

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.5140, -24.3940,
12.5820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B598B
RGB	75, 89, 139
RGB Percent	29%, 35%, 55%
CMY	0.7059, 0.6510, 0.4550
CMYK	0.46, 0.36, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	227°, 30%, 42%
HSV	227°, 46%, 54%
XYZ	11.1322, 10.5047, 25.8537
YIQ	90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

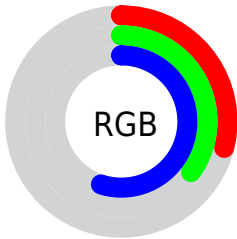
Format	Color
R _Y B	75, 86, 139
Decimal	4938123
CIE Lab	38.73, 8.71, -29.48
CIE LCh	39, 30.740, 286.469
Yxy	10.5047, 0.2344, 0.2212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283128203 (0xFF4B598B)
YUV	90.5140, 23.9036, -13.6058
Hunter-Lab	32.4109, 4.5903, -24.6072

Details

The YIQ color **90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **123.4860, 24.3940, -12.5820**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.5680, -24.4860, 14.2500**, and **42.5520, -27.5570, 9.3310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.8710, -29.7130, 15.3670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.1570, -19.0750, 9.7970**.

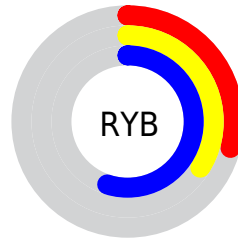
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (35%)

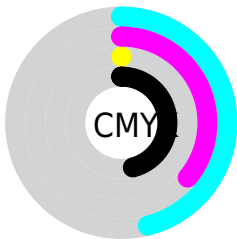
Blue (55%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (55%)

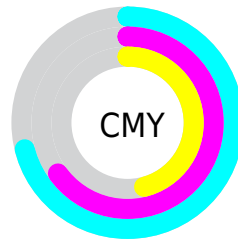


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820 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 90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.5140, -24.3940,
12.5820

■ 90.5140, -24.3940,
12.5820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.5740, -24.6230,
11.2250

■ 141.5680,
-24.4860, 14.2500

■ 42.5520, -27.5570,
9.3310

■ 168.0950,
-24.5320, 15.0840

■ 21.4980, -27.4650,
7.6630

■ 195.2090,
-24.8530, 15.3950

■ 5.4890, -14.0780,
12.8500

■ 220.7010,
-17.7910, 8.5530

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 245.8080, -8.2070,
0.0570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 90.5140, -24.3940,
12.5820

■ 90.5140, -24.3940,
12.5820

■ 79.8710, -29.7130,
15.3670

■ 101.1570,
-19.0750, 9.7970

■ 69.2280, -35.0320,
18.1520

■ 111.8000,
-13.7560, 7.0120

■ 58.5850, -40.3510,
20.9370

■ 122.4430, -8.4370,
4.2270

■ 48.5290, -45.9450,
23.1990

■ 132.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 38.1850, -50.6680,
26.1960

■ 142.8430, 1.8800,
-1.0320

■ 33.4560, -52.8690,
27.5390

■ 153.4860, 7.1990,
-3.8170

■ 164.1290, 12.5180,
-6.6020

■ 174.7720, 17.8370,

-9.3870

■ 185.4150, 23.1560,
-12.1720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.0740, -64.7380, -5.1700



90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820



93.9260, 3.9850, 21.4010

Triad

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



90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820



91.0510, 39.5210, 5.1290



76.6430, -39.3800, -24.2120

Complementary

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



90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820



123.4860, 24.3940, -12.5820

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.



84.5190, -6.7360, -21.1040



90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820



89.9540, 32.0040, -7.3240

Square

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



90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820



92.1300, 38.2810, 16.5930



87.7730, 16.0960, -16.3840



73.0180, -62.3050, -21.7370

Rectangle

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



90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820



93.8800, 18.7940, 22.8420



87.7730, 16.0960, -16.3840



80.1130, -26.0840, -22.8840

Sweetspot

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



90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820



161.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



118.1540, -33.3290, -18.2330



80.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820



105.3140, -38.1500, 19.5940



87.3790, -10.4120, 23.5080



63.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960



1.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

Inverse Universe

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



95.7320, 33.6500, 17.9220



113.4080, 52.5380, 28.0420



126.6210, 10.4120, -23.5080



64.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



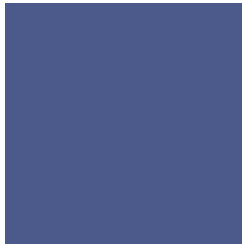
43.0730, 69.9590, 37.2150



1.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820 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 90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

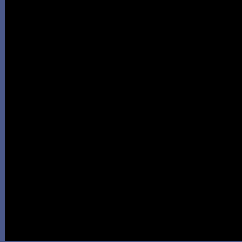
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.5140, -24.3940,

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

90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820

Protanopia

89.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580

Deuteranopia

89.5950, -29.1160, 10.0520



Tritanopia

87.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820

Protanomaly

90.2150, -24.9900, 12.3700

Deuteranomaly

89.9050, -27.0530, 11.2110

Tritanomaly

88.5600, -22.0080, 2.3760

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820 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(75, 89, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 89, 139)  
}
```

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(75, 89, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 89, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820 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(75, 89, 139) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 89, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(75, 89, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 89, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 89, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 89,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 89, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 89,  
139) }
```

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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