

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.6740, -76.1960,
-28.8040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040)
contains.

YIQ(90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	22
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

**YIQ(90.6740, -76.1960,
-28.8040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00827E
RGB	0, 130, 126
RGB Percent	0%, 51%, 49%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4900, 0.5062
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.03, 0.49
HSL	178°, 100%, 26%
HSV	178°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	11.7509, 17.4842, 22.4683
YIQ	90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

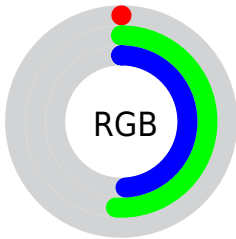
Format	Color
RYB	0, 66, 130
Decimal	33406
CIELab	48.86, -30.50, -6.35
CIELCh	49, 31.157, 191.761
Yxy	17.4842, 0.2273, 0.3382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278223486 (0xFF00827E)
YUV	90.6740, 17.4157, -79.5211
Hunter-Lab	41.8141, -23.0114, -2.5889

Details

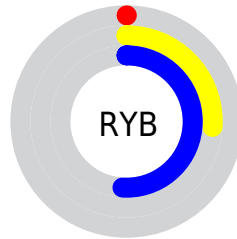
The YIQ color **90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **39.3260, 76.1960, 28.8040**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.9320, -59.1870, -23.1790**, and **55.7380, -46.7170, -17.8930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.5610, -68.4480, -26.0480**.

Distribution



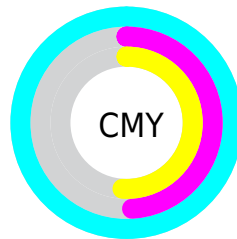
- Red (0%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040 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 90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.6740, -76.1960,
-28.8040

90.6740, -76.1960,
-28.8040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

73.1490, -61.2960,
-23.5040

152.9320,
-59.1870, -23.1790

55.7380, -46.7170,
-17.8930

180.8290,
-57.3990, -22.5430

39.0280, -32.7340,
-12.4940

209.7150,
-57.0780, -22.8540

24.8940, -20.4930,
-8.5650

229.2860,
-51.2560, -18.2320

1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 90.6740, -76.1960,
-28.8040

■ 94.5610, -68.4480,
-26.0480

■ 98.5620, -61.0210,
-22.9810

■ 102.4490,
-53.2730, -20.2250

■ 106.4500,
-45.8460, -17.1580

■ 110.3370,
-38.0980, -14.4020

■ 114.2240,
-30.3500, -11.6460

■ 118.2250,
-22.9230, -8.5790

■ 122.1120,
-15.1750, -5.8230

■ 126.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104.6500, -32.0900, -24.1700



90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040



92.2360, -83.3500, -20.2940

Triad

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



90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040



118.8870, -0.2790, 21.5850



115.4600, 36.4510, -5.3170

Complementary

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



90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040



39.3260, 76.1960, 28.8040

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.



116.7850, 43.3260, 7.7580



90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040



119.0440, 24.2040, 23.9160

Square

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



90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040



114.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310



117.8960, 39.0600, 18.9960



113.2250, 20.6350, -16.0450

Rectangle

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



90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040



96.9260, -76.2450, -11.3890



117.8960, 39.0600, 18.9960



115.9490, 39.5680, -1.2320

Sweetspot

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



90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040



152.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110



77.5060, -33.3660, -67.1420



74.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710



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.



90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040



117.1980, -98.5230, -37.1710



55.3230, -60.7050, 4.3430



64.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



1.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

Inverse Universe

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



39.3260, 76.1960, 28.8040



50.8020, 98.5230, 37.1710



74.6770, 60.7050, -4.3430



61.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040 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 90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

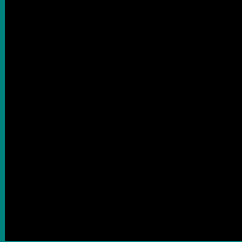
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040.

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

90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040

Protanopia

115.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

Deuteranopia

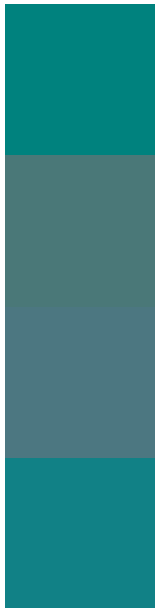
117.0310, -1.2850, 6.7710



Tritanopia

99.0550, -63.7270, -17.9910

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040

Protanomaly

106.2460, -27.4160, -9.7520

Deuteranomaly

107.2830, -28.8380, -6.0060

Tritanomaly

96.0820, -68.3570, -22.1890

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.8330, -27.6910, -10.2750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040 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(0, 130, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 130, 126)  
}
```

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(0, 130, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 130, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040 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(0, 130, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 130, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 130, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 130, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 130, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 130,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 130, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 130,  
126) }
```

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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