

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(90.4820, -13.3410,  
-6.0210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A625F
RGB	74, 98, 95
RGB Percent	29%, 38%, 37%
CMY	0.7099, 0.6156, 0.6275
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.03, 0.62
HSL	172°, 14%, 34%
HSV	172°, 25%, 38%
XYZ	9.2565, 11.0185, 12.4623
YIQ	90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

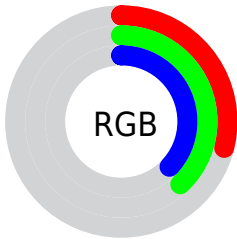
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	74, 87, 98
Decimal	4874847
CIE Lab	39.61, -9.66, -1.22
CIE LCh	40, 9.741, 187.214
Yxy	11.0185, 0.2828, 0.3366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283064927 (0xFF4A625F)
YUV	90.4820, 2.2274, -14.4547
Hunter-Lab	33.1941, -8.3133, 0.9762

# Details

The YIQ color **90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **81.5180, 13.3410, 6.0210**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.7700, -14.2120, -6.7560**, and **44.7810, -12.7450, -5.8090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.5860, -7.7020, -3.5900**.

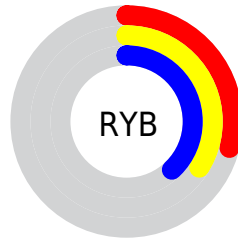
# Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (38%)

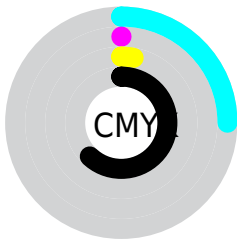
Blue (37%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (38%)

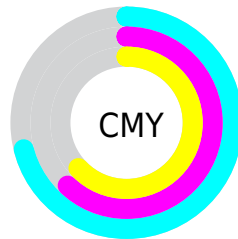


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210 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 90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.4820, -13.3410,  
-6.0210

90.4820, -13.3410,  
-6.0210

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

66.7810, -12.7450,  
-5.8090

140.7700,  
-14.2120, -6.7560

44.7810, -12.7450,  
-5.8090

166.8840,  
-14.5330, -6.4450

22.8950, -13.0660,  
-5.4980

194.4710,  
-14.8080, -6.9680

0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

222.4710,  
-14.8080, -6.9680

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

248.1230,  
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 90.4820, -13.3410,  
-6.0210

■ 90.4820, -13.3410,  
-6.0210

■ 87.3780, -18.9800,  
-8.4520

■ 93.5860, -7.7020,  
-3.5900

■ 84.2740, -24.6190,  
-10.8830

■ 96.6900, -2.0630,  
-1.1590

■ 81.3550, -29.3410,  
-13.4130

■ 99.6090, 2.6590,  
1.3710

■ 78.2510, -34.9800,  
-15.8440

■ 102.7130, 8.2980,  
3.8020

■ 75.1470, -40.6190,  
-18.2750

■ 105.8170, 13.9370,  
6.2330

■ 72.0430, -46.2580,  
-20.7060

■ 108.9210, 19.5760,  
8.6640

■ 68.8250, -51.5760,  
-23.4480


■ 112.1390, 24.8940,  
11.4060

■ 67.3300, -54.5560,

■ 114.9440, 29.9370,

-24.5080

13.6250

 118.0480, 35.5760,  
16.0560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



90.5080, -16.2300, -3.2220

# Triad

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



90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



94.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370



93.8180, 12.1960, -0.7640

# Complementary

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



90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



81.5180, 13.3410, 6.0210

# 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.



94.7090, 14.1210, 2.8970



90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



95.0380, 6.0050, 6.8130

# Square

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



90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



93.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



95.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080



92.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050



# Rectangle

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



90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



91.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



95.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080



93.9430, 13.3420, 0.4940

# Sweetspot

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



90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



125.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



88.9850, -4.8120, -11.9160



62.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



116.3670, -20.4470, -9.3990



85.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



76.9160, -62.2580, -28.0980



164.8200, -133.4100, -60.2100



# Inverse Universe

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



81.5180, 13.3410, 6.0210



102.5190, 20.7680, 9.0880



86.4590, 11.8290, 0.3810



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.0840, 62.2580, 28.0980



75.1800, 133.4100, 60.2100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210 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 90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

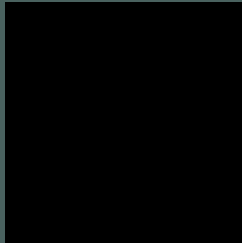
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4820, -13.3410,

-6.0210.

# 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

90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210

### Protanopia

93.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

### Deuteranopia

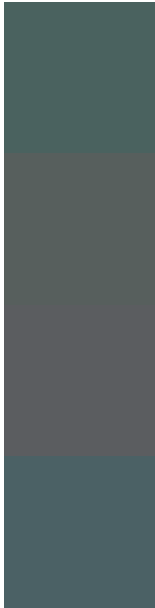
93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



## Tritanopia

91.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210

## Protanomaly

92.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

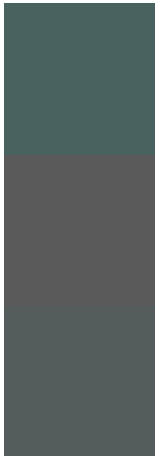
## Deuteranomaly

92.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

## Tritanomaly

90.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210 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(74, 98, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 98, 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(74, 98, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 98, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210 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(74, 98, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 98, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 98, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 98, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 98, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 98, 95)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 98, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 98,  
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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