9330



84.5810, -26.5010, 1.2030



# Rectangle

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



90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070



89.1510, 24.6200, 5.3560



82.6290, -18.4290, -12.9330



80.2930, -34.7980, -8.1260

# Sweetspot

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



90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070



139.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



87.3720, -0.5070, 14.7010



68.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070



112.5230, 24.1130, 20.0570



88.4650, 20.8600, 7.4200



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.4920, 52.9020, 43.4780



87.5330, 108.6920, 89.6840



# Inverse Universe

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



90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070



112.5230, 24.1130, 20.0570



102.5350, -20.8600, -7.4200



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.4920, 52.9020, 43.4780



87.5330, 108.6920, 89.6840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

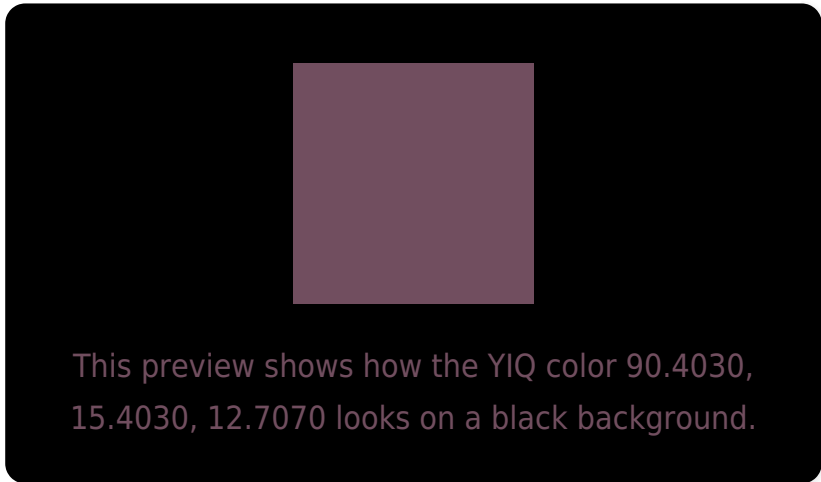
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

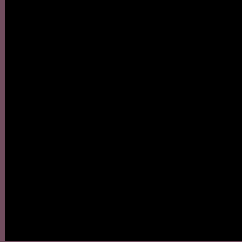
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4030, 15.4030,



# 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

90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070

### Protanopia

88.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

### Deuteranopia

89.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



## Tritanopia

90.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070

## Protanomaly

89.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090

## Deuteranomaly

89.9350, 7.7930, 7.4490

## Tritanomaly

90.0070, 16.4580, 10.1060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070 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(113, 78, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 78, 95)  
}
```

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(113, 78, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 78, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070 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(113, 78, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 78, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(113, 78, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 78, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 78, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 78,  
95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 78, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 78,  
95) }
```

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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