

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.7310, -62.0340,
0.8940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	206BA1
RGB	32, 107, 161
RGB Percent	13%, 42%, 63%
CMY	0.8746, 0.5803, 0.3689
CMYK	0.80, 0.33, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	205°, 67%, 38%
HSV	205°, 80%, 63%
XYZ	12.2821, 13.3991, 35.6232
YIQ	90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

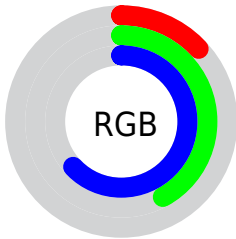
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 79, 161
Decimal	2124705
CIE _{Lab}	43.36, -3.07, -35.47
CIE _{LCh}	43, 35.603, 265.049
Yxy	13.3991, 0.2003, 0.2186
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280314785 (0xFF206BA1)
YUV	90.7310, 34.6426, -51.5071
Hunter-Lab	36.6048, -4.1660, -32.0768

Details

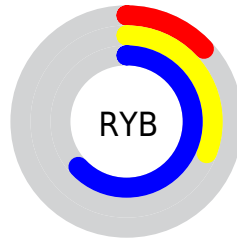
The YIQ color **90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **102.2690, 62.0340, -0.8940**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.3730, -54.9740, 5.1060**, and **47.6460, -51.4890, 2.5190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.8380, -69.6450, 1.1630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.6240, -54.4230, 0.6250**.

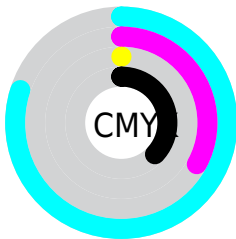
Distribution



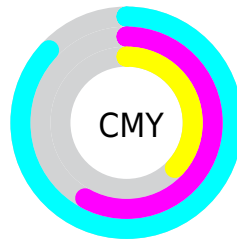
- Red (13%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940 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 90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.7310, -62.0340,
0.8940

■ 90.7310, -62.0340,
0.8940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.1110, -66.1600,
-1.4240

■ 146.3730,
-54.9740, 5.1060

■ 47.6460, -51.4890,
2.5190

■ 174.1990,
-54.4240, 6.1520

■ 32.4690, -37.6890,
5.7270

■ 200.4460,
-48.0500, 0.7660

■ 17.5200, -24.5310,
9.5570

■ 225.5530,
-38.4660, -7.7300

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.5440

0.0000

■ 90.7310, -62.0340,
0.8940

■ 90.7310, -62.0340,
0.8940

■ 81.8380, -69.6450,
1.1630

■ 99.6240, -54.4230,
0.6250

■ 73.5320, -77.5310,
0.9090

■ 107.9300,
-46.5370, 0.8790

■ 116.8230,
-38.9260, 0.6100

■ 125.7160,
-31.3150, 0.3410

■ 134.6090,
-23.7040, 0.0720

■ 143.2140,
-15.2220, 0.5380

■ 152.1070, -7.6110,
0.2690

■ 161.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 169.8930, 7.6110,
-0.2690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.0180, -79.5000, -12.9720



90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940



103.7260, -18.9390, 18.3490

Triad

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



90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940



102.3220, 46.4880, 16.5360



92.1970, -17.6930, -26.2770

Complementary

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



90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940



102.2690, 62.0340, -0.8940

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.



97.1590, 11.8330, -21.7270



90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940



101.5800, 45.1610, 2.0330

Square

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



90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940



104.2580, 35.3450, 25.7530



99.9770, 33.1970, -12.4270



79.6230, -62.9910, -31.3350

Rectangle

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



90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940



105.7350, 3.2050, 24.5250



99.9770, 33.1970, -12.4270



93.9980, -6.8270, -24.9630

Sweetspot

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



90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940



181.7230, -24.0250, 0.3830



113.8790, -52.8090, -50.6730



88.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940



99.5930, -96.6960, 1.3200



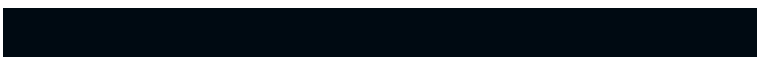
53.1630, -44.4340, 34.3660



76.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



66.4250, -69.9200, 0.6400



7.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680

Inverse Universe

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



79.1210, 52.8090, 50.6730



81.4370, 82.2390, 78.9990



139.8370, 44.4340, -34.3660



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



53.0450, 59.1350, 57.1750



6.5220, 7.5180, 6.9260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940 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 90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940 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 90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.7310, -62.0340,

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

90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940

Protanopia

101.1870, -27.7870, 13.5010

Deuteranopia

98.6740, -39.5240, 11.4520



Tritanopia

80.2390, -70.2370, -21.1570

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940

Protanomaly

97.4950, -40.5780, 8.5260

Deuteranomaly

95.9610, -47.8220, 7.6500

Tritanomaly

84.2490, -67.0290, -13.2130

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.0930, -22.1910, 0.1850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940 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(32, 107, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 107, 161)  
}
```

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(32, 107, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 107, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940 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(32, 107, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 107, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 107, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 107, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 107, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 107,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 107, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 107,  
161) }
```

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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