

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.2400, -53.6420,  
-8.0260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	216D87
RGB	33, 109, 135
RGB Percent	13%, 43%, 53%
CMY	0.8707, 0.5724, 0.4708
CMYK	0.76, 0.19, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	195°, 61%, 33%
HSV	195°, 76%, 53%
XYZ	10.4669, 13.0143, 24.8601
YIQ	89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

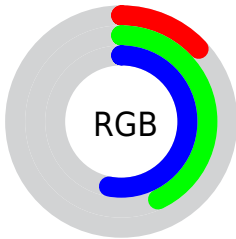
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	33, 77, 135
Decimal	2190727
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.78, -13.72, -20.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 24.991, 236.695
Yxy	13.0143, 0.2165, 0.2692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280380807 (0xFF216D87)
YUV	89.2400, 22.5597, -49.3225
Hunter-Lab	36.0754, -11.3420, -15.6048

# Details

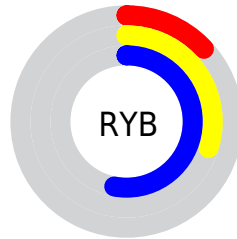
The YIQ color **89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **78.7600, 53.6420, 8.0260**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.7460, -49.1950, -6.0190**, and **45.4970, -44.0600, -5.4680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2930, -61.1610, -9.4250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.8880, -46.7190, -6.8390**.

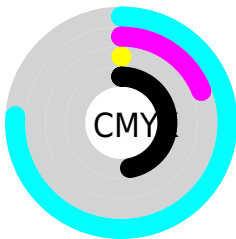
# Distribution



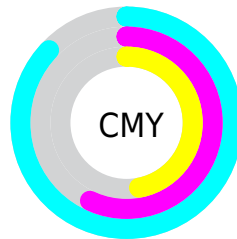
- Red (13%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260 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 89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.2400, -53.6420,  
-8.0260

89.2400, -53.6420,  
-8.0260

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

62.4350, -58.6850,  
-10.2450

143.7460,  
-49.1950, -6.0190

45.4970, -44.0600,  
-5.4680

171.1590,  
-48.9200, -5.4960

29.9610, -30.6270,  
-1.1150

198.6860,  
-48.9660, -4.6620

15.7130, -18.0650,  
2.5030

225.2210,  
-43.4630, -10.7830

2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750

240.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

249.0200,

-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 89.2400, -53.6420,  
-8.0260

■ 89.2400, -53.6420,  
-8.0260

■ 83.2930, -61.1610,  
-9.4250

■ 94.8880, -46.7190,  
-6.8390

■ 77.0580, -67.8090,  
-10.0890

■ 101.4220,  
-39.4750, -5.9630

■ 74.6770, -71.1100,  
-10.8380

■ 107.0700,  
-32.5520, -4.7760

■ 113.6040,  
-25.3080, -3.9000

■ 119.2520,  
-18.3850, -2.7130

■ 125.7860,  
-11.1410, -1.8370

■ 131.4340, -4.2180,  
-0.6500

■ 137.3810, 3.3010,  
0.7490

■ 143.6160, 9.9490,  
1.4130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.2900, -57.0790, -17.3270



89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260



97.5680, -33.6540, 4.1860

# Triad

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



89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260



103.3120, 26.0850, 17.3570



97.5210, 8.1180, -14.9700

# Complementary

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



89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260



78.7600, 53.6420, 8.0260

# 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.



99.9360, 23.2470, -8.3130



89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260



102.2170, 33.4220, 11.0380

# Square

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



89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260



103.7540, 10.2210, 18.5170



101.4090, 32.4610, 0.9170



94.9900, -12.3760, -18.0080



# Rectangle

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



89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260



100.9830, -18.5250, 10.8430



101.4090, 32.4610, 0.9170



98.2120, 13.4820, -13.0620

# Sweetspot

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



89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260



157.8710, -21.6860, -3.4620



95.7240, -36.0750, -45.5710



78.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260



104.0930, -84.0850, -12.4770



59.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470



63.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



71.7590, -68.4050, -10.3010



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



# Inverse Universe

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



72.1620, 36.3960, 45.2600



77.4060, 57.1610, 70.9290



108.1100, 39.8920, -18.1240



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.9280, 46.3430, 57.7270



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260 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 89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

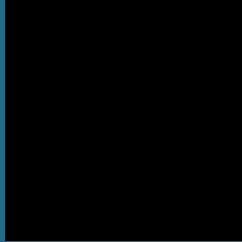
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260.



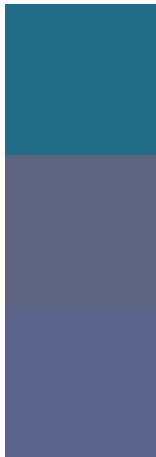
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2400, -53.6420,

-8.0260.

# 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

89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260

### Protanopia

100.5120, -12.8850, 7.7470

### Deuteranopia

100.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100



## Tritanopia

85.2190, -58.3170, -16.9170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260

## Protanomaly

96.6240, -28.0600, 1.9240

## Deuteranomaly

96.5960, -30.8570, 3.0550

## Tritanomaly

86.6970, -56.6670, -13.7790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.0670, -19.3020, -2.6140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260 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(33, 109, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 109, 135)  
}
```

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(33, 109, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 109, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260 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(33, 109, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 109, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 109, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 109, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 109, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 109,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 109, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 109,  
135) }
```

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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