

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.1540, -50.5240,
-9.4680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	246E82
RGB	36, 110, 130
RGB Percent	14%, 43%, 51%
CMY	0.8590, 0.5685, 0.4904
CMYK	0.72, 0.15, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	193°, 57%, 33%
HSV	193°, 72%, 51%
XYZ	10.3310, 13.1431, 23.0921
YIQ	90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

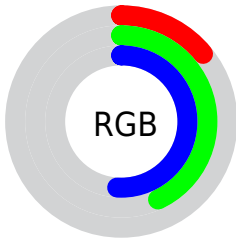
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 77, 130
Decimal	2387586
CIE _{Lab}	42.98, -15.60, -17.58
CIE _{LCh}	43, 23.505, 228.425
Yxy	13.1431, 0.2219, 0.2822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280577666 (0xFF246E82)
YUV	90.1540, 19.6441, -47.4931
Hunter-Lab	36.2535, -12.5773, -12.3881

Details

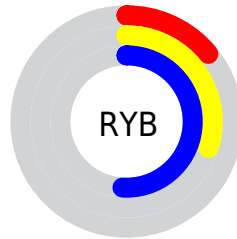
The YIQ color **90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **75.8460, 50.5240, 9.4680**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.0620, -47.2690, -7.8850**, and **45.6280, -43.0510, -7.2350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.5060, -57.4470, -10.6550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810**.

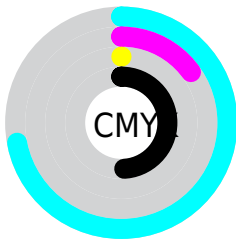
Distribution



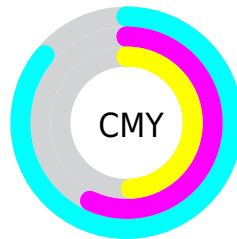
- Red (14%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680 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 90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.1540, -50.5240,
-9.4680

■ 90.1540, -50.5240,
-9.4680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.4520, -57.3550,
-12.3230

■ 144.0620,
-47.2690, -7.8850

■ 45.6280, -43.0510,
-7.2350

■ 171.4750,
-46.9940, -7.3620

■ 30.0920, -29.6180,
-2.8820

■ 199.4750,
-46.9940, -7.3620

■ 15.8440, -17.0560,
0.7360

■ 226.1070,
-43.1420, -11.0940

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 90.1540, -50.5240,
-9.4680

■ 90.1540, -50.5240,
-9.4680

■ 84.5060, -57.4470,
-10.6550

■ 95.8020, -43.6010,
-8.2810

■ 79.4450, -64.6450,
-12.3650

■ 101.4500,
-36.6780, -7.0940

■ 74.6940, -69.7800,
-12.9160

■ 106.5110,
-29.4800, -5.3840

■ 112.1590,
-22.5570, -4.1970

■ 117.8070,
-15.6340, -3.0100

■ 123.4550, -8.7110,
-1.8230

■ 128.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 134.1640, 5.4100,
1.0740

■ 139.8120, 12.3330,
2.2610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130



90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680



96.9050, -36.2210, 1.1470

Triad

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



90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680



103.9740, 21.2250, 17.3290



99.1410, 12.2440, -12.6520

Complementary

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



90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680



75.8460, 50.5240, 9.4680

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.



101.0010, 24.6220, -5.6980



90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680



103.1890, 30.6250, 12.1690

Square

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



90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680



104.0630, 4.8570, 16.6090



102.1040, 32.0020, 3.7300



96.4530, -6.3700, -16.7220

Rectangle

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



90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680



100.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900



102.1040, 32.0020, 3.7300



99.6470, 16.6910, -10.6450

Sweetspot

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



90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680



152.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600



93.3440, -31.9490, -43.2530



75.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680



106.1490, -78.4910, -14.7390



63.1520, -37.8740, 14.5900



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



73.2920, -68.5880, -12.4920



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



72.5420, 32.2700, 42.9420



78.7640, 50.1010, 66.7170



102.8480, 37.8740, -14.5900



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



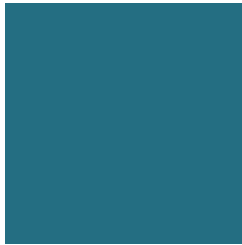
49.6720, 44.1880, 58.2360



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680 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 90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680 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 90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680.



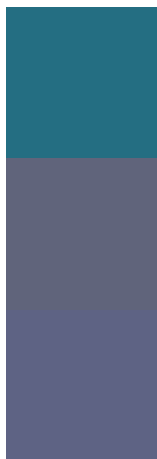
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1540, -50.5240,

-9.4680.

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

90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680

Protanopia

101.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050

Deuteranopia

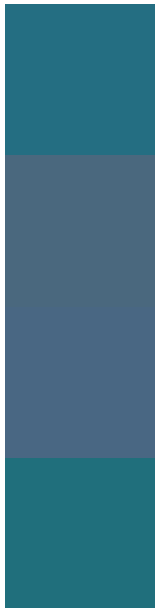
101.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030



Tritanopia

88.2090, -52.3570, -14.7970

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680

Protanomaly

97.5380, -24.9420, 0.4820

Deuteranomaly

97.2220, -26.8680, 2.3480

Tritanomaly

88.8610, -51.2570, -12.7050

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680 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(36, 110, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 110, 130)  
}
```

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(36, 110, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 110, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680 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(36, 110, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 110, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 110, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 110, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 110, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 110,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.1540, -50.5240, -9.4680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 110, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 110,  
130) }
```

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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