

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.4690, -12.4670,
-21.8670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.4690, -12.4670,
-21.8670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	416C43
RGB	65, 108, 67
RGB Percent	25%, 42%, 26%
CMY	0.7452, 0.5764, 0.7373
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.38, 0.58
HSL	123°, 25%, 34%
HSV	123°, 40%, 42%
XYZ	8.5553, 12.2568, 7.2244
YIQ	90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

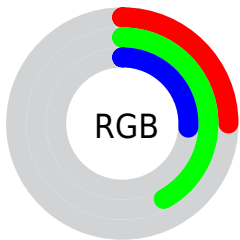
Format	Color
R_{YB}	65, 106, 108
Decimal	4287555
CIE _{Lab}	41.62, -24.29, 18.38
CIE _{LCh}	42, 30.459, 142.885
Yxy	12.2568, 0.3051, 0.4372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282477635 (0xFF416C43)
YUV	90.4690, -11.5702, -22.3363
Hunter-Lab	35.0097, -17.6474, 12.2721

Details

The YIQ color **90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **82.5310, 12.4670, 21.8670**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.4150, -12.3750, -23.5350**, and **42.6260, -14.3470, -20.8350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.0400, -15.8130, -27.3090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.8980, -9.1210, -16.4250**.

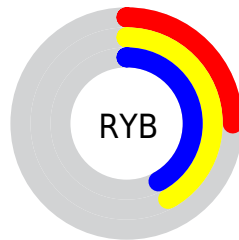
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (42%)

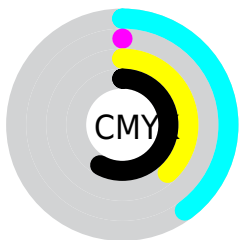
Blue (26%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (42%)

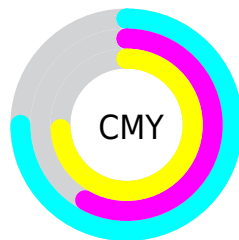


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670 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 90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.4690, -12.4670,
-21.8670

■ 90.4690, -12.4670,
-21.8670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.5830, -12.7880,
-21.5560

■ 141.4150,
-12.3750, -23.5350

■ 42.6260, -14.3470,
-20.8350

■ 168.0020,
-12.6500, -24.0580

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 195.5890,
-12.9250, -24.5810

■ 6.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 223.1760,
-13.2000, -25.1040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.0830, -8.2040,
-16.5240

■ 254.0600, -0.2290,

-1.3570

■ 90.4690, -12.4670,
-21.8670

■ 90.4690, -12.4670,
-21.8670

■ 86.0400, -15.8130,
-27.3090

■ 94.8980, -9.1210,
-16.4250

■ 81.4970, -18.8380,
-33.0620

■ 99.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 77.3670, -21.5880,
-38.2920

■ 103.5710, -3.3460,
-5.4420

■ 72.9380, -24.9340,
-43.7340

■ 108.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 68.5090, -28.2800,
-49.1760

■ 112.4290, 3.3460,
5.4420

■ 63.9660, -31.3050,
-54.9290

■ 116.9720, 6.3710,
11.1950

■ 121.4010, 9.7170,
16.6370

■ 125.5310, 12.4670,
21.8670

■ 130.0740, 15.4920,
27.6200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.3810, 11.3280, -18.0800



90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670



82.1090, -46.6240, -25.0880

Triad

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



90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670



90.1900, -50.2050, 1.2750



99.1470, 39.6110, 14.5150

Complementary

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



90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670



82.5310, 12.4670, 21.8670

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.



100.2140, 29.4770, 21.9650



90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670



98.8030, -17.8380, 14.9140

Square

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



90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670



79.0140, -73.6770, -13.8770



101.6770, 9.1200, 21.9520



98.1710, 39.0630, 2.4150

Rectangle

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



90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670



77.5830, -65.5140, -24.1540



101.6770, 9.1200, 21.9520



99.4720, 37.3180, 17.5260

Sweetspot

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



90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670



133.0930, -4.9960, -8.5800



102.7990, 13.2070, -13.5850



66.9840, -3.0710, -4.9190



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670



112.6710, -19.3880, -34.1080



92.8630, -19.2080, -15.3360



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



69.3630, -34.1010, -59.3250



145.1830, -71.2270, -124.4030

Inverse Universe

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



82.5310, 12.4670, 21.8670



100.3290, 19.3880, 34.1080



80.1370, 19.2080, 15.3360



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



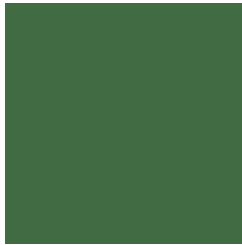
47.7510, 33.7800, 59.6360



99.8170, 71.2270, 124.4030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

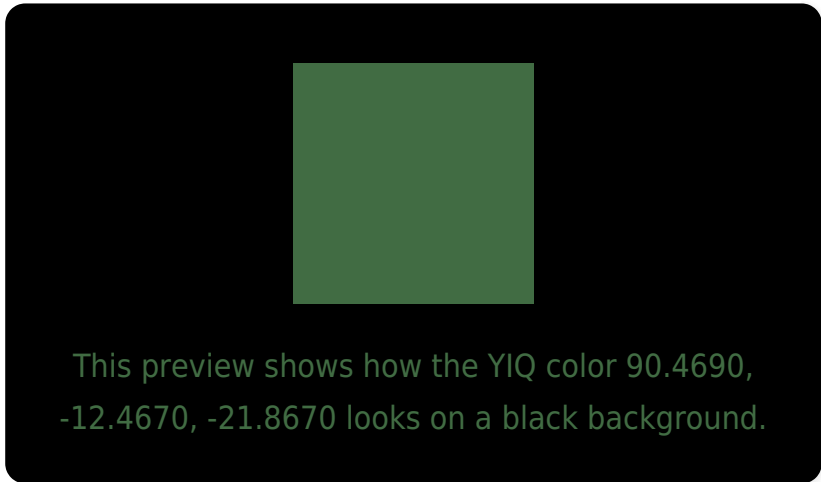
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

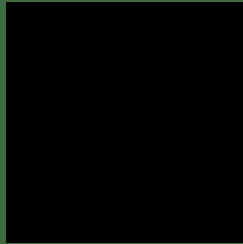
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4690, -12.4670,

-21.8670.

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

90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670

Protanopia

96.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890

Deuteranopia

97.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



Tritanopia

95.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670

Protanomaly

94.3790, 5.6420, -14.1500

Deuteranomaly

94.9820, 8.4380, -9.7540

Tritanomaly

93.6940, -17.0540, -10.3180

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670 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(65, 108, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 108, 67)  
}
```

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(65, 108, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 108, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670 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(65, 108, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 108, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 108, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 108, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 108, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 108,  
67) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 108, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 108,  
67) }
```

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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