

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.4550, -70.6050,
-14.4850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.4550, -70.6050,
-14.4850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E7790
RGB	14, 119, 144
RGB Percent	5%, 47%, 56%
CMY	0.9453, 0.5332, 0.4356
CMYK	0.90, 0.17, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	191°, 82%, 31%
HSV	191°, 90%, 56%
XYZ	11.8105, 15.3083, 28.6873
YIQ	90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

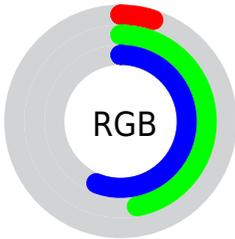
Format	Color
RYB	14, 72, 144
Decimal	948112
CIELab	46.05, -17.97, -21.23
CIELCh	46, 27.810, 229.753
Yxy	15.3083, 0.2116, 0.2743
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279138192 (0xFF0E7790)
YUV	90.4550, 26.3977, -67.0510
Hunter-Lab	39.1259, -14.5886, -16.0836

Details

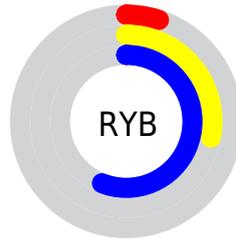
The YIQ color **90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **67.5450, 70.6050, 14.4850**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.9620, -58.7310, -9.4110**, and **51.8060, -49.4240, -7.3760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.5080, -78.1240, -15.8840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.4020, -63.0860, -13.0860**.

Distribution



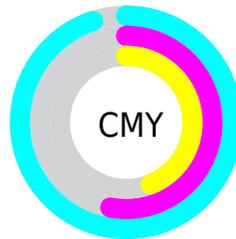
- Red (5%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850 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 90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.4550, -70.6050,
-14.4850

■ 90.4550, -70.6050,
-14.4850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.6300, -63.7280,
-12.4640

■ 148.9620,
-58.7310, -9.4110

■ 51.6920, -49.1030,
-7.6870

■ 177.2610,
-58.1350, -9.1990

■ 36.1560, -35.6700,
-3.3340

■ 205.6740,
-57.8600, -8.6760

■ 21.7940, -22.7870,
-0.0270

■ 230.7810,
-48.2760, -17.1720

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 90.4550, -70.6050,
-14.4850

■ 90.4550, -70.6050,
-14.4850

■ 84.5080, -78.1240,
-15.8840

■ 96.4020, -63.0860,
-13.0860

■ 102.6480,
-54.9710, -11.4750

■ 108.0080,
-47.1770, -9.5530

■ 114.2540,
-39.0620, -7.9420

■ 120.2010,
-31.5430, -6.5430

■ 126.1480,
-24.0240, -5.1440

■ 131.8070,
-15.6340, -3.0100

■ 137.7540, -8.1150,
-1.6110

■ 143.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.0500, -65.3310, -21.9630



90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850



102.7130, -44.4280, 1.2040

Triad

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



90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850



112.0070, 25.6260, 20.1700



105.6310, 13.6200, -15.5640

Complementary

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



90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850



67.5450, 70.6050, 14.4850

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.



107.9860, 28.9780, -7.5500



90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850



111.1790, 36.5850, 14.2890

Square

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



90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850



112.5410, 6.5070, 19.7470



109.6270, 37.7790, 3.6590



102.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720

Rectangle

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



90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850



107.9650, -27.2820, 9.8540



109.6270, 37.7790, 3.6590



106.7350, 19.2590, -13.1330

Sweetspot

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



90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850



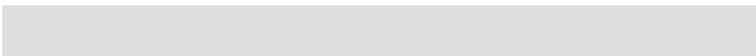
165.7670, -27.3250, -5.8930



93.0460, -43.4540, -60.5260



82.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850



109.8410, -101.2310, -21.1270



52.8870, -53.0050, 18.9870



68.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



79.3730, -73.3100, -15.0220



4.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

Inverse Universe

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



64.8400, 43.7750, 60.2150



72.8280, 62.3850, 86.3930



105.1130, 53.0050, -18.9870



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.7910, 45.4710, 62.5190



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

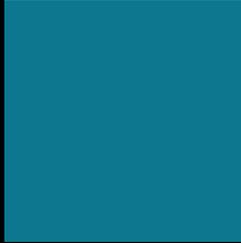
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

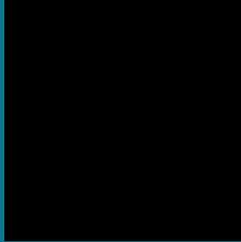
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

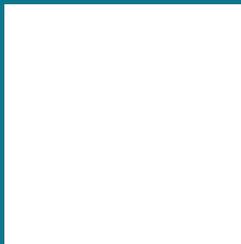
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4550, -70.6050,

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

90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850

Protanopia

108.8110, -12.2890, 7.9590

Deuteranopia

108.8690, -18.2040, 10.5320



Tritanopia

85.8470, -75.0050, -22.8530

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850

Protanomaly

101.9330, -33.4240, 0.0160

Deuteranomaly

101.8340, -37.4590, 1.5570

Tritanomaly

87.3250, -73.3550, -19.7150

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.3650, -26.1330, -5.4690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850 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(14, 119, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 119, 144)  
}
```

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(14, 119, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 119, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850 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(14, 119, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 119, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 119, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 119, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 119, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 119,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 119, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 119,  
144) }
```

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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