

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.6120, -47.2630,
-41.0470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.6120, -47.2630,
-41.0470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	148249
RGB	20, 130, 73
RGB Percent	8%, 51%, 29%
CMY	0.9219, 0.4900, 0.7139
CMYK	0.85, 0.00, 0.44, 0.49
HSL	149°, 73%, 29%
HSV	149°, 85%, 51%
XYZ	9.4771, 16.6060, 9.0028
YIQ	90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

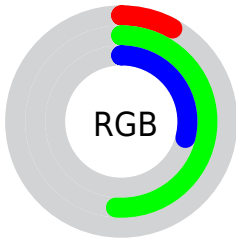
Format	Color
RYB	20, 94, 130
Decimal	1344073
CIELab	47.76, -42.97, 22.80
CIELCh	48, 48.646, 152.050
Yxy	16.6060, 0.2701, 0.4733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279534153 (0xFF148249)
YUV	90.6120, -8.6827, -61.9267
Hunter-Lab	40.7505, -29.8006, 15.4267

Details

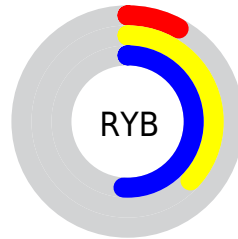
The YIQ color **90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **59.3880, 47.2630, 41.0470**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.6300, -38.5060, -40.0580**, and **49.5650, -30.7130, -32.6090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.9270, -52.7640, -45.9800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.2970, -41.7620, -36.1140**.

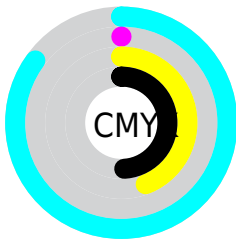
Distribution



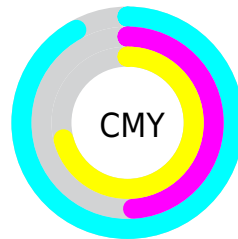
- Red (8%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470 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 90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.6120, -47.2630,
-41.0470

■ 90.6120, -47.2630,
-41.0470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.7480, -44.6500,
-38.8420

■ 147.6300,
-38.5060, -40.0580

■ 49.5650, -30.7130,
-32.6090

■ 175.4020,
-37.8640, -40.6800

■ 32.7410, -16.4090,
-27.5210

■ 203.8750,
-37.8180, -41.5140

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 223.6570,
-33.9680, -34.1920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.5200,
-25.6720, -19.3360

■ 246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 90.6120, -47.2630,
-41.0470

■ 90.6120, -47.2630,
-41.0470

■ 85.9270, -52.7640,
-45.9800

■ 95.2970, -41.7620,
-36.1140

■ 83.4920, -55.9730,
-48.3970

■ 99.8680, -35.9400,
-31.4920

■ 104.5530,
-30.4390, -26.5590

■ 109.2380,
-24.9380, -21.6260

■ 113.9230,
-19.4370, -16.6930

■ 118.4940,
-13.6150, -12.0710

■ 123.1790, -8.1140,
-7.1380

■ 127.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

■ 132.5490, 2.8880,
2.7280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.4430, 7.6170, -33.4310



90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470



91.1810, -73.4900, -33.7940

Triad

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



90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470



90.9090, -94.7700, -0.5460



111.0700, 64.8730, 19.2490

Complementary

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



90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470



59.3880, 47.2630, 41.0470

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.



111.8200, 54.5540, 35.5620



90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470



115.4310, -16.1900, 29.1060

Square

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



90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470



95.6390, -94.3100, -8.8860



115.9710, 26.4480, 38.3200



110.7200, 59.1460, -3.6220

Rectangle

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



90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470



94.3730, -82.4780, -25.0860



115.9710, 26.4480, 38.3200



110.8020, 62.9920, 25.8080

Sweetspot

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



90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470



152.9340, -17.9700, -15.7460



102.2110, 4.9140, -45.0220



75.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430



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.



90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470



107.8500, -72.2010, -62.6730



96.6540, -64.2760, -24.5640



61.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



82.0900, -54.7810, -47.9730



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



59.3880, 47.2630, 41.0470



60.1500, 72.2010, 62.6730



53.3460, 64.2760, 24.5640



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



45.7960, 55.1020, 47.6620



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470 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 90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470 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 90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6120, -47.2630,

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

90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470

Protanopia

110.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970

Deuteranopia

112.3540, 25.1260, -3.8180



Tritanopia

102.6120, -46.1220, -12.1540

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470

Protanomaly

103.4330, -3.6180, -22.5460

Deuteranomaly

104.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160

Tritanomaly

98.5760, -46.4410, -22.8970

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.6460, -17.0990, -15.0110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470 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(20, 130, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 130, 73)  
}
```

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(20, 130, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 130, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470 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(20, 130, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 130, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 130, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 130, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 130, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 130,  
73) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.6120, -47.2630, -41.0470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 130, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 130,  
73) }
```

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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