

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.2530, -18.9850,
19.1830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53528F
RGB	83, 82, 143
RGB Percent	33%, 32%, 56%
CMY	0.6745, 0.6784, 0.4393
CMYK	0.42, 0.43, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	241°, 27%, 44%
HSV	241°, 43%, 56%
XYZ	11.5410, 9.8562, 27.2684
YIQ	89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

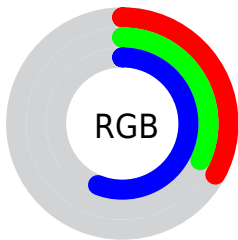
Format	Color
R_{YB}	83, 82, 143
Decimal	5460623
CIE _{Lab}	37.58, 16.63, -33.68
CIE _{LCh}	38, 37.563, 296.280
Yxy	9.8562, 0.2371, 0.2025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283650703 (0xFF53528F)
YUV	89.2530, 26.4973, -5.4839
Hunter-Lab	31.3946, 10.6779, -29.5211

Details

The YIQ color **89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **135.7470, 18.9850, -19.1830**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.7200, -18.8020, 21.3740**, and **41.7750, -20.6350, 16.0450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8490, -23.4790, 23.5370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.6570, -14.4910, 14.8290**.

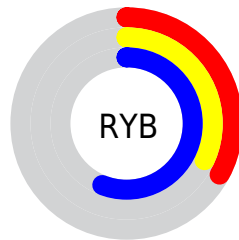
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (32%)

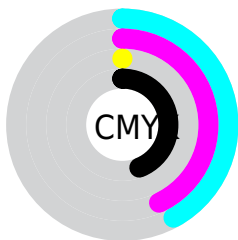
Blue (56%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (56%)

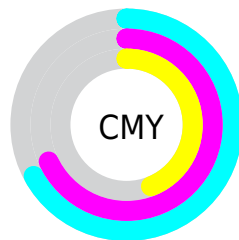


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830 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 89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.2530, -18.9850,
19.1830

■ 89.2530, -18.9850,
19.1830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.3130, -19.2140,
17.8260

■ 139.7200,
-18.8020, 21.3740

■ 41.7750, -20.6350,
16.0450

■ 166.2470,
-18.8480, 22.2080

■ 18.3180, -26.7780,
11.7340

■ 193.7740,
-18.8940, 23.0420

■ 5.2440, -14.7660,
14.3060

■ 218.6960,
-10.2270, 14.6450

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 243.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

89.2530, -18.9850,
19.1830

89.2530, -18.9850,
19.1830

76.8490, -23.4790,
23.5370

101.6570,
-14.4910, 14.8290

63.8580, -27.6980,
28.4140

114.6480,
-10.2720, 9.9520

51.4540, -32.1920,
32.7680

127.0520, -5.7780,
5.5980

39.0500, -36.6860,
37.1220

139.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

26.6460, -41.1800,
41.4760

151.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

16.9000, -44.7110,
44.8970

164.8510, 7.4290,
-7.9870

177.2550, 11.9230,
-12.3410

189.6590, 16.4170,

-16.6950

■ 202.9490, 21.2320,
-21.3600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.5770, -73.4040, -2.3000



89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830



91.0030, 14.2540, 28.0300

Triad

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



89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830



86.9390, 45.5280, 0.8880



70.0370, -55.2890, -27.7450

Complementary

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



89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830



135.7470, 18.9850, -19.1830

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.



76.4030, -21.2690, -27.5490



89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830



85.5100, 33.0140, -14.6180

Square

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



89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830



87.5070, 47.4050, 16.4370



82.8060, 11.3290, -23.6070



73.4570, -64.9190, -18.4150

Rectangle

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



89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830



89.8000, 30.9430, 28.4390



82.8060, 11.3290, -23.6070



68.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430

Sweetspot

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



89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830



164.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



124.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320



81.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830



102.4280, -29.3030, 29.9690



97.9240, -1.7010, 25.3310



64.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



15.9880, -42.1430, 42.4090



0.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Inverse Universe

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



107.0790, 17.0960, 31.5920



130.1210, 26.4460, 49.3740



126.7770, 1.1050, -25.5430



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



55.5270, 37.7670, 69.9830



3.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

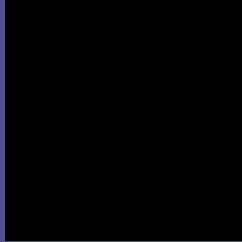
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2530, -18.9850,

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

89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830

Protanopia

86.0770, -33.2890, 14.0950

Deuteranopia

85.7730, -35.4890, 9.9110



Tritanopia

86.8180, -14.1670, -2.0630

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830

Protanomaly

87.4690, -28.5210, 15.7910

Deuteranomaly

86.7030, -29.3000, 13.3880

Tritanomaly

87.4900, -15.8190, 5.8530

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.9210, -6.7870, 7.3650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830 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(83, 82, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 82, 143)  
}
```

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(83, 82, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 82, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830 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(83, 82, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 82, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 82, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 82, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 82, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 82,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 82, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 82,  
143) }
```

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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