

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.3210, -74.4180,  
27.1020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	245DDB
RGB	36, 93, 219
RGB Percent	14%, 36%, 86%
CMY	0.8588, 0.6352, 0.1416
CMYK	0.84, 0.58, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	221°, 72%, 50%
HSV	221°, 84%, 86%
XYZ	17.4165, 13.3170, 68.6012
YIQ	90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

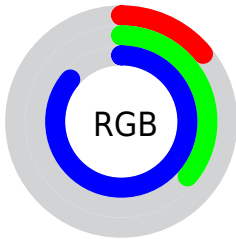
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	36, 79, 219
Decimal	2383323
CIE Lab	43.24, 28.66, -69.32
CIE LCh	43, 75.016, 292.464
Yxy	13.3170, 0.1753, 0.1341
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280573403 (0xFF245DDB)
YUV	90.3210, 63.4387, -47.6395
Hunter-Lab	36.4924, 21.3299, -85.9130

# Details

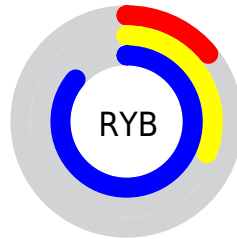
The YIQ color **90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **164.6790, 74.4180, -27.1020**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.0970, -53.2360, 28.6840**, and **46.7580, -65.5230, 25.5890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.9380, -83.4050, 30.2830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.7040, -65.4310, 23.9210**.

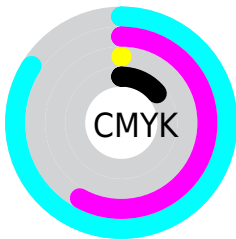
# Distribution



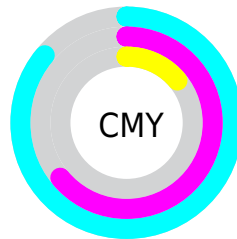
- Red (14%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020 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 90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.3210, -74.4180,  
27.1020

■ 90.3210, -74.4180,  
27.1020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 62.7500, -80.2400,  
22.4800

■ 147.0970,  
-53.2360, 28.6840

■ 46.7580, -65.5230,  
25.5890

■ 171.9270,  
-41.3140, 21.8700

■ 32.5270, -51.6310,  
27.1290

■ 197.0450,  
-30.2630, 14.3210

■ 17.2360, -37.5100,  
30.0260

■ 222.4510,  
-20.0830, 6.0370

■ 16.0330, -29.9890,  
20.3710

■ 248.1560, -9.3070,  
-2.0350

■ 10.3620, -20.9100,  
15.5220

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,

10.4610

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,  
3.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 90.3210, -74.4180,  
27.1020

■ 90.3210, -74.4180,  
27.1020

■ 74.9380, -83.4050,  
30.2830

■ 105.7040,  
-65.4310, 23.9210

■ 64.8820, -88.9990,  
32.5450

■ 121.0870,  
-56.4440, 20.7400

■ 136.4700,  
-47.4570, 17.5590

■ 151.8530,  
-38.4700, 14.3780

■ 166.9370,  
-30.0790, 10.9850

■ 182.3200,  
-21.0920, 7.8040

■ 197.7030,  
-12.1050, 4.6230

■ 213.6730, -3.3930,  
0.9190

■ 229.0560, 5.5940,  
-2.2620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.3830, -104.4920, 10.4520



90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020



100.2320, 22.1800, 60.6120

# Triad

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



90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020



91.1000, 90.5510, 5.4230



84.1250, -61.8890, -40.2970

# Complementary

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



90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020



164.6790, 74.4180, -27.1020

# 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.



72.2980, -35.4760, -61.9400



90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020



96.4400, 56.3980, -19.9060

# Square

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



90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020



68.0210, 103.2410, 61.8090



90.2510, 16.6050, -42.1390



92.0080, -82.7080, -20.9160



# Rectangle

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



90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020



79.9390, 66.1460, 78.8020



90.2510, 16.6050, -42.1390



81.0300, -54.5520, -46.6160

# Sweetspot

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



90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020



210.0360, -26.0440, 9.4440



157.6710, -90.4500, -56.8340



100.4900, -15.8190, 5.8530



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020



75.4430, -103.5800, 37.9880



67.0280, -38.4790, 64.1210



102.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



51.4200, -70.3830, 25.5610



13.4620, -18.6160, 6.9840



# Inverse Universe

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



97.2150, 90.7710, 56.5230



85.2510, 126.6210, 78.6290



187.9720, 38.4790, -64.1210



102.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



57.8830, 85.7740, 53.4700



15.3500, 22.9220, 14.1060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

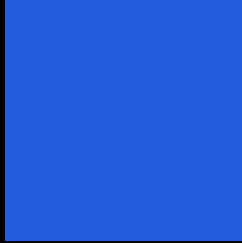
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

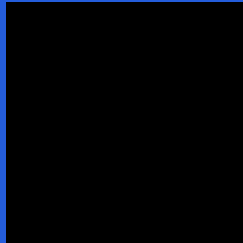
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3210, -74.4180,



# 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

90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020

### Protanopia

81.1240, -93.3970, 13.1230

### Deuteranopia

81.3400, -85.7380, 0.9660



## Tritanopia

80.0110, -69.5950, -21.7790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020

## Protanomaly

84.2930, -86.3830, 18.1690

## Deuteranomaly

84.5890, -81.7050, 10.4790

## Tritanomaly

83.8930, -71.4780, -4.1660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.9650, -27.2820, 9.8540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020 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, 93, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 93, 219)  
}
```

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, 93, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 93, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020 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, 93, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 93, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 93, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 93, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 93, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 93,  
219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.3210, -74.4180, 27.1020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 93, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 93,  
219) }
```

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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