

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.0620, -89.6860,  
28.4740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	105AE8
RGB	16, 90, 232
RGB Percent	6%, 35%, 91%
CMY	0.9372, 0.6469, 0.0907
CMYK	0.93, 0.61, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	219°, 87%, 49%
HSV	219°, 93%, 91%
XYZ	18.4207, 13.2470, 77.8415
YIQ	84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

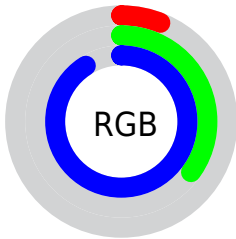
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	16, 71, 232
Decimal	1071848
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.13, 34.47, -76.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 84.252, 294.148
Yxy	13.2470, 0.1682, 0.1210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279261928 (0xFF105AE8)
YUV	84.0620, 72.9334, -59.6904
Hunter-Lab	36.3965, 26.6473, -101.3265

# Details

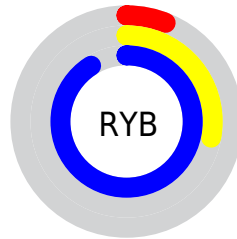
The YIQ color **84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **163.9380, 89.6860, -28.4740**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.8520, -53.9240, 30.1400**, and **46.9520, -68.8250, 30.3670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.4080, -96.4720, 30.3120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.7440, -80.1030, 25.5050**.

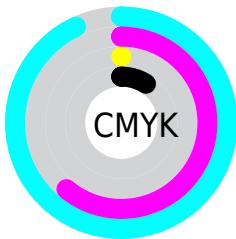
# Distribution



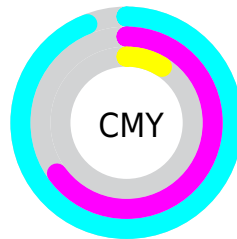
- Red (6%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740 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 84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 84.0620, -89.6860,  
28.4740

■ 84.0620, -89.6860,  
28.4740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 62.4710, -83.5880,  
28.0920

■ 143.8520,  
-53.9240, 30.1400

■ 46.9520, -68.8250,  
30.3670

■ 169.5680,  
-41.6810, 23.0150

■ 32.6070, -54.6120,  
31.5960

■ 194.9850,  
-30.0340, 15.6780

■ 17.9030, -40.7660,  
33.9700

■ 220.4020,  
-18.3870, 8.3410

■ 17.2870, -33.5200,  
23.7920

■ 246.6940, -7.8860,  
-0.2540

■ 12.6760, -24.6700,  
17.5860

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,

12.5250

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,  
7.2520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 84.0620, -89.6860,  
28.4740

■ 84.0620, -89.6860,  
28.4740

■ 73.4080, -96.4720,  
30.3120

■ 99.7440, -80.1030,  
25.5050

■ 116.0130,  
-70.7950, 22.0130

■ 131.9940,  
-60.6160, 19.2560

■ 147.6760,  
-51.0330, 16.2870

■ 163.3580,  
-41.4500, 13.3180

■ 179.0400,  
-31.8670, 10.3490

■ 195.3090,  
-22.5590, 6.8570

■ 211.2900,  
-12.3800, 4.1000

■ 226.9720, -2.7970,  
1.1310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.9080, -110.2240, 15.2160



84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740



93.6280, 30.2930, 73.2770

# Triad

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



84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740



89.0730, 95.1810, 9.6210



84.9400, -62.8060, -40.1980

# Complementary

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



84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740



163.9380, 89.6860, -28.4740

# 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.



72.7880, -34.1000, -64.8520



84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740



96.4290, 54.9310, -20.8530

# Square

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



84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740



69.8000, 111.1730, 61.2290



87.5490, 9.7740, -44.9940



93.7350, -86.1930, -18.3290



# Rectangle

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



84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740



76.8850, 75.4060, 87.1980



87.5490, 9.7740, -44.9940



81.5030, -54.5060, -47.4500

# Sweetspot

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



84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740



206.1820, -29.3910, 9.5290



158.7520, -104.3400, -69.4280



97.8210, -18.2490, 5.8390



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740



80.1390, -105.7800, 33.8040



50.1920, -50.2640, 73.9600



106.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



56.2130, -74.2340, 23.7660



15.7930, -21.0460, 6.9700



# Inverse Universe

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



89.0200, 104.9820, 68.8060



86.1630, 124.0530, 81.1170



197.8080, 50.2640, -73.9600



107.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



60.4750, 87.1030, 56.9190



17.1870, 24.9390, 16.0990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

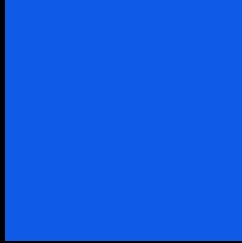
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

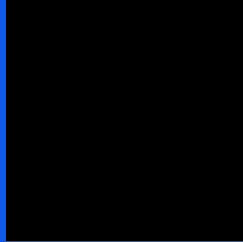
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0620, -89.6860,



# 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

84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740

### Protanopia

80.4230, -92.8010, 13.3350

### Deuteranopia

81.2260, -85.4170, 0.6550



## Tritanopia

79.3100, -68.9990, -21.5670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740

## Protanomaly

81.4820, -91.2890, 18.9750

## Deuteranomaly

82.3650, -86.8860, 10.7620

## Tritanomaly

81.0820, -76.3840, -3.3600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.8550, -32.7840, 10.4480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740 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(16, 90, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 90, 232)  
}
```

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(16, 90, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 90, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740 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(16, 90, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 90, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 90, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 90, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 90, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 90,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.0620, -89.6860, 28.4740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 90, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 90,  
232) }
```

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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