

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.6410, -43.9250,
8.6110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	36619A
RGB	54, 97, 154
RGB Percent	21%, 38%, 60%
CMY	0.7883, 0.6195, 0.3963
CMYK	0.65, 0.37, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	214°, 48%, 41%
HSV	214°, 65%, 60%
XYZ	11.6249, 11.6678, 32.1869
YIQ	90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

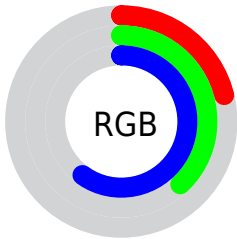
Format	Color
RYB	54, 84, 154
Decimal	3563930
CIELab	40.68, 3.87, -35.50
CIElCh	41, 35.711, 276.217
Yxy	11.6678, 0.2095, 0.2103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281754010 (0xFF36619A)
YUV	90.6410, 31.2360, -32.1342
Hunter-Lab	34.1582, 0.9713, -31.9578

Details

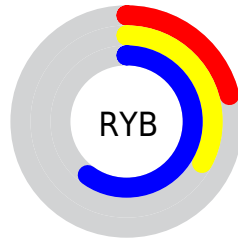
The YIQ color **90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **117.3590, 43.9250, -8.6110**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.0050, -41.9540, 11.4380**, and **41.5650, -46.7670, 5.0490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.8730, -50.3900, 10.1380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.4090, -37.4600, 7.0840**.

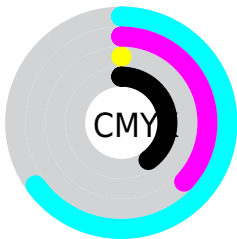
Distribution



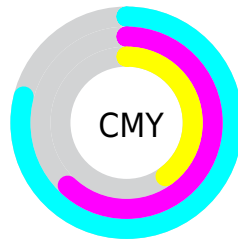
- Red (21%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110 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 90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.6410, -43.9250,
8.6110

■ 90.6410, -43.9250,
8.6110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.1240, -49.8390,
5.6570

■ 143.0050,
-41.9540, 11.4380

■ 41.5650, -46.7670,
5.0490

■ 170.4180,
-41.6790, 11.9610

■ 27.0890, -33.5630,
8.0450

■ 196.6910,
-38.1940, 9.3740

■ 8.6180, -18.7550,
15.0130

■ 221.7980,
-28.6100, 0.8780

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 245.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-0.4240

0.0000

■ 90.6410, -43.9250,
8.6110

■ 90.6410, -43.9250,
8.6110

■ 80.8730, -50.3900,
10.1380

■ 100.4090,
-37.4600, 7.0840

■ 70.8060, -57.4510,
11.4530

■ 110.4760,
-30.3990, 5.7690

■ 61.6250, -64.1910,
12.4570

■ 119.6570,
-23.6590, 4.7650

■ 56.2980, -67.5840,
13.3760

■ 129.7240,
-16.5980, 3.4500

■ 139.4920,
-10.1330, 1.9230

■ 149.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 158.7400, 3.6680,
-0.3960

■ 168.5080, 10.1330,
-1.9230

■ 178.5750, 17.1940,
-3.2380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.6210, -76.7040, -8.5760



90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110



98.4780, -6.3770, 21.9670

Triad

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



90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110



95.1600, 46.7640, 11.5320



81.9440, -33.0980, -27.9300

Complementary

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



90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110



117.3590, 43.9250, -8.6110

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.



89.1300, 1.6090, -23.6630



90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110



94.4390, 40.9440, -4.1440

Square

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



90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110



96.3140, 40.9390, 23.4910



92.3350, 26.1370, -16.6390



76.6710, -62.9460, -26.6420

Rectangle

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



90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110



98.7640, 13.4290, 26.4610



92.3350, 26.1370, -16.6390



85.4140, -19.8020, -26.6020

Sweetspot

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



90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110



174.7240, -16.5980, 3.4500



119.1980, -45.7970, -34.5730



84.7910, -9.5370, 2.1350



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.



90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110



100.9990, -68.1800, 13.1640



67.4930, -27.9280, 32.5840



71.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



51.1800, -61.4400, 12.1600



4.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280

Inverse Universe

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



88.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730



97.9830, 70.8730, 53.6970



140.5070, 27.9280, -32.5840



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



48.7000, 64.1800, 48.3400



4.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110 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 90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

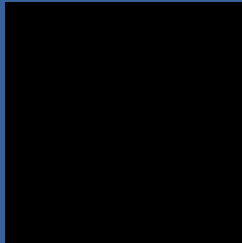
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6410, -43.9250,

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

90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110

Protanopia

94.5180, -30.2170, 13.4870

Deuteranopia

92.1470, -39.4780, 10.6180



Tritanopia

83.9000, -46.9930, -12.8890

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110

Protanomaly

93.1260, -34.9850, 11.7910

Deuteranomaly

91.2500, -41.2660, 9.9820

Tritanomaly

86.2410, -46.2150, -4.9590

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.9090, -15.6810, 3.3510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110 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(54, 97, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 97, 154)  
}
```

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(54, 97, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 97, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110 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(54, 97, 154) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 97, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 97, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 97, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 97, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 97,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.6410, -43.9250, 8.6110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 97, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 97,  
154) }
```

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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