

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.5030, -16.6930,
21.6990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	575091
RGB	87, 80, 145
RGB Percent	34%, 31%, 57%
CMY	0.6588, 0.6863, 0.4315
CMYK	0.40, 0.45, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	246°, 29%, 44%
HSV	246°, 45%, 57%
XYZ	11.9088, 9.8073, 28.0414
YIQ	89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

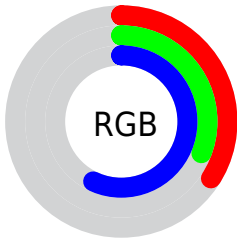
Format	Color
R_{YB}	87, 80, 145
Decimal	5722257
CIE _{Lab}	37.49, 19.62, -35.01
CIE _{LCh}	37, 40.135, 299.260
Yxy	9.8073, 0.2393, 0.1971
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283912337 (0xFF575091)
YUV	89.5030, 27.3600, -2.1951
Hunter-Lab	31.3166, 13.0747, -31.1677

Details

The YIQ color **89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **135.4970, 16.6930, -21.6990**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.9700, -16.5100, 23.8900**, and **42.0250, -18.3430, 18.5610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.3980, -20.5910, 26.2650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330**.

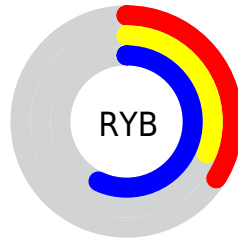
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (31%)

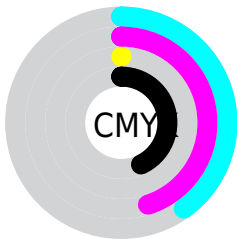
Blue (57%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (57%)

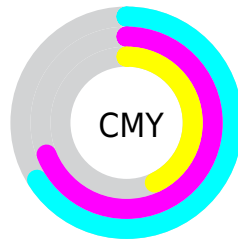


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990 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 89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.5030, -16.6930,
21.6990

■ 89.5030, -16.6930,
21.6990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.5630, -16.9220,
20.3420

■ 139.9700,
-16.5100, 23.8900

■ 42.0250, -18.3430,
18.5610

■ 166.7960,
-15.9600, 24.9360

■ 18.8670, -23.8900,
14.4620

■ 193.9100,
-16.2810, 25.2470

■ 5.3580, -15.0870,
14.6170

■ 219.0170, -6.6970,
16.7510

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 244.1240, 2.8870,
8.2550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 89.5030, -16.6930,
21.6990

■ 89.5030, -16.6930,
21.6990

■ 77.3980, -20.5910,
26.2650

■ 101.6080,
-12.7950, 17.1330

■ 64.7060, -24.2140,
31.3540

■ 114.3000, -9.1720,
12.0440

■ 52.6010, -28.1120,
35.9200

■ 126.4050, -5.2740,
7.4780

■ 39.9090, -31.7350,
41.0090

■ 139.0970, -1.6510,
2.3890

■ 27.8040, -35.6330,
45.5750

■ 151.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 21.3140, -37.0090,
48.4870

■ 163.8940, 5.8700,
-7.2660

■ 175.9990, 9.7680,
-11.8320

■ 188.3920, 12.7950,

-17.1330

■ 200.4970, 16.6930,
-21.6990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990



90.6230, 18.3800, 30.3480

Triad

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



89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990



86.2550, 47.4540, -0.9780



70.8520, -56.2060, -27.6460

Complementary

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



89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990



135.4970, 16.6930, -21.6990

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.



72.9180, -30.2090, -30.7290



89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990



84.1140, 34.0690, -17.2190

Square

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



89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990



86.3610, 50.7520, 16.3520



81.5560, 9.0370, -26.1230



74.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600

Rectangle

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



89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990



88.8930, 35.1150, 29.9230



81.5560, 9.0370, -26.1230



69.0110, -52.4000, -30.5440

Sweetspot

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



89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990



167.7470, -6.2370, 8.4110



121.4560, -36.8150, -10.1190



81.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890



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.



89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990



101.9170, -26.1860, 34.0540



99.0710, 2.3790, 28.4830



65.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



19.8750, -34.3950, 45.1650



1.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

Inverse Universe

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



106.0470, 20.1220, 31.8180



127.8720, 31.5810, 49.9250



125.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



54.1590, 41.6190, 66.2510



3.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990 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 89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

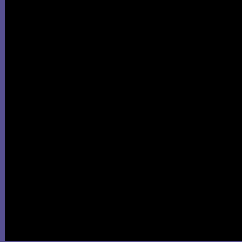
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5030, -16.6930,

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

89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990

Protanopia

85.6360, -36.3610, 14.7030

Deuteranopia

84.9900, -37.5980, 9.5860



Tritanopia

87.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990

Protanomaly

87.2240, -29.2090, 17.2470

Deuteranomaly

86.9310, -29.9420, 14.0100

Tritanomaly

88.0990, -13.1600, 7.2240

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.6330, -5.9160, 8.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990 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(87, 80, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 80, 145)  
}
```

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(87, 80, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 80, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990 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(87, 80, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 80, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 80, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 80, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 80, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 80,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 80, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 80,  
145) }
```

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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