

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.6960, -54.9260,
-6.7820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	216D8B
RGB	33, 109, 139
RGB Percent	13%, 43%, 55%
CMY	0.8707, 0.5724, 0.4551
CMYK	0.76, 0.22, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	197°, 62%, 34%
HSV	197°, 76%, 54%
XYZ	10.7536, 13.1290, 26.3699
YIQ	89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

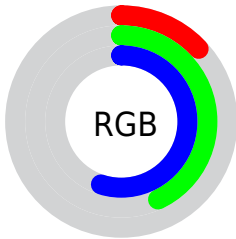
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 77, 139
Decimal	2190731
CIE _{Lab}	42.96, -12.30, -23.02
CIE _{LCh}	43, 26.094, 241.887
Yxy	13.1290, 0.2140, 0.2613
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280380811 (0xFF216D8B)
YUV	89.6960, 24.3069, -49.7224
Hunter-Lab	36.2340, -10.4338, -17.7855

Details

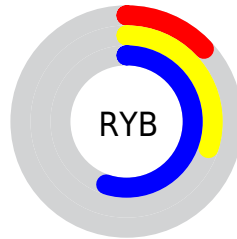
The YIQ color **89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **82.3040, 54.9260, 6.7820**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.6150, -50.2040, -4.2520**, and **45.9530, -45.3440, -4.2240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.1620, -62.1700, -7.6580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.2300, -47.6820, -5.9060**.

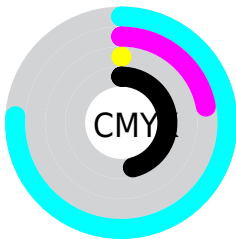
Distribution



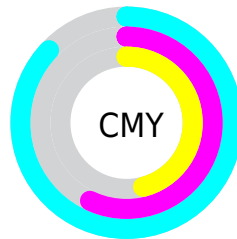
- Red (13%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820 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 89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.6960, -54.9260,
-6.7820

89.6960, -54.9260,
-6.7820

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.7770, -59.6480,
-9.3120

144.6150,
-50.2040, -4.2520

46.5400, -45.6190,
-4.7470

171.9140,
-49.6080, -4.0400

30.8900, -31.8650,
-0.7050

199.4410,
-49.6540, -3.2060

16.6420, -19.3030,
2.9130

225.5200,
-42.8670, -10.5710

3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 89.6960, -54.9260,
-6.7820

■ 89.6960, -54.9260,
-6.7820

■ 83.1620, -62.1700,
-7.6580

■ 96.2300, -47.6820,
-5.9060

■ 76.6280, -69.4140,
-8.5340

■ 102.7640,
-40.4380, -5.0300

■ 74.5460, -72.1190,
-9.0710

■ 109.2980,
-33.1940, -4.1540

■ 115.8320,
-25.9500, -3.2780

■ 122.0670,
-19.3020, -2.6140

■ 128.6010,
-12.0580, -1.7380

■ 134.5480, -4.5390,
-0.3390

■ 141.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 147.6160, 9.9490,
1.4130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.2610, -67.3030, -19.2630



89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820



98.4050, -31.6370, 6.1790

Triad

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



89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820



103.8670, 28.8360, 17.0600



97.6130, 4.8630, -16.5530

Complementary

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



89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820



82.3040, 54.9260, 6.7820

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.



99.9850, 21.5510, -10.6170



89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820



102.6470, 35.0270, 9.4830

Square

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



89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820



104.4340, 14.1180, 19.4780



101.3550, 32.5530, -0.7510



94.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810

Rectangle

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



89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820



102.0050, -15.5910, 12.7370



101.3550, 32.5530, -0.7510



98.4890, 11.1440, -14.7440

Sweetspot

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



89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820



161.3980, -21.7320, -2.6280



98.4140, -38.1380, -46.7300



80.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820



103.4780, -86.6070, -10.8230



59.7590, -40.9010, 19.8910



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



70.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Inverse Universe

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



73.3580, 38.7800, 46.1080



77.6130, 61.0120, 72.7240



112.2410, 40.9010, -19.8910



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.5970, 48.7730, 57.7410



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820 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 89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

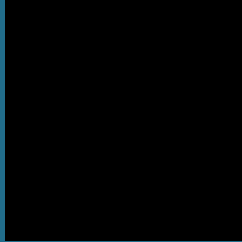
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6960, -54.9260,

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

89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820

Protanopia

101.2560, -15.0400, 8.2560

Deuteranopia

100.7870, -20.9090, 9.9950



Tritanopia

83.1260, -62.4890, -18.4010

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820

Protanomaly

97.0800, -29.3440, 3.1680

Deuteranomaly

96.4540, -33.3330, 3.8750

Tritanomaly

85.7290, -59.6930, -14.0050

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820 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, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 109, 139)  
}
```

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, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 109, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820 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, 139) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 109, 139) }
```

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, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 109, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 109, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 109,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820 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, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 109,  
139) }
```

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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