

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.5680, -8.4320,
-23.4080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	446C3C
RGB	68, 108, 60
RGB Percent	27%, 42%, 24%
CMY	0.7335, 0.5764, 0.7647
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.44, 0.58
HSL	110°, 29%, 33%
HSV	110°, 44%, 42%
XYZ	8.5616, 12.2827, 6.1946
YIQ	90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

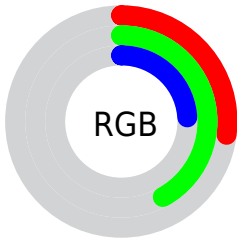
Format	Color
RYB	60, 108, 100
Decimal	4484156
CIELab	41.66, -24.41, 22.50
CIELCh	42, 33.193, 137.335
Yxy	12.2827, 0.3166, 0.4543
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282674236 (0xFF446C3C)
YUV	90.5680, -15.0700, -19.7921
Hunter-Lab	35.0467, -17.7255, 14.0529

Details

The YIQ color **90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **77.4320, 8.4320, 23.4080**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.5140, -8.3400, -25.0760**, and **43.0240, -9.7160, -22.1640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.6230, -10.2650, -28.7370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.5130, -6.5990, -18.0790**.

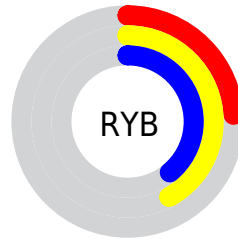
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (42%)

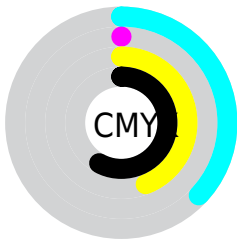
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (39%)

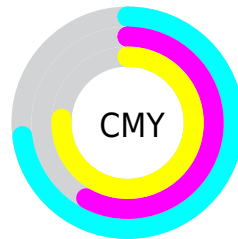


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080 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 90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.5680, -8.4320,
-23.4080

■ 90.5680, -8.4320,
-23.4080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.7960, -9.0740,
-22.7860

■ 141.5140, -8.3400,
-25.0760

■ 43.0240, -9.7160,
-22.1640

■ 168.1010, -8.6150,
-25.5990

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 195.5740, -8.5690,
-26.4330

■ 6.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 223.4600, -8.2480,
-26.7440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.0680, -3.8480,
-18.3760

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,

-3.7320

■ 90.5680, -8.4320,
-23.4080

■ 90.5680, -8.4320,
-23.4080

■ 86.6230, -10.2650,
-28.7370

■ 94.5130, -6.5990,
-18.0790

■ 82.6780, -12.0980,
-34.0660

■ 98.4580, -4.7660,
-12.7500

■ 78.8470, -14.2520,
-39.0840

■ 102.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 74.9020, -16.0850,
-44.4130

■ 106.2340, -0.7790,
-2.4030

■ 70.9570, -17.9180,
-49.7420

■ 110.1790, 1.0540,
2.9260

■ 68.7780, -18.9720,
-52.6680

■ 114.1240, 2.8870,
8.2550

■ 118.0690, 4.7200,
13.5840

■ 121.9000, 6.8740,
18.6020

■ 125.8450, 8.7070,
23.9310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740



90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080



80.8270, -45.8900, -27.3780

Triad

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



90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080



80.6430, -73.7700, -6.6820



98.9240, 41.8570, 17.8650

Complementary

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



90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080



77.4320, 8.4320, 23.4080

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.



100.6100, 28.4220, 24.5660



90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080



97.9700, -25.6780, 13.8260

Square

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



90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080



80.3020, -74.5480, -14.6120



101.1650, 4.8100, 22.9700



98.2040, 43.4640, 5.2560

Rectangle

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



90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080



77.6000, -64.1840, -26.2320



101.1650, 4.8100, 22.9700



99.1780, 38.3260, 21.2860

Sweetspot

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



90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080



133.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



97.8320, 17.6080, -10.7440



67.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290



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.



90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080



113.0260, -13.1980, -36.1580



90.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280



51.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



74.3600, -20.8510, -57.1630



156.0740, -42.9390, -119.4430

Inverse Universe

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



77.4320, 8.4320, 23.4080



92.9740, 13.1980, 36.1580



78.0000, 18.3360, 20.1280



50.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



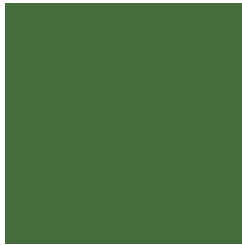
42.6400, 20.8510, 57.1630



88.9260, 42.9390, 119.4430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080 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 90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080 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 90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080.

-23.4080.

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

90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080

Protanopia

95.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540

Deuteranopia

97.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



Tritanopia

95.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080

Protanomaly

94.1790, 9.0810, -15.9030

Deuteranomaly

95.0810, 12.4730, -11.2950

Tritanomaly

93.6620, -14.0280, -10.0920

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.8760, -2.8870, -8.2550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080 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(68, 108, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 108, 60)  
}
```

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(68, 108, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 108, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080 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(68, 108, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 108, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 108, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 108, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 108, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 108,  
60) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.5680, -8.4320, -23.4080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 108, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 108,  
60) }
```

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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