

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.7770, 36.6360,
-14.1800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	755A1A
RGB	117, 90, 26
RGB Percent	46%, 35%, 10%
CMY	0.5412, 0.6471, 0.8978
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.78, 0.54
HSL	42°, 64%, 28%
HSV	42°, 78%, 46%
XYZ	11.1792, 11.1675, 2.5465
YIQ	90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

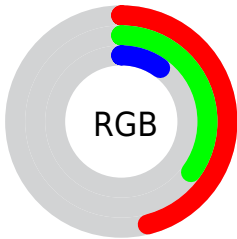
Format	Color
R_{YB}	64, 117, 26
Decimal	7690778
CIE Lab	39.86, 4.20, 39.12
CIE LCh	40, 39.342, 83.876
Yxy	11.1675, 0.4491, 0.4486
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285880858 (0xFF755A1A)
YUV	90.7770, -31.9351, 22.9976
Hunter-Lab	33.4179, 1.2317, 18.8744

Details

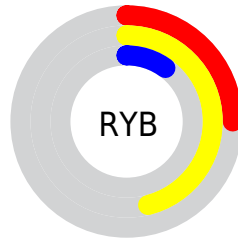
The YIQ color **90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **52.2230, -36.6360, 14.1800**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.0440, 40.2580, -13.7420**, and **45.8500, 26.3650, -9.7550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.6480, 41.3130, -16.3430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.9060, 31.9590, -12.0170**.

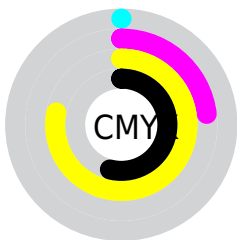
Distribution



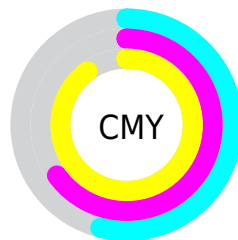
- Red (46%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800 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, 36.6360, -14.1800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.7770, 36.6360,
-14.1800

■ 90.7770, 36.6360,
-14.1800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.2390, 35.2150,
-15.9610

■ 142.0440, 40.2580,
-13.7420

■ 45.8500, 26.3650,
-9.7550

■ 168.8270, 42.3670,
-13.4170

■ 26.0480, 17.2400,
-4.0720

■ 196.3110, 43.8800,
-13.3040

■ 2.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 223.1860, 42.7340,
-14.5620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.7000, 26.3670,
-20.8090

■ 249.4140, 15.7290,

-15.2390

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 90.7770, 36.6360,
-14.1800

■ 90.7770, 36.6360,
-14.1800

■ 87.6480, 41.3130,
-16.3430

■ 93.9060, 31.9590,
-12.0170

■ 84.0460, 45.9440,
-17.6720

■ 97.5080, 27.3280,
-10.6880

■ 83.1170, 47.1820,
-18.0820

■ 100.6370, 22.6510,
-8.5250

■ 104.3530, 17.6990,
-6.8850

■ 107.4820, 13.0220,
-4.7220

■ 111.0840, 8.3910,
-3.3930

■ 114.2130, 3.7140,
-1.2300

■ 117.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 120.9440, -5.5940,
2.2620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.5480, 48.1870, 2.2590



90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800



87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270

Triad

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



90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800



77.5490, -68.1740, -19.9980



97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510

Complementary

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



90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800



52.2230, -36.6360, 14.1800

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.



94.2140, -23.2490, 19.3670



90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800



78.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430

Square

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



90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800



73.7870, -57.5810, -30.2610



76.1250, -77.9430, -2.6390



94.3340, 38.1870, 29.3150

Rectangle

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



90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800



84.4170, -6.6890, -27.4650



76.1250, -77.9430, -2.6390



96.7180, 1.8750, 26.6030

Sweetspot

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



90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800



143.1400, 13.9850, -5.6550



56.2870, 45.5690, 27.6890



70.3830, 8.9870, -3.1810



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800



112.1580, 57.1320, -22.1960



101.2440, 18.4830, -32.1170



57.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



86.9600, 49.0620, -19.1140



178.0620, 100.6000, -39.0480

Inverse Universe

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



52.2230, -36.6360, 14.1800



51.8420, -57.1320, 22.1960



41.7560, -18.4830, 32.1170



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



35.0400, -49.0620, 19.1140



71.9380, -100.6000, 39.0480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800 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, 36.6360, -14.1800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

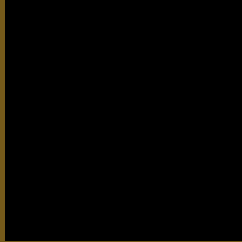
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.7770, 36.6360,

-14.1800.

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, 36.6360, -14.1800

Protanopia

89.9500, 28.6590, -18.2930

Deuteranopia

90.4890, 37.5070, -13.4450



Tritanopia

95.7470, 20.1260, 9.7100

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800

Protanomaly

90.5590, 31.3180, -16.9220

Deuteranomaly

90.4890, 37.5070, -13.4450

Tritanomaly

94.0000, 26.3630, 1.2990

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.9550, 13.0680, -5.5560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800 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(117, 90, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 90, 26)  
}
```

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(117, 90, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 90, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800 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(117, 90, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 90, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(117, 90, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 90, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 90, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 90,  
26) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 90, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 90,  
26) }
```

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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