

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.6210, -51.4820,
-36.1700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.6210, -51.4820,
-36.1700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	138056
RGB	19, 128, 86
RGB Percent	7%, 50%, 34%
CMY	0.9258, 0.4979, 0.6629
CMYK	0.85, 0.00, 0.33, 0.50
HSL	157°, 74%, 29%
HSV	157°, 85%, 50%
XYZ	9.6702, 16.2592, 11.4235
YIQ	90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

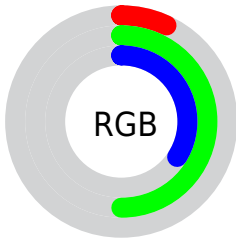
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 87, 128
Decimal	1278038
CIE _{Lab}	47.31, -39.48, 14.83
CIE _{LCh}	47, 42.174, 159.411
Yxy	16.2592, 0.2589, 0.4353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279468118 (0xFF138056)
YUV	90.6210, -2.2782, -62.8116
Hunter-Lab	40.3227, -27.7566, 11.4289

Details

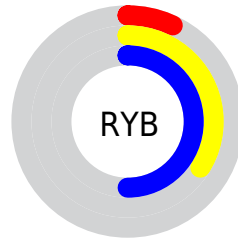
The YIQ color **90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **56.3790, 51.4820, 36.1700**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.7530, -43.0460, -34.8700**, and **50.3460, -34.2900, -28.3540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.1640, -57.6250, -40.4810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0780, -45.3390, -31.8590**.

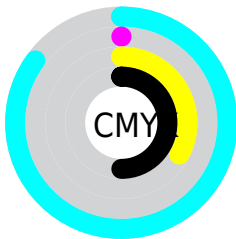
Distribution



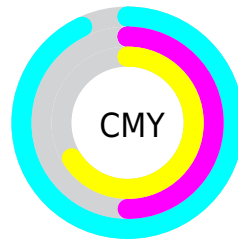
- Red (7%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700 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 90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.6210, -51.4820,
-36.1700

90.6210, -51.4820,
-36.1700

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

67.0560, -48.2730,
-33.7530

147.7530,
-43.0460, -34.8700

50.3460, -34.2900,
-28.3540

175.5250,
-42.4040, -35.4920

33.9780, -21.2700,
-22.0220

203.4110,
-42.0830, -35.8030

19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

224.9540,
-39.0580, -30.0500

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.9310,
-31.0830, -14.8830

246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 90.6210, -51.4820,
-36.1700

■ 90.6210, -51.4820,
-36.1700

■ 86.1640, -57.6250,
-40.4810

■ 95.0780, -45.3390,
-31.8590

■ 84.1420, -60.5590,
-42.3750

■ 99.5350, -39.1960,
-27.5480

■ 103.6930,
-33.6490, -23.4490

■ 108.1500,
-27.5060, -19.1380

■ 112.6070,
-21.3630, -14.8270

■ 117.0640,
-15.2200, -10.5160

■ 121.5210, -9.0770,
-6.2050

■ 125.5650, -3.2090,
-2.4170

■ 130.0220, 2.9340,
1.8940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.2880, -2.0120, -29.6280



90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700



90.3320, -75.2330, -29.7370

Triad

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



90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700



106.8240, -48.6940, 12.4420



110.9500, 56.1630, 11.8990

Complementary

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



90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700



56.3790, 51.4820, 36.1700

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.



112.3970, 51.0710, 27.0950



90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700



115.1350, -3.6730, 28.0310

Square

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



90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700



92.4930, -90.9630, -8.9710



114.6630, 30.0710, 33.2310



109.7510, 48.6930, -6.9150

Rectangle

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



90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700



92.3670, -82.3410, -22.0610



114.6630, 30.0710, 33.2310



111.5250, 56.1620, 17.4260

Sweetspot

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



90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700



151.2050, -20.1710, -14.4030



96.1390, -3.7510, -47.6790



75.0860, -12.2860, -8.6220



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.



90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700



109.0700, -78.3920, -55.0960



88.9520, -61.9390, -17.3550



61.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



84.0280, -60.2380, -42.6860



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



56.3790, 51.4820, 36.1700



56.9300, 78.3920, 55.0960



58.0480, 61.9390, 17.3550



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



43.8580, 60.5590, 42.3750



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700 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 90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700 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 90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6210, -51.4820,

-36.1700.

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

90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700

Protanopia

110.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670

Deuteranopia

112.0530, 18.8440, -0.1000



Tritanopia

100.7150, -47.9100, -12.7900

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700

Protanomaly

103.4310, -9.3040, -18.6160

Deuteranomaly

104.5610, -6.5540, -13.3860

Tritanomaly

96.9610, -48.9630, -21.2430

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.6290, -18.4290, -12.9330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700 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(19, 128, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 128, 86)  
}
```

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(19, 128, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 128, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700 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(19, 128, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 128, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 128, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 128, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 128, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 128,  
86) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.6210, -51.4820, -36.1700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 128, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 128,  
86) }
```

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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