

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.8240, 2.8910,
-13.8530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	556340
RGB	85, 99, 64
RGB Percent	33%, 39%, 25%
CMY	0.6667, 0.6117, 0.7490
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.35, 0.61
HSL	84°, 21%, 32%
HSV	84°, 35%, 39%
XYZ	9.1331, 11.2257, 6.5374
YIQ	90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

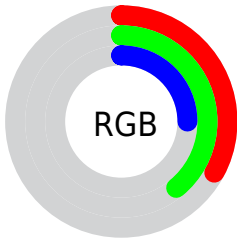
Format	Color
RYB	64, 99, 78
Decimal	5595968
CIELab	39.96, -12.18, 18.16
CIELCh	40, 21.872, 123.851
Yxy	11.2257, 0.3396, 0.4174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283786048 (0xFF556340)
YUV	90.8240, -13.2242, -5.1076
Hunter-Lab	33.5048, -9.9757, 11.8848

Details

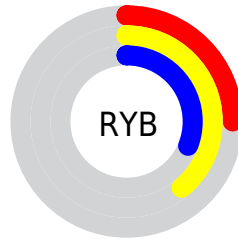
The YIQ color $90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666633 . A complement of this color would be $72.1760, -2.8910, 13.8530$, and the grayscale version is $91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $141.1830, 3.2580, -14.9980$, and $44.5790, 2.2030, -12.3970$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $88.4880, 3.7170, -17.8110$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $93.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950$.

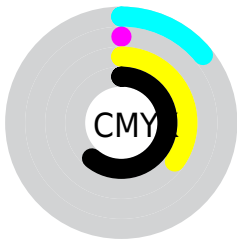
Distribution



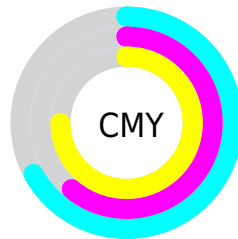
- Red (33%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530 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 90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.8240, 2.8910,
-13.8530

90.8240, 2.8910,
-13.8530

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

67.0520, 2.2490,
-13.2310

141.1830, 3.2580,
-14.9980

44.5790, 2.2030,
-12.3970

167.4820, 3.8540,
-14.7860

24.1770, 3.3950,
-11.9730

194.9550, 3.9000,
-15.6200

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

222.8410, 4.2210,
-15.9310

247.9060, 5.5960,
-13.3160

254.2020, 2.2470,

-2.1770

■ 90.8240, 2.8910,
-13.8530

■ 90.8240, 2.8910,
-13.8530

■ 88.4880, 3.7170,
-17.8110

■ 93.1600, 2.0650,
-9.8950

■ 86.1520, 4.5430,
-21.7690

■ 95.4960, 1.2390,
-5.9370

■ 83.8160, 5.3690,
-25.7270

■ 97.8320, 0.4130,
-1.9790

■ 81.4800, 6.1950,
-29.6850

■ 100.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

■ 79.2580, 6.7000,
-33.3320

■ 102.5040, -1.2390,
5.9370

■ 76.9220, 7.5260,
-37.2900

■ 104.7260, -1.7440,
9.5840

■ 75.7540, 7.9390,
-39.2690

■ 107.0620, -2.5700,
13.5420

■ 109.3980, -3.3960,
17.5000

■ 111.7340, -4.2220,
21.4580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.8860, 17.5160, -9.0760



90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530



87.9020, -14.9440, -15.5200

Triad

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



90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530



86.8180, -40.5300, -3.3620



96.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850

Complementary

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



90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530



72.1760, -2.8910, 13.8530

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.



96.8420, 12.7890, 16.0290



90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530



92.2980, -24.0260, 5.9100

Square

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



90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530



82.6120, -46.1220, -12.1540



95.9800, -5.2750, 13.0050



94.9560, 29.6630, 7.5750

Rectangle

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



90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530



85.9590, -28.2860, -16.0140



95.9800, -5.2750, 13.0050



96.5070, 21.0420, 15.1380

Sweetspot

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



90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530



124.4960, 1.2390, -5.9370



82.6830, 17.0100, 0.0980



61.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530



115.2660, 4.2220, -21.4580



85.7410, -7.2410, -17.4570



47.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



85.7770, 9.1320, -44.3720



183.9360, 19.8240, -94.9920

Inverse Universe

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



72.1760, -2.8910, 13.8530



86.4350, -4.8180, 21.2460



77.5580, 7.8370, 17.6690



45.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



26.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720



56.0640, -19.8240, 94.9920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530 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 90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

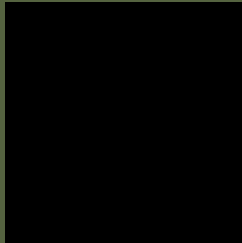
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8240, 2.8910,

-13.8530.

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

90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530

Protanopia

92.7440, 15.0400, -8.2560

Deuteranopia

93.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



Tritanopia

93.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530

Protanomaly

92.2380, 10.5930, -10.2630

Deuteranomaly

92.4990, 14.3520, -6.8000

Tritanomaly

92.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530 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(85, 99, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 99, 64)  
}
```

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(85, 99, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 99, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530 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(85, 99, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 99, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 99, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 99, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 99, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 99, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 99, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 99,  
64) }
```

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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