

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.0410, -50.8030,  
12.1170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3160A7
RGB	49, 96, 167
RGB Percent	19%, 38%, 65%
CMY	0.8079, 0.6234, 0.3454
CMYK	0.71, 0.42, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	216°, 55%, 42%
HSV	216°, 71%, 65%
XYZ	12.4195, 11.8095, 38.1524
YIQ	90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

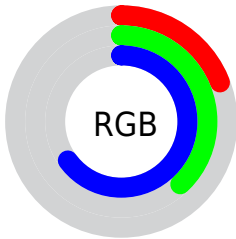
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	49, 83, 167
Decimal	3236007
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.91, 8.41, -42.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 43.693, 281.101
Yxy	11.8095, 0.1991, 0.1893
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281426087 (0xFF3160A7)
YUV	90.0410, 37.9408, -35.9930
Hunter-Lab	34.3650, 4.3711, -41.7689

# Details

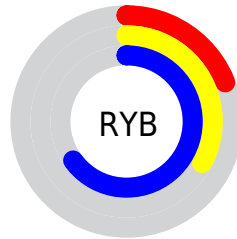
The YIQ color **90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **125.9590, 50.8030, -12.1170**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.7150, -46.7690, 16.1030**, and **42.9330, -50.6190, 8.7810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.0880, -58.1850, 13.7430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.9940, -43.4210, 10.4910**.

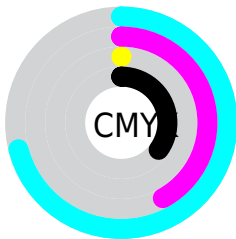
# Distribution



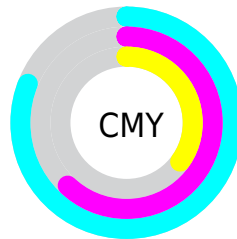
- Red (19%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170 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 90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.0410, -50.8030,  
12.1170

■ 90.0410, -50.8030,  
12.1170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 58.8110, -65.0150,  
5.3610

■ 143.7150,  
-46.7690, 16.1030

■ 42.9330, -50.6190,  
8.7810

■ 171.4270,  
-45.8980, 16.8380

■ 27.7560, -36.8190,  
11.9890

■ 196.1040,  
-37.9190, 9.8970

■ 9.8720, -22.2860,  
18.4340

■ 221.2110,  
-28.3350, 1.4010

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,  
11.8040

■ 245.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-0.2120

0.0000

■ 90.0410, -50.8030,  
12.1170

■ 90.0410, -50.8030,  
12.1170

■ 79.0880, -58.1850,  
13.7430

■ 100.9940,  
-43.4210, 10.4910

■ 68.4340, -64.9710,  
15.5810

■ 111.6480,  
-36.6350, 8.6530

■ 58.3670, -72.0320,  
16.8960

■ 122.6010,  
-29.2530, 7.0270

■ 133.5540,  
-21.8710, 5.4010

■ 144.2080,  
-15.0850, 3.5630

■ 155.1610, -7.7030,  
1.9370

■ 166.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 177.0670, 7.0610,  
-1.3150

■ 187.7210, 13.8470,  
-3.1530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.5050, -82.0690, -4.9570



90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170



99.1460, -2.2060, 28.9780

# Triad

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



90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170



94.4230, 56.2090, 11.0650



73.9520, -53.9120, -36.1840

# Complementary

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



90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170



125.9590, 50.8030, -12.1170

# 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.



86.0920, -4.3960, -30.4760



90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170



93.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070

# Square

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



90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170



95.1090, 51.9420, 27.8300



90.8480, 28.7060, -24.6540



79.3440, -66.3390, -25.7230



# Rectangle

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



90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170



98.8840, 22.1390, 33.8110



90.8480, 28.7060, -24.6540



77.3790, -39.0570, -35.5770

# Sweetspot

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



90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170



186.8100, -19.7160, 4.8920



126.3600, -55.2410, -39.6330



91.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170



96.8270, -79.1390, 19.0450



66.0400, -30.7260, 39.2420



78.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



51.5050, -63.7330, 15.1710



6.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360



# Inverse Universe

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



89.6400, 55.2410, 39.6330



96.3380, 86.2310, 61.7110



149.9600, 30.7260, -39.2420



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



50.9780, 69.2690, 49.7250



6.8920, 9.3520, 6.7280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170 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 90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

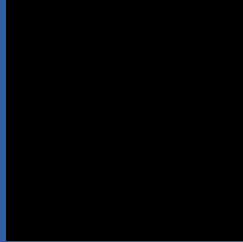
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.0410, -50.8030,



# 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

90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170

### Protanopia

93.4230, -40.0750, 15.9330

### Deuteranopia

87.9370, -56.4420, 9.6860



## Tritanopia

75.9190, -66.3400, -20.1960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170

## Protanomaly

92.3300, -44.2470, 14.4490

## Deuteranomaly

88.8340, -54.6540, 10.3220

## Tritanomaly

81.1190, -60.6110, -8.3790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.8810, -18.4780, 4.4820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170 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(49, 96, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 96, 167)  
}
```

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(49, 96, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 96, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170 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(49, 96, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 96, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(49, 96, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 96, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 96, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 96,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 96, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 96,  
167) }
```

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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