

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950)
contains.

YIQ(90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(90.3650, -16.9650,
4.5950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D5C75
RGB	77, 92, 117
RGB Percent	30%, 36%, 46%
CMY	0.6981, 0.6392, 0.5413
CMYK	0.34, 0.21, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	217°, 21%, 38%
HSV	217°, 34%, 46%
XYZ	10.0974, 10.5168, 18.3206
YIQ	90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

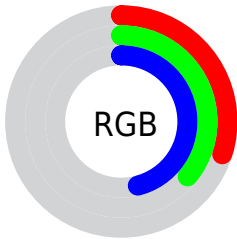
Format	Color
RYB	77, 88, 117
Decimal	5069941
CIELab	38.75, 0.80, -16.01
CIELCh	39, 16.029, 272.848
Yxy	10.5168, 0.2593, 0.2701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283260021 (0xFF4D5C75)
YUV	90.3650, 13.1311, -11.7211
Hunter-Lab	32.4296, -1.1732, -10.7942

Details

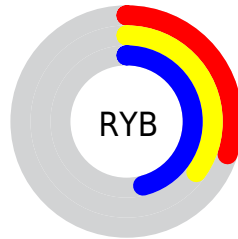
The YIQ color **90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **103.6350, 16.9650, -4.5950**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170**, and **43.8380, -16.9190, 3.7610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.6680, -22.1920, 5.7120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.0620, -11.7380, 3.4780**.

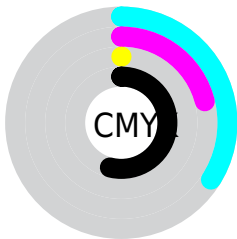
Distribution



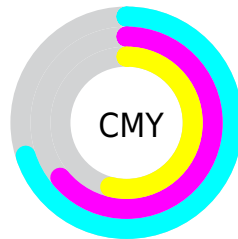
- Red (30%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950 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 90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.3650, -16.9650,
4.5950

■ 90.3650, -16.9650,
4.5950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.8380, -16.9190,
3.7610

■ 140.5930,
-17.6070, 5.2170

■ 43.8380, -16.9190,
3.7610

■ 167.2940,
-18.2030, 5.0050

■ 22.3000, -18.3400,
1.9800

■ 194.4080,
-18.5240, 5.3160

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 222.5220,
-18.8450, 5.6270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 90.3650, -16.9650,
4.5950

■ 90.3650, -16.9650,
4.5950

■ 82.6680, -22.1920,
5.7120

■ 98.0620, -11.7380,
3.4780

■ 74.6830, -26.5480,
7.5640

■ 106.0470, -7.3820,
1.6260

■ 66.9860, -31.7750,
8.6810

■ 113.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 59.2890, -37.0020,
9.7980

■ 121.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

■ 51.3040, -41.3580,
11.6500

■ 129.4260, 7.4280,
-2.4600

■ 43.6070, -46.5850,
12.7670

■ 137.1230, 12.6550,
-3.5770

■ 39.1660, -49.6570,
13.3750

■ 144.8200, 17.8820,
-4.6940

■ 152.5170, 23.1090,

-5.8110

■ 160.5020, 27.4650,
-7.6630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.5870, -26.6380, -1.8220



90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950



92.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820

Triad

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



90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950



92.5960, 21.8690, 5.6530



87.1740, -9.7180, -11.1100

Complementary

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



90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950



103.6350, 16.9650, -4.5950

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.



89.0460, 2.3860, -10.2060



90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950



91.5370, 20.3570, 0.0130

Square

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



90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950



93.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080



90.7270, 13.7100, -6.1780



85.9430, -22.1890, -10.8690

Rectangle

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



90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950



93.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820



90.7270, 13.7100, -6.1780



87.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Sweetspot

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



90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950



142.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



103.3300, -19.0250, -13.1450



70.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950



111.2700, -26.8230, 7.0410



83.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



40.9100, -51.8120, 13.8840



83.6780, -106.1000, 28.5880

Inverse Universe

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



90.6700, 19.0250, 13.1450



111.5730, 29.8440, 20.8200



110.9450, 9.8600, -13.5000



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.7220, 57.9460, 40.1700



85.4660, 118.8260, 82.2340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950 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 90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

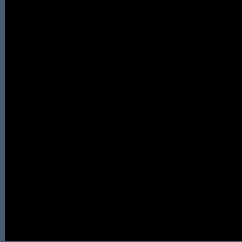
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

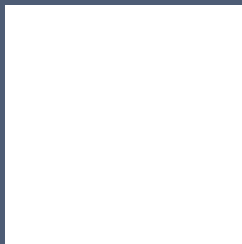
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3650, -16.9650,

4.5950.

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

90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950

Protanopia

91.4690, -11.3260, 7.0260

Deuteranopia

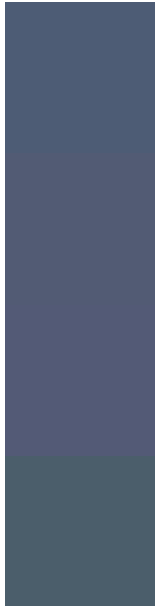
91.4090, -11.0970, 8.3830



Tritanopia

89.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950

Protanomaly

91.1590, -13.3890, 5.8670

Deuteranomaly

91.0990, -13.1600, 7.2240

Tritanomaly

89.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950 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(77, 92, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 92, 117)  
}
```

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(77, 92, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 92, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950 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(77, 92, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 92, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 92, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 92, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 92, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 92,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 92, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 92,  
117) }
```

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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