

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.9320, 38.2380,  
0.8460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	805032
RGB	128, 80, 50
RGB Percent	50%, 31%, 20%
CMY	0.4979, 0.6863, 0.8037
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.61, 0.50
HSL	23°, 44%, 35%
HSV	23°, 61%, 50%
XYZ	12.3496, 10.5561, 4.4093
YIQ	90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

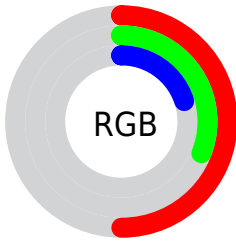
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 99, 50
Decimal	8409138
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.82, 16.94, 25.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 30.899, 56.751
Yxy	10.5561, 0.4521, 0.3865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286599218 (0xFF805032)
YUV	90.9320, -20.1795, 32.5086
Hunter-Lab	32.4902, 10.9906, 14.6968

# Details

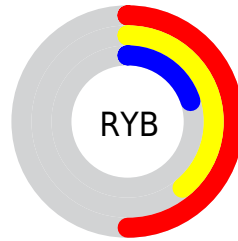
The YIQ color **90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **87.0680, -38.2380, -0.8460**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.3840, 42.7770, 1.1850**, and **43.4260, 33.7910, -1.1610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.7540, 44.6110, 0.9870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.1100, 31.8650, 0.7050**.

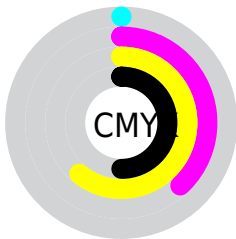
# Distribution



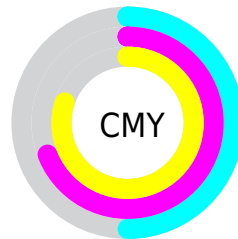
- Red (50%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460 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 90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.9320, 38.2380,  
0.8460

90.9320, 38.2380,  
0.8460

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

66.8500, 35.5330,  
0.3090

142.3840, 42.7770,  
1.1850

43.4260, 33.7910,  
-1.1610

168.8680, 44.2900,  
1.2980

23.1680, 25.9500,  
3.2780

196.3520, 45.8030,  
1.4110

7.2900, 13.9830,  
5.3990

219.4650, 38.0550,  
-1.3450

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.5660, 21.4130,  
-8.1150

252.1500, 8.0250,

-7.7750

■ 90.9320, 38.2380,  
0.8460

■ 90.9320, 38.2380,  
0.8460

■ 84.7540, 44.6110,  
0.9870

■ 97.1100, 31.8650,  
0.7050

■ 78.5760, 50.9840,  
1.1280

■ 103.2880, 25.4920,  
0.5640

■ 72.5120, 57.0360,  
1.5800

■ 109.3520, 19.4400,  
0.1120

■ 67.0350, 62.8130,  
1.5090

■ 115.5300, 13.0670,  
-0.0290

■ 121.1210, 6.9690,  
0.3530

■ 127.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 133.4770, -5.7770,  
0.0710

■ 139.5410,  
-11.8290, -0.3810

■ 145.7190,  
-18.2020, -0.5220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.5060, 39.9780, 13.3700



90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460



89.3940, 27.6490, -10.9990

# Triad

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



90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460



71.0800, -56.8480, -27.0240



92.5970, -14.2620, 16.1860

# Complementary

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



90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460



87.0680, -38.2380, -0.8460

# 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.



84.0980, -46.9500, 2.8580



90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460



73.9300, -64.8730, -19.2490

# Square

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



90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460



82.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170



74.4490, -70.4680, -11.4600



94.0580, 12.4210, 22.7010



# Rectangle

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



90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460



87.7730, 16.0960, -16.3840



74.4490, -70.4680, -11.4600



90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820

# Sweetspot

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



90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460



151.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070



78.7940, 31.0800, 31.4640



75.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460



108.1810, 59.4660, 1.5940



113.8250, 27.5130, -19.5510



60.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



67.0350, 62.8130, 1.5090



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



87.0680, -38.2380, -0.8460



102.2320, -59.1910, -1.0710



64.1750, -27.5130, 19.5510



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



60.9650, -62.8130, -1.5090



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

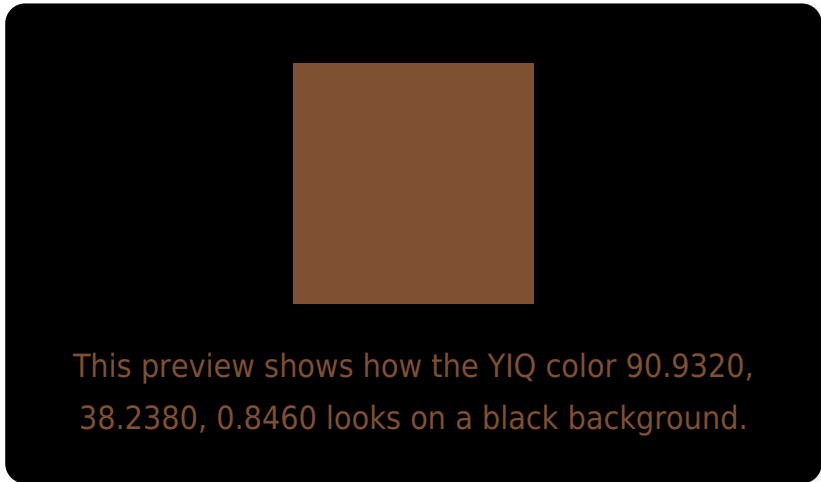
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

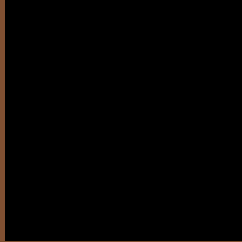
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.9320, 38.2380,

0.8460.

# 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

90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460

### Protanopia

90.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100

### Deuteranopia

90.9150, 27.7400, -7.1400



## Tritanopia

92.8300, 30.2580, 13.3140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460

## Protanomaly

90.8870, 24.9430, -6.0090

## Deuteranomaly

90.7630, 31.2240, -4.2000

## Tritanomaly

91.7500, 33.2390, 8.8470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460 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(128, 80, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 80, 50)  
}
```

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(128, 80, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 80, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460 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(128, 80, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 80, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 80, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 80, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 80, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 80,  
50) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 80, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 80,  
50) }
```

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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