

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.7110, -59.2820,
-4.9300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	1F6E94
RGB	31, 110, 148
RGB Percent	12%, 43%, 58%
CMY	0.8786, 0.5685, 0.4199
CMYK	0.79, 0.26, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	199°, 65%, 35%
HSV	199°, 79%, 58%
XYZ	11.4833, 13.5857, 30.0060
YIQ	90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

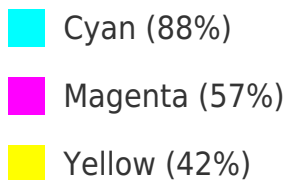
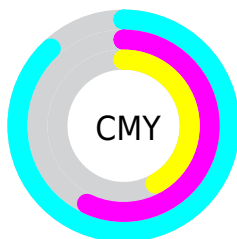
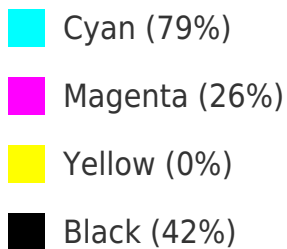
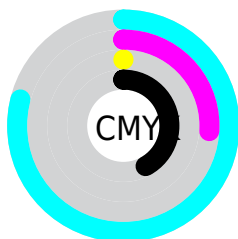
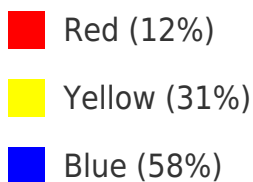
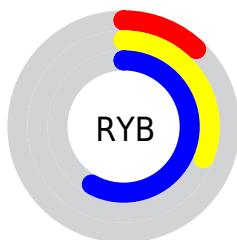
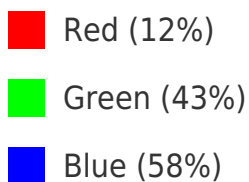
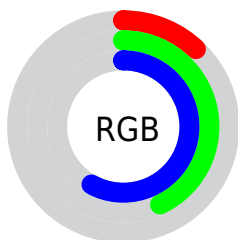
Format	Color
RYB	31, 78, 148
Decimal	2059924
CIELab	43.63, -9.86, -27.34
CIELCh	44, 29.059, 250.169
Yxy	13.5857, 0.2085, 0.2467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280250004 (0xFF1F6E94)
YUV	90.7110, 28.2435, -52.3665
Hunter-Lab	36.8588, -8.8915, -22.4657

Details

The YIQ color **90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **88.2890, 59.2820, 4.9300**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.2280, -53.3680, -1.9760**, and **48.0390, -48.4620, -2.7820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2910, -66.8470, -5.4950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.1310, -51.7170, -4.3650**.

Distribution



Brightness & Saturation

Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300 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 90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.7110, -59.2820,
-4.9300

90.7110, -59.2820,
-4.9300

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.3900, -62.8120,
-7.0360

146.2280,
-53.3680, -1.9760

48.0390, -48.4620,
-2.7820

173.9400,
-52.4970, -1.2410

32.3890, -34.7080,
1.2600

201.0110,
-51.2590, -1.6510

18.0270, -21.8250,
4.5670

226.7050,
-41.9500, -10.6700

4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.9170,

-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 90.7110, -59.2820,
-4.9300

■ 90.7110, -59.2820,
-4.9300

■ 83.2910, -66.8470,
-5.4950

■ 98.1310, -51.7170,
-4.3650

■ 75.8710, -74.4120,
-6.0600

■ 105.5510,
-44.1520, -3.8000

■ 75.5720, -75.0080,
-6.2720

■ 112.0850,
-36.9080, -2.9240

■ 119.5050,
-29.3430, -2.3590

■ 126.9250,
-21.7780, -1.7940

■ 134.3450,
-14.2130, -1.2290

■ 141.7650, -6.6480,
-0.6640

■ 148.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 155.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.0800, -74.0430, -18.2590



90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300



101.4810, -28.7950, 9.7410

Triad

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



90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300



104.8030, 34.8880, 17.5120



97.6830, -1.3260, -20.0300

Complementary

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



90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300



88.2890, 59.2820, 4.9300

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.



100.2080, 19.3050, -13.9670



90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300



103.6320, 39.3830, 7.6310

Square

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



90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300



106.0220, 21.2700, 22.0220



102.4320, 33.6540, -4.1860



93.1560, -27.6430, -22.1630

Rectangle

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



90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300



105.1630, -10.0440, 16.8360



102.4320, 33.6540, -4.1860



98.6300, 6.1930, -18.6310

Sweetspot

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



90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300



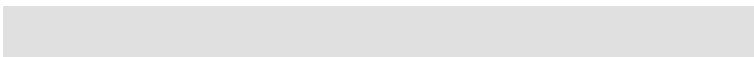
168.4410, -23.2910, -1.9070



103.8970, -44.0520, -49.6840



83.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300



102.2480, -91.6510, -7.5150



56.6650, -43.3320, 25.4040



70.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



70.3230, -69.8730, -5.7210



5.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

Inverse Universe

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



74.9890, 44.3730, 49.3730



78.0270, 68.7140, 76.3140



121.7480, 43.6070, -24.8810



69.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



51.8640, 52.3950, 58.1790



3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300 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 90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

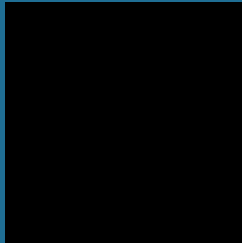
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300.

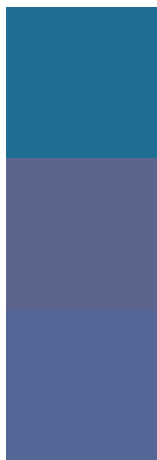


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.7110, -59.2820,

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

90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300

Protanopia

102.5700, -18.8000, 10.3200

Deuteranopia

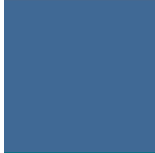
101.7910, -26.7320, 10.9000





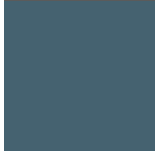
Tritanopia

80.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690

Trichromacy

	Original Color 90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300
	Protanomaly 98.0950, -33.7000, 5.0200
	Deuteranomaly 97.7570, -38.5600, 4.9920
	Tritanomaly 84.6680, -66.8910, -15.7150

Monochromacy

	Original Color 90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300
	Achromatopsia 91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000
	Achromatomaly 90.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300 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(31, 110, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 110, 148)  
}
```

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(31, 110, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 110, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300 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(31, 110, 148) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 110, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 110, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 110, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 110, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 110,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 110, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 110,  
148) }
```

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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