

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.4150, 23.1560,  
-12.1720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	695C2C
RGB	105, 92, 44
RGB Percent	41%, 36%, 17%
CMY	0.5882, 0.6392, 0.8273
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.58, 0.59
HSL	47°, 41%, 29%
HSV	47°, 58%, 41%
XYZ	10.1076, 10.8387, 3.9455
YIQ	90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

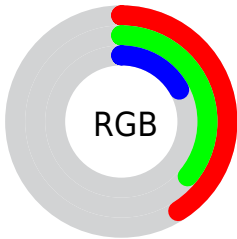
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	61, 105, 44
Decimal	6904876
CIELab	39.31, -1.51, 29.18
CIELCh	39, 29.214, 92.958
Yxy	10.8387, 0.4061, 0.4354
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285094956 (0xFF695C2C)
YUV	90.4150, -22.8826, 12.7910
Hunter-Lab	32.9222, -2.8114, 15.9401

# Details

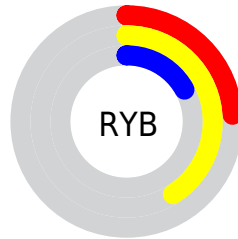
The YIQ color **90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **58.5850, -23.1560, 12.1720**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.9700, 25.9070, -12.4690**, and **43.7460, 20.7260, -12.1860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.1010, 26.9160, -14.2360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.8430, 19.0750, -9.7970**.

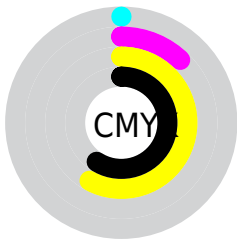
# Distribution



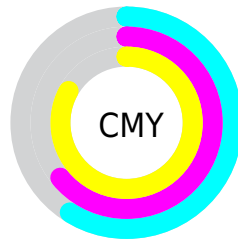
- Red (41%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720 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 90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.4150, 23.1560,  
-12.1720

■ 90.4150, 23.1560,  
-12.1720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 66.9310, 21.6430,  
-12.2850

■ 140.9700, 25.9070,  
-12.4690

■ 43.7460, 20.7260,  
-12.1860

■ 167.1550, 26.8240,  
-12.5680

■ 24.8300, 11.9220,  
-6.8140

■ 195.2260, 28.0620,  
-12.9780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 222.5250, 28.6580,  
-12.7660

■ 246.5130, 19.7640,  
-16.7800

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,

-9.6410

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 90.4150, 23.1560,  
-12.1720

■ 90.4150, 23.1560,  
-12.1720

■ 88.1010, 26.9160,  
-14.2360

■ 92.8430, 19.0750,  
-9.7970

■ 85.6730, 30.9970,  
-16.6110

■ 95.1570, 15.3150,  
-7.7330

■ 82.7720, 35.0320,  
-18.1520

■ 98.1720, 10.9590,  
-5.8810

■ 80.3440, 39.1130,  
-20.5270

■ 100.4860, 7.1990,  
-3.8170

■ 80.1160, 39.7550,  
-21.1490

■ 102.9140, 3.1180,  
-1.4420

■ 105.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 108.2430, -4.9980,  
2.4740

■ 110.5570, -8.7580,  
4.5380

■ 112.9850,  
-12.8390, 6.9130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710



90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720



87.8470, 4.0840, -18.9560

# Triad

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



90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720



74.5000, -66.4780, -17.6940



95.3850, 15.8140, 21.7820

# Complementary

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



90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720



58.5850, -23.1560, 12.1720

# 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.



94.3590, -7.6600, 17.6840



90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720



74.5630, -70.7890, -11.1490

# Square

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



90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720



72.3510, -59.0490, -25.6810



88.4800, -36.2220, 6.6740



94.1880, 32.3660, 19.1660



# Rectangle

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



90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720



85.2950, -11.9170, -20.8210



88.4800, -36.2220, 6.6740



95.7370, 8.8910, 20.5950

# Sweetspot

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



90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720



132.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490



63.7210, 32.1830, 16.9750



65.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720



114.6150, 36.9120, -19.1840



92.9630, 9.4490, -22.5750



52.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



88.9870, 44.4320, -23.3120



186.5460, 92.9450, -48.9990



# Inverse Universe

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



58.5850, -23.1560, 12.1720



64.3850, -36.9120, 19.1840



56.0370, -9.4490, 22.5750



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



28.0130, -44.4320, 23.3120



58.4540, -92.9450, 48.9990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720 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 90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

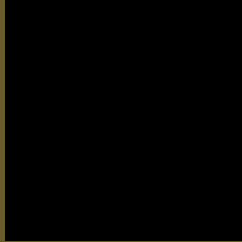
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4150, 23.1560,

-12.1720.

# 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

90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720

### Protanopia

90.4040, 21.6890, -13.1190

### Deuteranopia

90.8720, 29.2990, -7.8610



## Tritanopia

94.2620, 11.1860, 6.5300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720

## Protanomaly

90.7030, 22.2850, -12.9070

## Deuteranomaly

90.5620, 27.2360, -9.0200

## Tritanomaly

93.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.1440, 8.1620, -4.7500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720 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(105, 92, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 92, 44)  
}
```

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(105, 92, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 92, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720 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(105, 92, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 92, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 92, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 92, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 92, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 92,  
44) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 92, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105, 92,  
44) }
```

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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