

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.7770, -68.8160,
-19.3760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.7770, -68.8160,
-19.3760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D7A86
RGB	13, 122, 134
RGB Percent	5%, 48%, 53%
CMY	0.9492, 0.5214, 0.4748
CMYK	0.90, 0.09, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	186°, 82%, 29%
HSV	186°, 90%, 53%
XYZ	11.4283, 15.7346, 24.9627
YIQ	90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

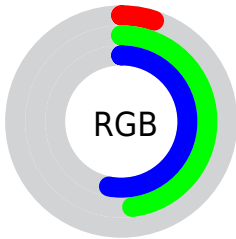
Format	Color
R_{YB}	13, 70, 134
Decimal	883334
CIE _{Lab}	46.62, -23.15, -14.43
CIE _{LCh}	47, 27.280, 211.945
Y _{xy}	15.7346, 0.2192, 0.3019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279073414 (0xFF0D7A86)
YUV	90.7770, 21.3089, -68.2104
Hunter-Lab	39.6669, -17.9902, -9.5448

Details

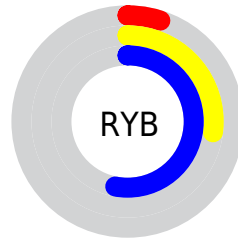
The YIQ color **90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **56.2230, 68.8160, 19.3760**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.7570, -56.8960, -15.1360**, and **52.4270, -47.0390, -12.0550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.3030, -76.2890, -21.6090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.2510, -61.3430, -17.1430**.

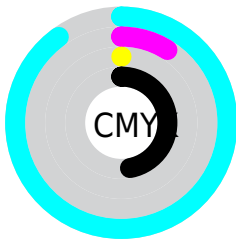
Distribution



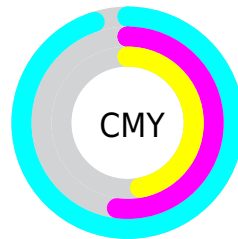
- Red (5%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760 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 90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.7770, -68.8160,
-19.3760

90.7770, -68.8160,
-19.3760

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

69.3650, -61.6640,
-16.8320

149.7570,
-56.8960, -15.1360

52.4270, -47.0390,
-12.0550

177.4690,
-56.0250, -14.4010

36.3040, -33.3310,
-7.1790

206.0560,
-56.3000, -14.9240

22.6430, -21.0440,
-4.0840

230.1830,
-49.4680, -17.5960

2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

238.8540,
-32.1840, -11.4480

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.5250,

-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 90.7770, -68.8160,
-19.3760

■ 90.7770, -68.8160,
-19.3760

■ 86.3030, -76.2890,
-21.6090

■ 95.2510, -61.3430,
-17.1430

■ 100.6110,
-53.5490, -15.2210

■ 105.0850,
-46.0760, -12.9880

■ 109.8580,
-38.0070, -10.5430

■ 114.9190,
-30.8090, -8.8330

■ 119.3930,
-23.3360, -6.6000

■ 124.1660,
-15.2670, -4.1550

■ 129.2270, -8.0690,
-2.4450

■ 133.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.1140, -45.0200, -21.1160



90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760



98.6140, -57.6310, -7.3190

Triad

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



90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760



113.5590, 15.2640, 20.7360



108.9420, 23.1100, -11.3380

Complementary

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



90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760



56.2230, 68.8160, 19.3760

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.



110.7250, 34.3870, -0.9490



90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760



113.1770, 30.8990, 18.2190

Square

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



90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760



112.4190, -7.8890, 16.3270



111.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200



106.0860, 4.9090, -17.3870

Rectangle

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



90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760



105.2080, -41.4480, 2.2640



111.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200



109.3880, 27.7860, -7.9740

Sweetspot

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



90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760



156.8980, -26.3160, -7.6600



85.1670, -36.4850, -60.1730



76.8670, -15.8630, -4.3670



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760



111.2940, -98.4330, -27.7850



56.1440, -52.5910, 11.4810



64.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



83.4990, -73.9050, -20.7610



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



61.6050, 37.1270, 59.5510



69.5110, 53.0320, 85.1920



90.8560, 52.5910, -11.4810



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



52.2080, 39.9230, 63.9470



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760 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 90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

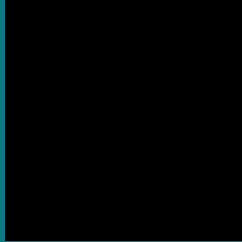
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760.

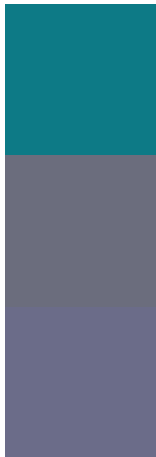


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760.

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

90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760

Protanopia

110.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

Deuteranopia

111.0070, -9.9050, 8.8070



Tritanopia

89.0540, -71.1540, -21.0580

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760

Protanomaly

103.3370, -28.9300, -4.3380

Deuteranomaly

103.6620, -31.2230, -1.3270

Tritanomaly

89.7660, -70.2830, -20.3230

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.9090, -24.8490, -6.7130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760 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(13, 122, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 122, 134)  
}
```

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(13, 122, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 122, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760 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(13, 122, 134) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 122, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 122, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 122, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 122, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 122,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.7770, -68.8160, -19.3760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 122, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 122,  
134) }
```

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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