

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.6430, -47.4070,
-5.3830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A6B86
RGB	42, 107, 134
RGB Percent	16%, 42%, 53%
CMY	0.8354, 0.5803, 0.4747
CMYK	0.69, 0.20, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	198°, 52%, 34%
HSV	198°, 69%, 53%
XYZ	10.5133, 12.7323, 24.4382
YIQ	90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

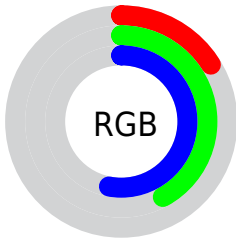
Format	Color
RYB	42, 80, 134
Decimal	2780038
CIELab	42.36, -11.53, -20.93
CIELCh	42, 23.892, 241.158
Yxy	12.7323, 0.2205, 0.2670
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280970118 (0xFF2A6B86)
YUV	90.6430, 21.3750, -42.6599
Hunter-Lab	35.6824, -9.8517, -15.6290

Details

The YIQ color **90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **85.3570, 47.4070, 5.3830**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.6650, -44.4730, -3.4890**, and **44.7960, -43.4640, -5.2560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4080, -54.0550, -6.0470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.8780, -40.7590, -4.7190**.

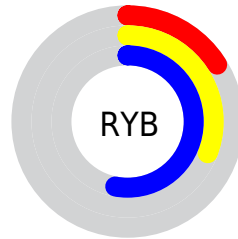
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (42%)

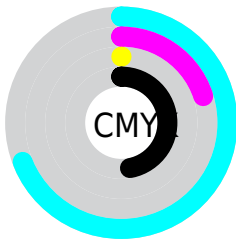
Blue (53%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (53%)

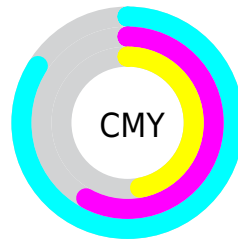


Cyan (69%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830 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 90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.6430, -47.4070,
-5.3830

■ 90.6430, -47.4070,
-5.3830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.1470, -57.8140,
-9.5100

■ 143.6650,
-44.4730, -3.4890

■ 44.7960, -43.4640,
-5.2560

■ 170.7790,
-44.7940, -3.1780

■ 29.2600, -30.0310,
-0.9030

■ 198.7790,
-44.7940, -3.1780

■ 14.4250, -17.1940,
3.2380

■ 224.9550,
-39.6580, -8.1540

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 241.8440,
-26.2240, -9.3280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 90.6430, -47.4070,
-5.3830

■ 90.6430, -47.4070,
-5.3830

■ 84.4080, -54.0550,
-6.0470

■ 96.8780, -40.7590,
-4.7190

■ 77.8740, -61.2990,
-6.9230

■ 103.4120,
-33.5150, -3.8430

■ 71.6390, -67.9470,
-7.5870

■ 109.6470,
-26.8670, -3.1790

■ 71.0410, -69.1390,
-8.0110

■ 116.1810,
-19.6230, -2.3030

■ 122.4160,
-12.9750, -1.6390

■ 128.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 134.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 140.8330, 7.8400,
1.0880

■ 147.3670, 15.0840,
1.9640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980



90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830



97.8460, -28.5650, 5.5710

Triad

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



90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830



102.2580, 26.1770, 15.6890



96.6670, 4.7710, -14.8850

Complementary

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



90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830



85.3570, 47.4070, 5.3830

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.



98.4410, 20.2670, -9.3730



90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830



101.5650, 32.3220, 8.9460

Square

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



90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830



102.8960, 12.6970, 17.6970



100.0990, 30.3980, -0.2420



93.4350, -15.1270, -17.7110

Rectangle

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



90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830



100.6630, -14.6280, 11.8040



100.0990, 30.3980, -0.2420



97.2440, 10.4560, -13.2880

Sweetspot

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



90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830



156.3660, -18.7060, -2.4020



98.9680, -33.6460, -40.0300



76.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830



106.4750, -73.3570, -8.6610



64.2280, -35.0320, 18.1520



63.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



68.8240, -67.0300, -7.6860



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



76.9180, 33.9670, 39.7190



84.9720, 52.2110, 61.5150



111.7720, 35.0320, -18.1520



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



49.3580, 47.9480, 56.1720



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830 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 90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830 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 90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.6430, -47.4070,

-5.3830.

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

90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830

Protanopia

99.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580

Deuteranopia

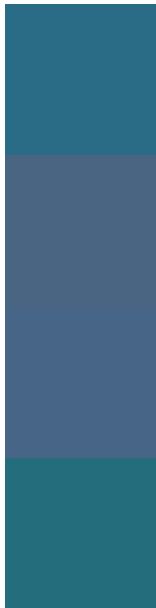
99.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980



Tritanopia

87.7040, -49.3770, -13.7370

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830

Protanomaly

96.2330, -25.4010, 3.2950

Deuteranomaly

95.9060, -28.7940, 4.2140

Tritanomaly

88.8830, -48.3230, -10.8110

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.9640, -17.5140, -1.9780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830 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(42, 107, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 107, 134)  
}
```

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(42, 107, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 107, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830 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(42, 107, 134) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 107, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 107, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 107, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 107, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 107,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 107, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 107,  
134) }
```

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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