

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.9130, -13.4770,  
-14.5730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.9130, -13.4770,  
-14.5730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	456851
RGB	69, 104, 81
RGB Percent	27%, 41%, 32%
CMY	0.7295, 0.5921, 0.6824
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.22, 0.59
HSL	141°, 20%, 34%
HSV	141°, 34%, 41%
XYZ	8.8891, 11.7618, 9.5845
YIQ	90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

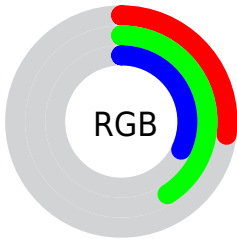
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	69, 95, 104
Decimal	4548689
CIELab	40.84, -18.02, 9.02
CIElCh	41, 20.154, 153.403
Yxy	11.7618, 0.2940, 0.3890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282738769 (0xFF456851)
YUV	90.9130, -4.8871, -19.2177
Hunter-Lab	34.2955, -13.7513, 7.4371

# Details

The YIQ color **90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **82.0870, 13.4770, 14.5730**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.0870, -14.0270, -15.6190**, and **44.4400, -13.5230, -13.7390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.7010, -9.7640, -10.2760**.

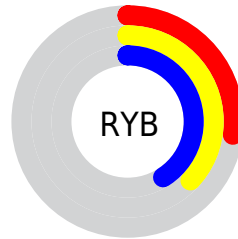
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (41%)

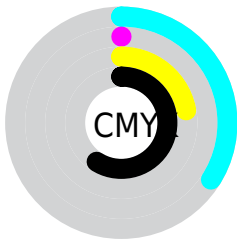
Blue (32%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (41%)

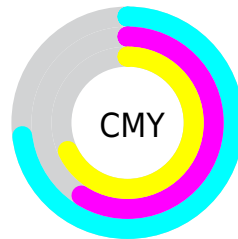


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730 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 90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.9130, -13.4770,  
-14.5730

90.9130, -13.4770,  
-14.5730

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

67.3260, -13.2020,  
-14.0500

141.0870,  
-14.0270, -15.6190

44.4400, -13.5230,  
-13.7390

167.6740,  
-14.3020, -16.1420

22.6680, -14.1650,  
-13.1170

195.2610,  
-14.5770, -16.6650

3.5220, -1.6500,  
-3.1380

223.2610,  
-14.5770, -16.6650

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.8040,  
-11.5520, -10.9120

■ 90.9130, -13.4770,  
-14.5730

■ 90.9130, -13.4770,  
-14.5730

■ 87.1250, -17.1900,  
-18.8700

■ 94.7010, -9.7640,  
-10.2760

■ 83.0380, -21.4990,  
-23.3790

■ 98.7880, -5.4550,  
-5.7670

■ 79.2500, -25.2120,  
-27.6760

■ 102.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

■ 75.2770, -29.8420,  
-31.8740

■ 106.5490, 2.8880,  
2.7280

■ 71.4890, -33.5550,  
-36.1710

■ 110.3370, 6.6010,  
7.0250

■ 67.7010, -37.2680,  
-40.4680

■ 114.1250, 10.3140,  
11.3220

■ 65.1520, -40.1560,  
-43.1960

■ 118.2120, 14.6230,  
15.8310

■ 122.0000, 18.3360,

20.1280

■ 126.0870, 22.6450,  
24.6370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190



90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



88.0560, -29.9370, -13.6250

# Triad

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



90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



94.6680, -22.1920, 5.7120



97.7600, 27.2790, 6.7270

# Complementary

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



90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



82.0870, 13.4770, 14.5730

# 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.



98.4100, 22.6930, 12.7490



90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



97.7520, -4.6330, 12.3830

# Square

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



90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



90.2700, -35.9910, -3.0230



98.7170, 11.6430, 14.7710



96.3480, 25.2630, -0.7930



# Rectangle

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



90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



86.9180, -38.2360, -11.9000



98.7170, 11.6430, 14.7710



98.0420, 26.5450, 9.0170

# Sweetspot

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



90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



130.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550



96.4220, 4.0830, -13.4290



65.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



114.8640, -20.9490, -22.3330



92.8510, -18.9340, -9.2860



49.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



71.9510, -44.1440, -48.0160



151.5160, -93.1930, -100.7530



# Inverse Universe

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



82.0870, 13.4770, 14.5730



101.2500, 20.6280, 22.6440



80.1490, 18.9340, 9.2860



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



42.9350, 44.4650, 47.7050



90.4840, 93.1930, 100.7530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730 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 90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

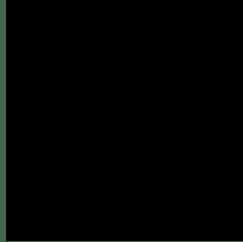
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730.



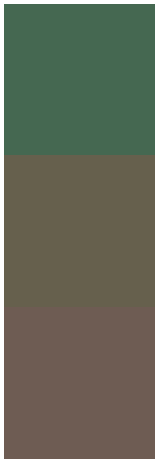
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.9130, -13.4770,

-14.5730.

# 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

90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730

### Protanopia

95.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

### Deuteranopia

96.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170



## Tritanopia

93.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730

## Protanomaly

93.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390

## Deuteranomaly

94.1050, 3.8980, -4.5660

## Tritanomaly

92.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730 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(69, 104, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 104, 81)  
}
```

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(69, 104, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 104, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730 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(69, 104, 81) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 104, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 104, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 104, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 104, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 104,  
81) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 104, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 104,  
81) }
```

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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