

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.4960, -14.8150,  
31.7210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	604AA1
RGB	96, 74, 161
RGB Percent	38%, 29%, 63%
CMY	0.6234, 0.7098, 0.3688
CMYK	0.40, 0.54, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	255°, 37%, 46%
HSV	255°, 54%, 63%
XYZ	13.7051, 9.9567, 34.9028
YIQ	90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

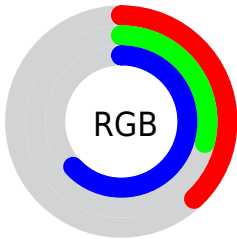
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	96, 74, 161
Decimal	6310561
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.76, 30.45, -44.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 53.655, 304.573
Yxy	9.9567, 0.2340, 0.1700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284500641 (0xFF604AA1)
YUV	90.4960, 34.7585, 4.8270
Hunter-Lab	31.5542, 22.3088, -43.4940

# Details

The YIQ color **90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **144.5040, 14.8150, -31.7210**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.6750, -13.7610, 34.6470**, and **42.0070, -17.9320, 27.6360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.5160, -17.5670, 37.5450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.4760, -12.0630, 25.8970**.

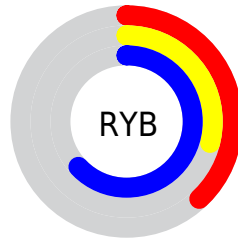
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (29%)

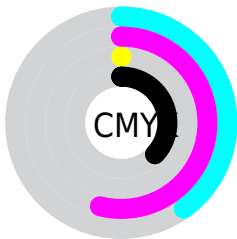
Blue (63%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (63%)

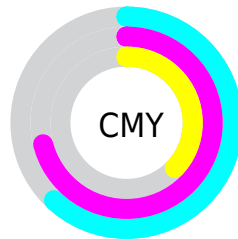


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210 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 90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.4960, -14.8150,  
31.7210

90.4960, -14.8150,  
31.7210

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

65.8440, -15.9150,  
29.6290

141.6750,  
-13.7610, 34.6470

42.0070, -17.9320,  
27.6360

168.6150,  
-13.5320, 36.0040

16.9630, -23.8000,  
23.8480

193.9760, -7.4790,  
30.9290

6.8400, -19.2600,  
18.6600

219.0830, 2.1050,  
22.4330

5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610

241.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

2.1830, -4.7690,  
3.8310

0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 90.4960, -14.8150,  
31.7210

■ 90.4960, -14.8150,  
31.7210

■ 77.5160, -17.5670,  
37.5450

■ 103.4760,  
-12.0630, 25.8970

■ 64.5360, -20.3190,  
43.3690

■ 116.4560, -9.3110,  
20.0730

■ 51.5560, -23.0710,  
49.1930

■ 129.4360, -6.5590,  
14.2490

■ 38.5760, -25.8230,  
55.0170

■ 142.4160, -3.8070,  
8.4250

■ 30.6130, -27.2450,  
58.7630

■ 155.3960, -1.0550,  
2.6010

■ 168.9630, 1.4220,  
-3.7460

■ 181.9430, 4.1740,  
-9.5700

■ 194.9230, 6.9260,  
-15.3940

■ 207.9030, 9.6780,  
-21.2180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.0680, -81.7960, 6.6200



90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210



87.7700, 31.6280, 43.5640

# Triad

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



90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210



83.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120



74.2260, -60.1950, -26.9390

# Complementary

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



90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210



144.5040, 14.8150, -31.7210

# 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.



67.8080, -44.8790, -40.1990



90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210



82.7410, 36.3170, -24.9230

# Square

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



90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210



82.2660, 67.2570, 20.0970



75.4440, 5.8760, -40.4280



79.0140, -73.6770, -13.8770



# Rectangle

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



90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210



82.9050, 53.1770, 44.0010



75.4440, 5.8760, -40.4280



72.4020, -55.0590, -31.9150

# Sweetspot

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



90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210



182.1540, -5.8250, 11.9590



122.0730, -45.8020, -6.9380



88.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210



98.9690, -22.7960, 49.7160



103.3530, 10.8130, 40.8370



74.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



27.5930, -24.4930, 52.9390



3.5470, -2.7980, 6.6580



# Inverse Universe

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



107.4230, 30.9870, 38.6590



125.2920, 48.3140, 60.5540



131.6470, -10.8130, -40.8370



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



55.7810, 51.4310, 64.6390



6.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210 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 ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

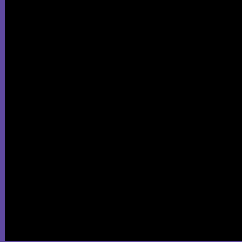
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4960, -14.8150,



# 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

90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210

### Protanopia

81.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680

### Deuteranopia

79.1000, -58.4590, 7.6930



## Tritanopia

88.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210

## Protanomaly

84.7420, -42.2310, 21.9690

## Deuteranomaly

83.1670, -42.2300, 16.4420

## Tritanomaly

88.7020, -10.3640, 11.6200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.0400, -5.5040, 11.6480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210 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(96, 74, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 74, 161)  
}
```

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(96, 74, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 74, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210 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(96, 74, 161) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 74, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 74, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 74, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 74, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 74,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.4960, -14.8150, 31.7210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 74, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 74,  
161) }
```

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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