

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.3980, -29.7590,
16.2010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	485897
RGB	72, 88, 151
RGB Percent	28%, 35%, 59%
CMY	0.7176, 0.6549, 0.4080
CMYK	0.52, 0.42, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	228°, 35%, 44%
HSV	228°, 52%, 59%
XYZ	11.7453, 10.5913, 30.6853
YIQ	90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

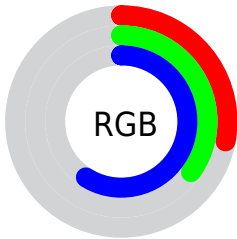
Format	Color
R_{YB}	72, 85, 151
Decimal	4741271
CIE _{Lab}	38.88, 12.48, -36.50
CIE _{LCh}	39, 38.573, 288.875
Yxy	10.5913, 0.2215, 0.1998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282931351 (0xFF485897)
YUV	90.3980, 29.8768, -16.1350
Hunter-Lab	32.5443, 7.4684, -33.1223

Details

The YIQ color $90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666699 . A complement of this color would be $132.6020, 29.7590, -16.2010$, and the grayscale version is $90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $141.8650, -29.5760, 18.3920$, and $39.9300, -37.3690, 10.9430$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $78.8690, -35.3990, 19.2970$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $101.9270, -24.1190, 13.1050$.

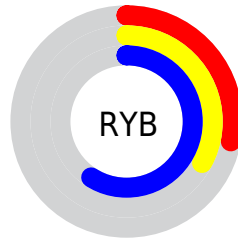
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (35%)

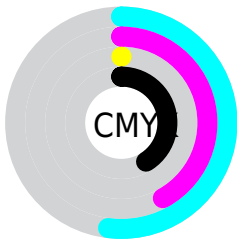
Blue (59%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (59%)

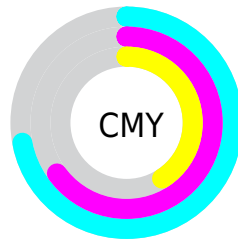


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010 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 90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.3980, -29.7590,
16.2010

■ 90.3980, -29.7590,
16.2010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.8600, -31.1800,
14.4200

■ 141.8650,
-29.5760, 18.3920

■ 39.9300, -37.3690,
10.9430

■ 168.6910,
-29.0260, 19.4380

■ 22.0510, -30.4000,
11.2960

■ 195.3060,
-26.5040, 17.7840

■ 5.9280, -16.6920,
16.1720

■ 220.1140,
-17.5160, 9.0760

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 245.2210, -7.9320,
0.5800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

90.3980, -29.7590,
16.2010

90.3980, -29.7590,
16.2010

78.8690, -35.3990,
19.2970

101.9270,
-24.1190, 13.1050

67.3400, -41.0390,
22.3930

113.4560,
-18.4790, 10.0090

55.8110, -46.6790,
25.4890

124.9850,
-12.8390, 6.9130

44.2820, -52.3190,
28.5850

136.5140, -7.1990,
3.8170

35.4110, -56.9960,
30.7480

148.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

159.8710, 4.6770,
-2.1630

171.4000, 10.3170,
-5.2590

182.9290, 15.9570,

-8.3550

■ 194.4580, 21.5970,
-11.4510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.9680, -76.0630, -3.6710



90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010



94.4690, 7.0100, 27.1540

Triad

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



90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010



90.4280, 48.6450, 4.9730



71.1140, -54.1880, -31.1800

Complementary

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



90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010



132.6020, 29.7590, -16.2010

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.



81.4810, -12.7410, -27.9170



90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010



88.8420, 38.0110, -11.5650

Square

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



90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010



90.4410, 47.7710, 20.8190



86.4540, 18.2520, -22.4200



75.4630, -65.0560, -21.4400

Rectangle

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



90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010



93.4020, 26.3120, 29.7680



86.4540, 18.2520, -22.4200



69.6860, -50.1070, -33.5550

Sweetspot

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



90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010



172.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030



125.4410, -41.6270, -22.0350



84.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010



101.6970, -46.3580, 25.1780



87.5840, -12.2470, 29.2330



70.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



32.3960, -52.6400, 28.8960



3.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740

Inverse Universe

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



97.4450, 41.9480, 21.7240



112.6270, 65.2830, 33.8510



135.4160, 12.2470, -29.2330



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



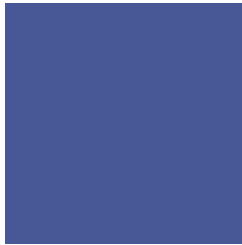
45.0520, 74.4520, 38.3880



4.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010 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 90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010 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 90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3980, -29.7590,

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

90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010

Protanopia

89.0060, -34.5270, 14.5050

Deuteranopia

87.2500, -41.2660, 9.9820



Tritanopia

86.6530, -27.0040, -6.2040

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010

Protanomaly

89.9030, -32.7390, 15.1410

Deuteranomaly

88.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890

Tritanomaly

87.6240, -28.0600, 1.9240

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010 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(72, 88, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 88, 151)  
}
```

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(72, 88, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 88, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010 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(72, 88, 151) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 88, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(72, 88, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 88, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 88, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 88,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 88, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 88,  
151) }
```

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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