

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.6320, -30.5380,  
13.7980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	455993
RGB	69, 89, 147
RGB Percent	27%, 35%, 58%
CMY	0.7294, 0.6509, 0.4237
CMYK	0.53, 0.39, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	225°, 36%, 42%
HSV	225°, 53%, 58%
XYZ	11.2903, 10.5165, 29.0212
YIQ	89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

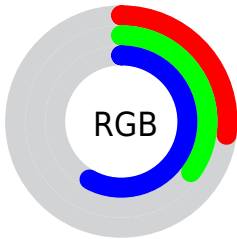
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	69, 85, 147
Decimal	4544915
CIE Lab	38.75, 9.78, -34.31
CIE LCh	39, 35.674, 285.909
Yxy	10.5165, 0.2221, 0.2069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282734995 (0xFF455993)
YUV	89.6320, 28.2824, -18.0943
Hunter-Lab	32.4292, 5.3938, -30.3587

# Details

The YIQ color **89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **126.3680, 30.5380, -13.7980**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.9850, -30.0340, 15.6780**, and **38.8650, -38.7440, 8.3280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.6900, -36.4530, 16.3710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.5740, -24.6230, 11.2250**.

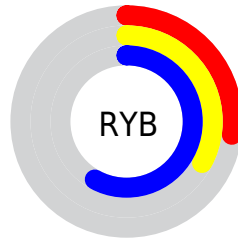
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (35%)

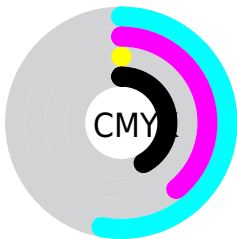
Blue (58%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (58%)

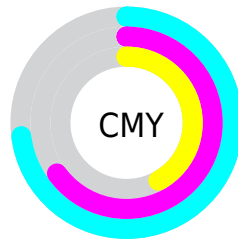


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980 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 89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.6320, -30.5380,  
13.7980

■ 89.6320, -30.5380,  
13.7980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 65.0940, -31.9590,  
12.0170

■ 140.9850,  
-30.0340, 15.6780

■ 38.8650, -38.7440,  
8.3280

■ 167.6260,  
-30.4010, 16.8230

■ 22.2960, -29.7120,  
9.8400

■ 194.6970,  
-29.1630, 16.4130

■ 6.1730, -16.0040,  
14.7160

■ 219.5050,  
-20.1750, 7.7050

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 244.6120,  
-10.5910, -0.7910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

89.6320, -30.5380,  
13.7980

89.6320, -30.5380,  
13.7980

78.6900, -36.4530,  
16.3710

100.5740,  
-24.6230, 11.2250

68.0470, -41.7720,  
19.1560

111.2170,  
-19.3040, 8.4400

57.1050, -47.6870,  
21.7290

122.1590,  
-13.3890, 5.8670

46.1630, -53.6020,  
24.3020

133.1010, -7.4740,  
3.2940

39.0640, -57.6370,  
25.8430

143.7440, -2.1550,  
0.5090

154.6860, 3.7600,  
-2.0640

165.0410, 9.9500,  
-4.1140

175.9830, 15.8650,

-6.6870

■ 186.6260, 21.1840,  
-9.4720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.2840, -74.1370, -5.5370



89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980



94.0340, 3.8010, 24.7370

# Triad

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



89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980



90.5140, 45.5270, 6.4150



70.2990, -53.2710, -31.2790

# Complementary

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



89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980



126.3680, 30.5380, -13.7980

# 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.



82.8130, -7.7440, -24.8640



89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980



89.2380, 36.9560, -8.9640

# Square

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



89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980



90.8750, 43.5530, 20.1690



87.2200, 19.0310, -20.0170



74.3060, -63.1760, -22.4720



# Rectangle

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



89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980



93.3690, 21.9110, 26.9270



87.2200, 19.0310, -20.0170



76.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310

# Sweetspot

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



89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980



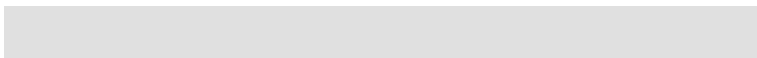
169.1160, -11.8300, 5.1460



121.2840, -39.7470, -23.0670



83.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980



101.1050, -47.6870, 21.7290



83.2740, -14.3100, 28.0740



68.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



36.2770, -53.9230, 24.6130



2.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410



# Inverse Universe

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



94.6020, 40.0680, 22.7560



109.0120, 62.7610, 35.5050



132.7260, 14.3100, -28.0740



69.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



45.2520, 71.0130, 40.1410



3.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

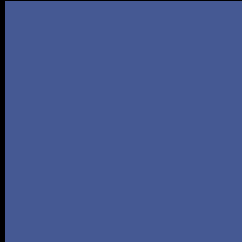
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

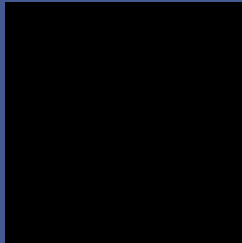
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6320, -30.5380,



# 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

89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980

### Protanopia

89.3330, -31.1340, 13.5860

### Deuteranopia

87.4030, -37.3230, 10.1090



## Tritanopia

86.0550, -28.1960, -6.6280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980

## Protanomaly

89.3330, -31.1340, 13.5860

## Deuteranomaly

88.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800

## Tritanomaly

87.4990, -29.2060, 0.6660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.0020, -11.5090, 4.8350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980 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(69, 89, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 89, 147)  
}
```

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(69, 89, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 89, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980 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(69, 89, 147) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 89, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 89, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 89, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 89, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 89,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 89, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 89,  
147) }
```

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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