

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.6380, -58.1790,
-19.4190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.6380, -58.1790,
-19.4190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	17777A
RGB	23, 119, 122
RGB Percent	9%, 47%, 48%
CMY	0.9100, 0.5332, 0.5218
CMYK	0.81, 0.02, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	182°, 68%, 28%
HSV	182°, 81%, 48%
XYZ	10.4628, 14.7884, 20.6960
YIQ	90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

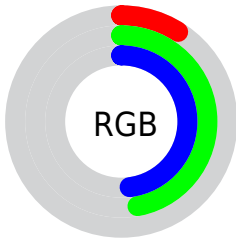
Format	Color
R_{YB}	23, 72, 122
Decimal	1537914
CIE _{Lab}	45.34, -24.78, -9.23
CIE _{LCh}	45, 26.443, 200.428
Yxy	14.7884, 0.2277, 0.3219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279727994 (0xFF17777A)
YUV	90.6380, 15.4615, -59.3185
Hunter-Lab	38.4557, -18.7321, -4.9896

Details

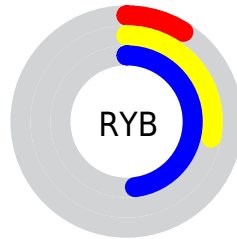
The YIQ color **90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **54.3620, 58.1790, 19.4190**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.8130, -51.3020, -17.3980**, and **49.4120, -42.6830, -13.9070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.0500, -65.3310, -21.9630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.2260, -51.0270, -16.8750**.

Distribution



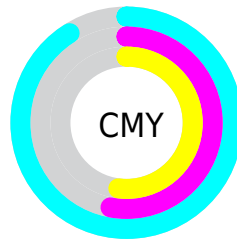
- Red (9%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190 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 90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.6380, -58.1790,
-19.4190

90.6380, -58.1790,
-19.4190

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

66.2360, -56.9870,
-18.9950

146.8130,
-51.3020, -17.3980

49.4120, -42.6830,
-13.9070

174.2260,
-51.0270, -16.8750

33.4030, -29.2960,
-8.7200

202.2260,
-51.0270, -16.8750

19.8560, -17.3300,
-5.3140

230.1830,
-49.4680, -17.5960

0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

238.8540,
-32.1840, -11.4480

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.5250,

-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 90.6380, -58.1790,
-19.4190

■ 90.6380, -58.1790,
-19.4190

■ 87.0500, -65.3310,
-21.9630

■ 94.2260, -51.0270,
-16.8750

■ 83.1740, -71.6120,
-23.7720

■ 98.4010, -44.1500,
-14.8540

■ 102.2880,
-36.4020, -12.0980

■ 105.8760,
-29.2500, -9.5540

■ 110.0510,
-22.3730, -7.5330

■ 113.6390,
-15.2210, -4.9890

■ 117.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 121.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 125.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.9860, -32.9160, -20.2120



90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190



92.5270, -61.9400, -11.8280

Triad

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



90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190



110.1280, 6.2320, 19.2240



106.6160, 27.1440, -7.3520

Complementary

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



90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190



54.3620, 58.1790, 19.4190

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.



107.8440, 35.6700, 3.3340



90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190



110.1810, 25.0760, 19.1240

Square

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



90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190



107.9340, -16.8290, 13.1470



109.1680, 35.1180, 13.3420



104.5600, 12.3820, -15.1540

Rectangle

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



90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190



98.7400, -49.0580, -2.9940



109.1680, 35.1180, 13.3420



106.8770, 30.9030, -3.8890

Sweetspot

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



90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190



146.0510, -22.3730, -7.5330



81.3410, -27.8670, -51.1550



71.5360, -13.4330, -4.3530



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190



109.9050, -90.0880, -30.3440



62.4620, -44.9790, 5.6850



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



85.2770, -73.4000, -24.4080



172.5430, -148.2670, -49.7630

Inverse Universe

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



63.5450, 28.1880, 50.8440



67.7330, 43.3590, 78.7750



82.5380, 44.9790, -5.6850



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



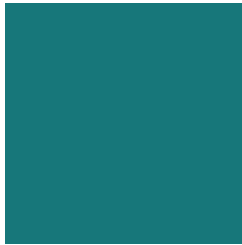
51.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



103.2780, 71.5470, 129.6190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190 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 90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

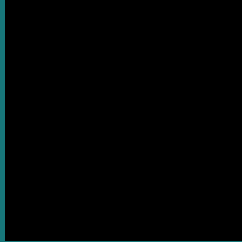
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190.

-19.4190.

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

90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190

Protanopia

107.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

Deuteranopia

107.5900, -4.3570, 7.3790



Tritanopia

92.5290, -56.2540, -15.7580

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190

Protanomaly

101.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540

Deuteranomaly

101.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190

Tritanomaly

91.7030, -56.8040, -16.8040

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190 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(23, 119, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 119, 122)  
}
```

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(23, 119, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 119, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190 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(23, 119, 122) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 119, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(23, 119, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 119, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 119, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 119,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 119, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 119,  
122) }
```

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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