

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.4160, -66.8420,
-33.1300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.4160, -66.8420,
-33.1300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	06826C
RGB	6, 130, 108
RGB Percent	2%, 51%, 42%
CMY	0.9767, 0.4900, 0.5767
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.17, 0.49
HSL	169°, 91%, 27%
HSV	169°, 95%, 51%
XYZ	10.7671, 17.0987, 16.9026
YIQ	90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

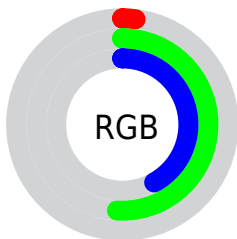
Format	Color
RYB	6, 74, 130
Decimal	426604
CIELab	48.38, -35.59, 3.52
CIElCh	48, 35.761, 174.353
Yxy	17.0987, 0.2405, 0.3819
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278616684 (0xFF06826C)
YUV	90.4160, 8.6689, -74.0328
Hunter-Lab	41.3506, -25.8847, 4.7098

Details

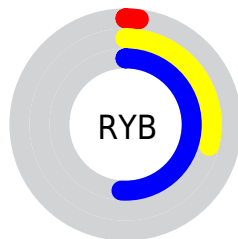
The YIQ color **90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **45.5840, 66.8420, 33.1300**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.6520, -52.7670, -29.3990**, and **53.9140, -41.5810, -22.8690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.5080, -70.0970, -34.7130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.5310, -59.7360, -29.7520**.

Distribution



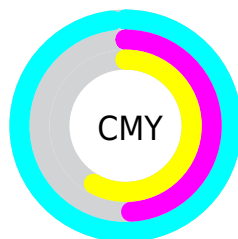
- Red (2%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300 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 90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.4160, -66.8420,
-33.1300

90.4160, -66.8420,
-33.1300

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

70.6240, -55.5640,
-28.2680

150.6520,
-52.7670, -29.3990

53.9140, -41.5810,
-22.8690

178.8370,
-51.8500, -29.4980

37.3180, -27.9190,
-17.1590

206.8370,
-51.8500, -29.4980

23.1840, -15.6780,
-13.2300

227.5050,
-47.6790, -22.4870

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 90.4160, -66.8420,
-33.1300

■ 90.4160, -66.8420,
-33.1300

■ 88.5080, -70.0970,
-34.7130

■ 94.5310, -59.7360,
-29.7520

■ 98.7600, -52.9510,
-26.0630

■ 102.8750,
-45.8450, -22.6850

■ 106.9900,
-38.7390, -19.3070

■ 111.2190,
-31.9540, -15.6180

■ 115.3340,
-24.8480, -12.2400

■ 119.4490,
-17.7420, -8.8620

■ 123.5640,
-10.6360, -5.4840

■ 127.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104.9690, -17.0510, -26.8990



90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300



92.1560, -80.3690, -24.7610

Triad

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



90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300



115.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590



114.4770, 46.9490, 2.6690

Complementary

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



90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300



45.5840, 66.8420, 33.1300

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.



115.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600



90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300



118.5790, 12.5120, 26.5600

Square

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



90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300



105.0410, -59.9710, 2.0530



116.9700, 36.2160, 26.4880



112.4610, 34.7100, -12.3140

Rectangle

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



90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300



92.9200, -85.2760, -18.4280



116.9700, 36.2160, 26.4880



115.0090, 48.5070, 7.4750

Sweetspot

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



90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300



152.4370, -26.6360, -12.8760



85.6650, -20.3920, -59.9760



74.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030



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.



90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300



114.3480, -90.4980, -44.9460



70.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910



64.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



88.5080, -70.0970, -34.7130



1.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

Inverse Universe

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



45.5840, 66.8420, 33.1300



53.6520, 90.4980, 44.9460



65.9690, 63.1790, 5.8910



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



41.4920, 70.0970, 34.7130



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300 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 90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

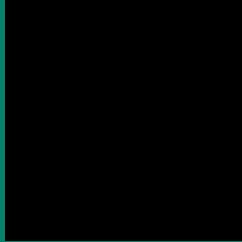
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300.



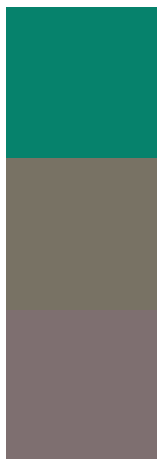
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4160, -66.8420,

-33.1300.

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

90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300

Protanopia

114.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820

Deuteranopia

115.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910



Tritanopia

100.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300

Protanomaly

105.8030, -18.9790, -13.9790

Deuteranomaly

106.4380, -19.2090, -9.8090

Tritanomaly

96.6870, -59.8750, -21.7230

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.3340, -24.8480, -12.2400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300 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(6, 130, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 130, 108)  
}
```

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(6, 130, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 130, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300 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(6, 130, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 130, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 130, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 130, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 130, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 130,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 130, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 130,  
108) }
```

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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