

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.5430, -40.5330,
13.2190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B5C9D
RGB	59, 92, 157
RGB Percent	23%, 36%, 62%
CMY	0.7686, 0.6392, 0.3845
CMYK	0.62, 0.41, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	220°, 45%, 42%
HSV	220°, 62%, 62%
XYZ	11.7126, 11.0187, 33.3837
YIQ	89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

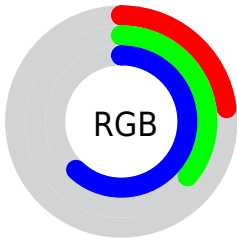
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 84, 157
Decimal	3890333
CIE _{Lab}	39.61, 9.11, -38.98
CIE _{LCh}	40, 40.029, 283.151
Yxy	11.0187, 0.2087, 0.1964
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282080413 (0xFF3B5C9D)
YUV	89.5430, 33.2563, -26.7862
Hunter-Lab	33.1945, 4.8932, -36.3919

Details

The YIQ color **89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **126.4570, 40.5330, -13.2190**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.9070, -38.5620, 16.0460**, and **39.5590, -46.6300, 8.0740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.8890, -47.3190, 15.0570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.1970, -33.7470, 11.3810**.

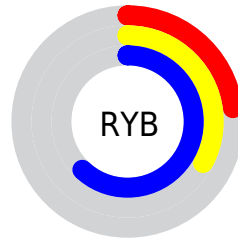
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (36%)

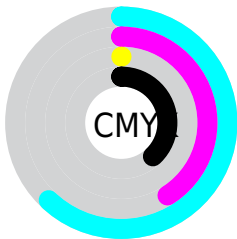
Blue (62%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (62%)

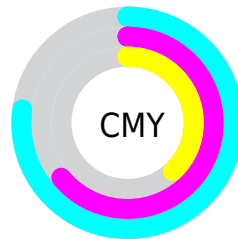


Cyan (62%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190 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 89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.5430, -40.5330,
13.2190

■ 89.5430, -40.5330,
13.2190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.2110, -45.5300,
10.1660

■ 141.9070,
-38.5620, 16.0460

■ 39.5590, -46.6300,
8.0740

■ 168.7330,
-38.0120, 17.0920

■ 24.9690, -33.1050,
10.7590

■ 194.6640,
-33.5640, 13.5720

■ 6.4980, -18.2970,
17.7270

■ 219.4720,
-24.5760, 4.8640

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 245.1660,
-15.2670, -4.1550

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 89.5430, -40.5330,
13.2190

■ 89.5430, -40.5330,
13.2190

■ 78.8890, -47.3190,
15.0570

■ 100.1970,
-33.7470, 11.3810

■ 67.9470, -53.2340,
17.6300

■ 111.1390,
-27.8320, 8.8080

■ 57.2930, -60.0200,
19.4680

■ 121.7930,
-21.0460, 6.9700

■ 49.0090, -64.9720,
21.1080

■ 133.0340,
-14.5350, 4.6090

■ 143.3890, -8.3450,
2.5590

■ 154.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 165.2840, 4.9520,
-1.6400

■ 175.9380, 11.7380,
-3.4780

■ 186.8800, 17.6530,
-6.0510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.6580, -78.1260, -4.8300



89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190



96.5330, 0.9580, 26.7020

Triad

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



89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190



91.6180, 51.1660, 8.8460



71.7180, -53.1330, -33.7810

Complementary

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



89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190



126.4570, 40.5330, -13.2190

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.



84.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870



89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190



90.7610, 42.7330, -9.0350

Square

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



89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190



92.4350, 47.9080, 23.8440



88.0910, 23.7080, -22.1800



76.1810, -64.3220, -23.7300

Rectangle

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



89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190



95.7760, 22.3230, 30.4750



88.0910, 23.7080, -22.1800



76.4550, -36.2150, -32.0150

Sweetspot

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



89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190



177.0770, -16.0940, 5.3300



123.8220, -47.4940, -31.3500



85.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190



98.9660, -63.4130, 20.3870



74.6570, -22.5180, 33.6580



73.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



44.4780, -59.1030, 19.3690



4.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

Inverse Universe

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



92.0640, 47.8150, 31.0390



102.6750, 74.4960, 48.6080



141.3430, 22.5180, -33.6580



73.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



48.2290, 69.8200, 45.2440



5.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190 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 89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190 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 89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5430, -40.5330,

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

89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190

Protanopia

90.9350, -35.7650, 14.9150

Deuteranopia

87.7270, -47.0430, 10.0530



Tritanopia

82.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190

Protanomaly

90.0380, -37.5530, 14.2790

Deuteranomaly

88.3360, -44.3840, 11.4240

Tritanomaly

85.1600, -41.4930, -2.4290

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190 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(59, 92, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 92, 157)  
}
```

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(59, 92, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 92, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190 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(59, 92, 157) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 92, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 92, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 92, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 92, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 92,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.5430, -40.5330, 13.2190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 92, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 92,  
157) }
```

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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