

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.5810, -25.3600,
30.0960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	554EAA
RGB	85, 78, 170
RGB Percent	33%, 31%, 67%
CMY	0.6666, 0.6941, 0.3335
CMYK	0.50, 0.54, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	245°, 37%, 49%
HSV	245°, 54%, 67%
XYZ	13.7238, 10.2812, 39.2696
YIQ	90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

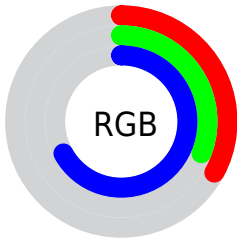
Format	Color
R_{YB}	85, 78, 170
Decimal	5590698
CIE Lab	38.34, 28.08, -48.67
CIE LCh	38, 56.186, 299.979
Yxy	10.2812, 0.2169, 0.1625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283780778 (0xFF554EAA)
YUV	90.5810, 39.1536, -4.8945
Hunter-Lab	32.0643, 20.2869, -50.1683

Details

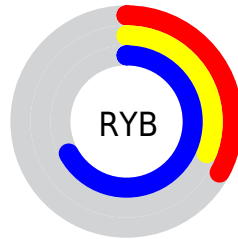
The YIQ color $90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $6666CC$. A complement of this color would be $157.4190, 25.3600, -30.0960$, and the grayscale version is $90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $142.1730, -24.0310, 33.5450$, and $40.1840, -31.7320, 24.4280$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $75.8180, -30.2210, 35.5950$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $105.3440, -20.4990, 24.5970$.

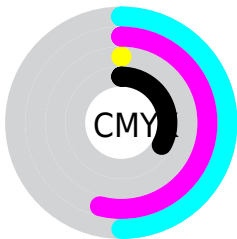
Distribution



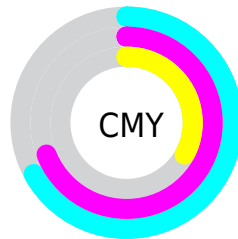
- Red (33%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960 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 90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.5810, -25.3600,
30.0960

■ 90.5810, -25.3600,
30.0960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.6300, -27.0560,
27.7920

■ 142.1730,
-24.0310, 33.5450

■ 40.1840, -31.7320,
24.4280

■ 169.1130,
-23.8020, 34.9020

■ 18.7060, -33.3820,
21.2900

■ 193.6330,
-13.9430, 26.9290

■ 7.7520, -21.8280,
21.1480

■ 218.7400, -4.3590,
18.4330

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

■ 243.8470, 5.2250,
9.9370

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 90.5810, -25.3600,
30.0960

■ 90.5810, -25.3600,
30.0960

■ 75.8180, -30.2210,
35.5950

■ 105.3440,
-20.4990, 24.5970

■ 61.3540, -34.4860,
41.3060

■ 119.8080,
-16.2340, 18.8860

■ 46.5910, -39.3470,
46.8050

■ 134.5710,
-11.3730, 13.3870

■ 31.8280, -44.2080,
52.3040

■ 149.3340, -6.5120,
7.8880

■ 23.2670, -46.8220,
55.6260

■ 164.0970, -1.6510,
2.3890

■ 178.5610, 2.6140,
-3.3220

■ 193.3240, 7.4750,
-8.8210

■ 208.0870, 12.3360,
-14.3200

■ 222.5510, 16.6010,
-20.0310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.1000, -84.8220, 6.3940



90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960



90.3720, 26.9970, 44.8930

Triad

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



90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960



83.5590, 66.8490, -5.5590



74.7160, -58.8190, -29.8510

Complementary

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



90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960



157.4190, 25.3600, -30.0960

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.



67.4830, -42.5860, -43.2100



90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960



84.5460, 41.3600, -22.7040

Square

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



90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960



82.1080, 70.8780, 26.0620



78.4230, 10.3690, -39.2550



79.9600, -73.5850, -15.5450

Rectangle

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



90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960



83.9420, 51.7550, 47.7470



78.4230, 10.3690, -39.2550



72.3050, -53.4080, -34.3040

Sweetspot

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



90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960



191.0010, -9.7680, 11.8320



138.9700, -53.1820, -16.3660



93.9920, -5.5490, 6.9550



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960



97.7050, -39.6680, 47.1160



104.0360, 1.4600, 39.6360



76.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



20.1610, -40.9520, 48.3600



2.8780, -5.2280, 6.6440

Inverse Universe

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



115.1980, 27.5470, 45.9390



136.2180, 43.1310, 71.8910



143.9640, -1.4600, -39.6360



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



59.8700, 44.2310, 73.9830



8.1460, 5.8210, 10.1490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960 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 90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

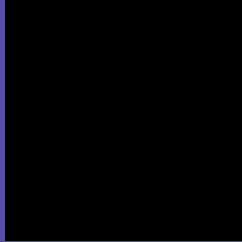
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.5810, -25.3600,

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

90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960

Protanopia

80.2600, -64.4210, 16.6270

Deuteranopia

72.4720, -77.3020, 2.2660



Tritanopia

86.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960

Protanomaly

84.0230, -50.3920, 21.1920

Deuteranomaly

79.1480, -58.4140, 12.3860

Tritanomaly

88.2490, -22.3300, 8.2140

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960 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(85, 78, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 78, 170)  
}
```

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(85, 78, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 78, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960 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(85, 78, 170) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 78, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 78, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 78, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 78, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 78,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.5810, -25.3600, 30.0960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 78, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 78,  
170) }
```

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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