

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.8110, -66.1560,
-23.5320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.8110, -66.1560,
-23.5320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D7C7C
RGB	13, 124, 124
RGB Percent	5%, 49%, 49%
CMY	0.9492, 0.5135, 0.5140
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	180°, 81%, 27%
HSV	180°, 90%, 49%
XYZ	11.0123, 15.9656, 21.5478
YIQ	90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

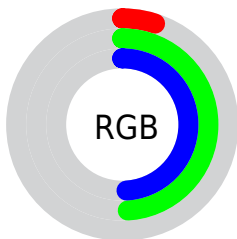
Format	Color
RYB	13, 69, 124
Decimal	883836
CIELab	46.93, -27.49, -8.05
CIElCh	47, 28.648, 196.321
Yxy	15.9656, 0.2269, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279073916 (0xFF0D7C7C)
YUV	90.8110, 16.3622, -68.2402
Hunter-Lab	39.9570, -20.7292, -4.0038

Details

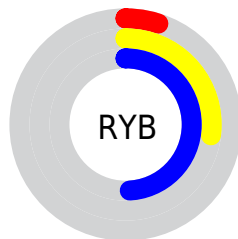
The YIQ color **90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **46.1890, 66.1560, 23.5320**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.3780, -54.5110, -19.8150**, and **51.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.2230, -73.3080, -26.0760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.3990, -59.0040, -20.9880**.

Distribution



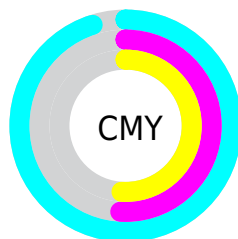
- Red (5%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320 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 90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.8110, -66.1560,
-23.5320

■ 90.8110, -66.1560,
-23.5320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.3990, -59.0040,
-20.9880

■ 149.0790,
-55.1070, -20.0270

■ 51.9880, -44.4250,
-15.3770

■ 177.3780,
-54.5110, -19.8150

■ 35.9790, -31.0380,
-10.1900

■ 205.6770,
-53.9150, -19.6030

■ 22.3180, -18.7510,
-7.0950

■ 229.5850,
-50.6600, -18.0200

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.2260,

-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 90.8110, -66.1560,
-23.5320

■ 90.8110, -66.1560,
-23.5320

■ 87.2230, -73.3080,
-26.0760

■ 94.3990, -59.0040,
-20.9880

■ 86.9240, -73.9040,
-26.2880

■ 98.2860, -51.2560,
-18.2320

■ 101.8740,
-44.1040, -15.6880

■ 105.7610,
-36.3560, -12.9320

■ 109.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 112.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 116.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 120.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 124.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.9320, -32.8240, -21.8800



90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320



88.1440, -80.0950, -18.7110

Triad

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



90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320



114.1000, 3.4350, 20.3550



110.4810, 31.9580, -6.4900

Complementary

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



90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320



46.1890, 66.1560, 23.5320

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.



111.7520, 38.9250, 4.9170



90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320



114.3490, 24.6630, 21.1030

Square

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



90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320



110.8840, -22.5600, 12.3840



113.1190, 36.8140, 15.6460



108.3000, 16.0500, -15.5500

Rectangle

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



90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320



99.1840, -59.2360, -5.7640



113.1190, 36.8140, 15.6460



110.9700, 35.0750, -2.4050

Sweetspot

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



90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320



147.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280



78.7550, -29.3330, -57.6290



73.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320



112.7470, -95.6350, -34.4430



59.1130, -51.3060, 4.7100



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



87.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000



176.6520, -150.1920, -53.4240

Inverse Universe

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



46.1890, 66.1560, 23.5320



48.1390, 95.9560, 34.1320



77.8870, 51.3060, -4.7100



56.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



37.3750, 74.5000, 26.5000



75.3480, 150.1920, 53.4240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320 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 90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

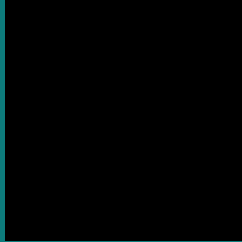
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8110, -66.1560,

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

90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320

Protanopia

110.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Deuteranopia

111.9600, -2.5230, 7.1810



Tritanopia

94.8380, -61.6180, -17.6660

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320

Protanomaly

103.3820, -24.8030, -7.5470

Deuteranomaly

104.3050, -25.9040, -4.1120

Tritanomaly

93.3000, -63.0390, -19.4470

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.0400, -23.8400, -8.4800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320 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, 124, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 124, 124)  
}
```

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, 124, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 124, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320 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, 124, 124) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 124, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 124, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 124, 124); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 124, 124); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 124, 124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.8110, -66.1560, -23.5320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 124, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 124,  
124) }
```

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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