

# Converting Colors

YIQ(104.9730, -29.7600,  
21.7280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(104.9730, -29.7600,  
21.7280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5A63AF
RGB	90, 99, 175
RGB Percent	35%, 39%, 69%
CMY	0.6470, 0.6117, 0.3139
CMYK	0.49, 0.43, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	234°, 35%, 52%
HSV	234°, 49%, 69%
XYZ	16.4127, 14.1918, 42.4084
YIQ	104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

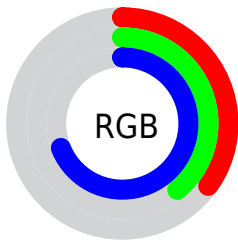
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	90, 98, 175
Decimal	5923759
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.51, 17.63, -41.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 45.306, 292.895
Yxy	14.1918, 0.2248, 0.1944
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284113839 (0xFF5A63AF)
YUV	104.9730, 34.5233, -13.1313
Hunter-Lab	37.6720, 11.8419, -40.3740

# Details

The YIQ color **104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **160.0270, 29.7600, -21.7280**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.7390, -28.9810, 24.1310**, and **54.8860, -34.0690, 17.2190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.4980, -35.4920, 26.4920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.7470, -23.4320, 17.1760**.

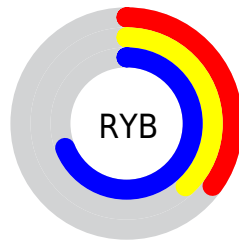
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (39%)

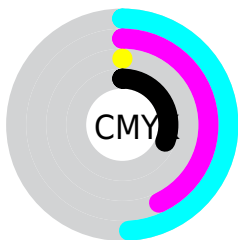
Blue (69%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (69%)

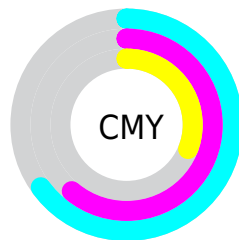


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280 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 104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 104.9730,  
-29.7600, 21.7280

■ 104.9730,  
-29.7600, 21.7280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 79.7340, -30.5850,  
20.1590

■ 157.7390,  
-28.9810, 24.1310

■ 54.8860, -34.0690,  
17.2190

■ 183.8100,  
-27.7430, 23.7210

■ 29.8420, -39.9370,  
13.4310

■ 208.9170,  
-18.1590, 15.2250

■ 14.0780, -25.8620,  
17.1620

■ 234.0240, -8.5750,  
6.7290

■ 7.9340, -16.8290,  
13.1470

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 104.9730,  
-29.7600, 21.7280

■ 104.9730,  
-29.7600, 21.7280

■ 90.4980, -35.4920,  
26.4920

■ 119.7470,  
-23.4320, 17.1760

■ 76.3110, -42.0950,  
30.5210

■ 133.6350,  
-17.4250, 12.9350

■ 61.8360, -47.8270,  
35.2850

■ 148.1100,  
-11.6930, 8.1710

■ 47.0620, -54.1550,  
39.8370

■ 162.8840, -5.3650,  
3.6190

■ 33.1740, -60.1620,  
44.0780

■ 176.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 31.1030, -61.4000,  
44.4880

■ 191.5460, 6.9700,  
-5.1740

■ 206.0210, 12.7020,  
-9.9380

■ 220.2080, 19.3050,  
-13.9670

■ 234.6830, 25.0370,  
-18.7310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.2640, -88.5800, -2.5960



104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280



108.3930, 13.3360, 33.6560

# Triad

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



104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280



102.9790, 57.2190, 3.7710



83.0310, -64.3200, -34.7840

# Complementary

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



104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280



160.0270, 29.7600, -21.7280

# 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.



91.0020, -21.8180, -34.1220



104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280



101.2030, 44.0640, -16.6400

# Square

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



104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280



103.4700, 57.9950, 22.7550



98.0530, 17.7030, -28.9930



87.3630, -76.5180, -22.9660



# Rectangle

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



104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280



106.7670, 35.7100, 35.6620



98.0530, 17.7030, -28.9930



80.9620, -59.8720, -38.3040

# Sweetspot

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



104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280



199.2240, -12.0140, 8.4820



148.4450, -47.4500, -21.1300



97.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280



118.2660, -46.2220, 33.7300



109.5570, -7.6170, 33.4310



79.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



26.4920, -52.5500, 38.2820



3.7960, -7.9330, 6.1070



# Inverse Universe

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



116.4410, 47.7710, 20.8190



136.0640, 74.1780, 32.3380



155.4430, 7.6170, -33.4310



80.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



46.6740, 84.2640, 36.7760

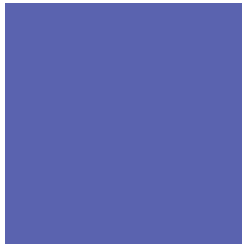


7.1050, 13.0660, 5.4980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280 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 104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

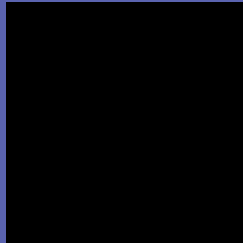
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.9730, -29.7600,



# 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

104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280

### Protanopia

102.5800, -41.9550, 16.9650

### Deuteranopia

100.1830, -48.3270, 11.2970



## Tritanopia

100.9630, -24.9410, -5.0450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280

## Protanomaly

103.6730, -37.7830, 18.4490

## Deuteranomaly

101.8250, -41.2670, 15.5090

## Tritanomaly

102.6890, -26.6850, 4.5390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280

## Achromatopsia

105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280 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(90, 99, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 99, 175)  
}
```

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(90, 99, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 99, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280 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(90, 99, 175) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 99, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 99, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 99, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 99, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 99,  
175) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.9730, -29.7600, 21.7280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 99, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 99,  
175) }
```

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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