

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.4110, -66.1640,  
20.6840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	285FC7
RGB	40, 95, 199
RGB Percent	16%, 37%, 78%
CMY	0.8431, 0.6274, 0.2199
CMYK	0.80, 0.52, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	219°, 67%, 47%
HSV	219°, 80%, 78%
XYZ	15.2674, 12.7589, 55.6376
YIQ	90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

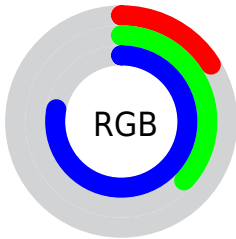
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	40, 81, 199
Decimal	2645959
CIE Lab	42.40, 20.08, -59.21
CIE LCh	42, 62.522, 288.737
Yxy	12.7589, 0.1825, 0.1525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280836039 (0xFF285FC7)
YUV	90.4110, 53.5344, -44.2104
Hunter-Lab	35.7196, 13.7858, -67.3478

# Details

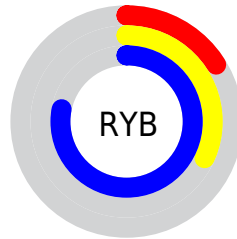
The YIQ color **90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as dark muted blue. A complement of this color would be **148.5890, 66.1640, -20.6840**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.3740, -55.5740, 27.0020**, and **45.7660, -59.9740, 18.6340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8000, -74.5090, 23.2430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.0220, -57.8190, 18.1250**.

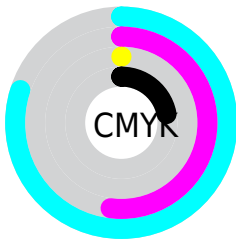
# Distribution



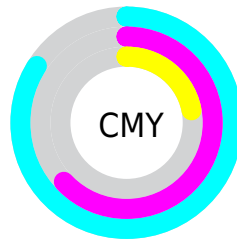
- Red (16%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840 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 90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.4110, -66.1640,  
20.6840

■ 90.4110, -66.1640,  
20.6840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 61.7580, -74.6910,  
15.5250

■ 147.3740,  
-55.5740, 27.0020

■ 45.7660, -59.9740,  
18.6340

■ 171.6060,  
-44.8440, 19.7640

■ 31.6490, -46.4030,  
20.4850

■ 196.4250,  
-34.3890, 12.0030

■ 14.5970, -31.4570,  
24.9510

■ 221.8310,  
-24.2090, 3.7190

■ 11.8610, -23.7530,  
17.4870

■ 248.1230,  
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,  
12.4260

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,

6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 90.4110, -66.1640,  
20.6840

■ 90.4110, -66.1640,  
20.6840

■ 76.8000, -74.5090,  
23.2430

■ 104.0220,  
-57.8190, 18.1250

■ 63.1890, -82.8540,  
25.8020

■ 117.6330,  
-49.4740, 15.5660

■ 131.2440,  
-41.1290, 13.0070

■ 144.8550,  
-32.7840, 10.4480

■ 158.1670,  
-25.0350, 7.6770

■ 171.7780,  
-16.6900, 5.1180

■ 185.3890, -8.3450,  
2.5590

■ 199.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 212.6110, 8.3450,  
-2.5590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.7720, -95.6420, 4.2460



90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840



101.9280, 10.8120, 46.3640

# Triad

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



90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840



92.4500, 77.9420, 8.1660



79.9190, -58.3130, -39.0250

# Complementary

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



90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840



148.5890, 66.1640, -20.6840

# 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.



72.0840, -37.4490, -53.7130



90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840



94.6790, 57.2230, -18.3370

# Square

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



90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840



87.9710, 79.1740, 40.9180



90.0180, 24.8110, -36.6690



87.2490, -76.1970, -23.2770



# Rectangle

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



90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840



96.0370, 44.4180, 54.0660



90.0180, 24.8110, -36.6690



77.2800, -52.2600, -44.1000

# Sweetspot

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



90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840



213.2810, -25.3560, 7.9880



145.0750, -76.7880, -51.1240



102.2620, -15.1770, 5.2310



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.



90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840



87.8250, -102.0200, 31.7400



65.3020, -36.7350, 54.5370



92.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



52.0410, -67.9980, 20.8820



11.1480, -14.8560, 4.9200



# Inverse Universe

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



93.8110, 77.1090, 50.8130



92.9450, 118.7350, 78.3750



173.6980, 36.7350, -54.5370



93.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



55.2350, 78.8510, 52.2830



12.1320, 17.6040, 11.3640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840 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 90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

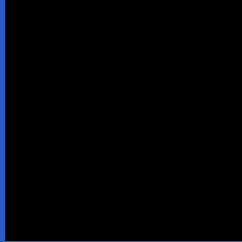
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4110, -66.1640,



# 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

90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840

### Protanopia

87.2250, -74.5080, 17.7160

### Deuteranopia

80.0520, -84.8670, 1.7010



## Tritanopia

78.6090, -68.4030, -21.3550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840

## Protanomaly

88.7200, -71.5280, 18.7760

## Deuteranomaly

83.6880, -77.6700, 8.9380

## Tritanomaly

82.8780, -67.1220, -6.0180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.3520, -24.1180, 7.5780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840 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(40, 95, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 95, 199)  
}
```

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(40, 95, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 95, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840 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(40, 95, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 95, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 95, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 95, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 95, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 95,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.4110, -66.1640, 20.6840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 95, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 95,  
199) }
```

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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