

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.7670, -53.6880,
-7.1920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	236E8A
RGB	35, 110, 138
RGB Percent	14%, 43%, 54%
CMY	0.8629, 0.5685, 0.4591
CMYK	0.75, 0.20, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	196°, 60%, 34%
HSV	196°, 75%, 54%
XYZ	10.8542, 13.3485, 26.0265
YIQ	90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

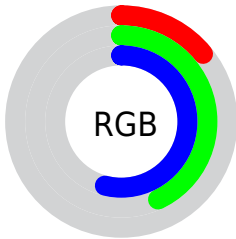
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 78, 138
Decimal	2322058
CIE _{Lab}	43.28, -12.95, -21.91
CIE _{LCh}	43, 25.451, 239.408
Yxy	13.3485, 0.2161, 0.2658
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280512138 (0xFF236E8A)
YUV	90.7670, 23.2859, -48.9077
Hunter-Lab	36.5356, -10.9077, -16.6608

Details

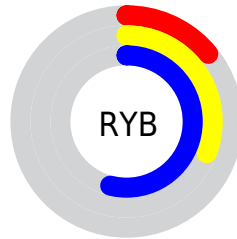
The YIQ color **90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **82.2330, 53.6880, 7.1920**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.3870, -49.5620, -4.8740**, and **46.4260, -45.2980, -5.0580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.2330, -60.9320, -8.0680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.3010, -46.4440, -6.3160**.

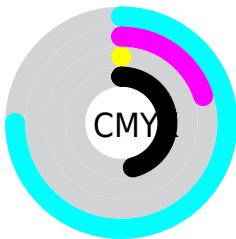
Distribution



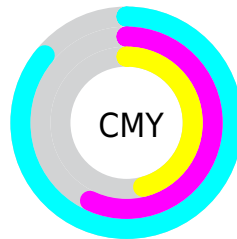
- Red (14%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920 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 90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.7670, -53.6880,
-7.1920

■ 90.7670, -53.6880,
-7.1920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.2500, -59.6020,
-10.1460

■ 145.2730,
-49.2410, -5.1850

■ 46.4260, -45.2980,
-5.0580

■ 172.6860,
-48.9660, -4.6620

■ 30.7760, -31.5440,
-1.0160

■ 200.2130,
-49.0120, -3.8280

■ 17.1150, -19.2570,
2.0790

■ 226.4060,
-42.5460, -10.8820

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.6180,

-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 90.7670, -53.6880,
-7.1920

■ 90.7670, -53.6880,
-7.1920

■ 84.2330, -60.9320,
-8.0680

■ 97.3010, -46.4440,
-6.3160

■ 78.2860, -68.4510,
-9.4670

■ 103.8350,
-39.2000, -5.4400

■ 75.0190, -72.0730,
-9.9050

■ 109.4830,
-32.2770, -4.2530

■ 116.0170,
-25.0330, -3.3770

■ 122.5510,
-17.7890, -2.5010

■ 128.4980,
-10.2700, -1.1020

■ 135.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 141.2670, 3.6220,
0.4380

■ 147.8010, 10.8660,
1.3140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.3220, -60.1050, -17.5530



90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920



98.6930, -32.5080, 5.4440

Triad

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



90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920



104.3830, 27.3230, 16.9470



98.6240, 6.3300, -15.6060

Complementary

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



90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920



82.2330, 53.6880, 7.1920

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.



101.1100, 22.6970, -9.3590



90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920



103.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050

Square

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



90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920



105.2380, 11.7340, 18.6300



102.8820, 32.5070, 0.0830



95.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330

Rectangle

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



90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920



102.9940, -17.0580, 11.7900



102.8820, 32.5070, 0.0830



99.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090

Sweetspot

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



90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920



160.5830, -20.8150, -2.7270



98.5390, -36.9920, -45.4720



78.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920



105.0330, -83.8560, -11.1200



60.8300, -39.6630, 19.4810



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



72.1010, -69.3680, -9.3680



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Inverse Universe

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



74.3470, 37.3130, 45.1610



79.4770, 58.3990, 70.5190



112.1700, 39.6630, -19.4810



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.8250, 48.1310, 58.3630



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920 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 90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

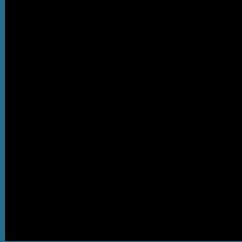
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920.

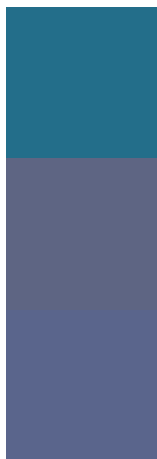


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.7670, -53.6880,

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

90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920

Protanopia

102.3270, -13.8020, 7.8460

Deuteranopia

102.1570, -19.0750, 9.7970



Tritanopia

86.2190, -58.3170, -16.9170

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920

Protanomaly

98.1510, -28.1060, 2.7580

Deuteranomaly

97.8240, -31.4990, 3.6770

Tritanomaly

87.8110, -56.9880, -13.4680

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.0670, -19.3020, -2.6140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920 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(35, 110, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 110, 138)  
}
```

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(35, 110, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 110, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920 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(35, 110, 138) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 110, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 110, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 110, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 110, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 110,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 110, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 110,  
138) }
```

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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