

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610)
contains.

YIQ(90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(90.8710, -48.0490,
-4.7610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A6B88
RGB	42, 107, 136
RGB Percent	16%, 42%, 53%
CMY	0.8354, 0.5803, 0.4669
CMYK	0.69, 0.21, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	198°, 53%, 35%
HSV	198°, 69%, 53%
XYZ	10.6540, 12.7886, 25.1792
YIQ	90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

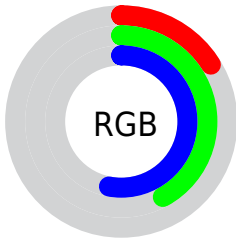
Format	Color
R _Y B	42, 80, 136
Decimal	2780040
CIE Lab	42.44, -10.83, -22.00
CIE LCh	42, 24.518, 243.788
Yxy	12.7886, 0.2191, 0.2630
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280970120 (0xFF2A6B88)
YUV	90.8710, 22.2486, -42.8599
Hunter-Lab	35.7612, -9.4031, -16.7128

Details

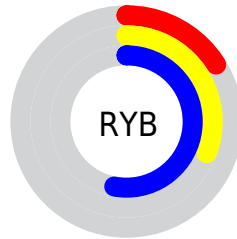
The YIQ color **90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **87.1290, 48.0490, 4.7610**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.8930, -45.1150, -2.8670**, and **45.0240, -44.1060, -4.6340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.3370, -55.2930, -5.6370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.4050, -40.8050, -3.8850**.

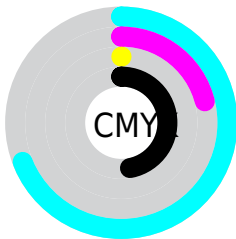
Distribution



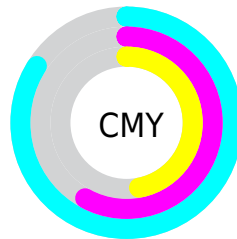
- Red (16%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610 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 90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.8710, -48.0490,
-4.7610

■ 90.8710, -48.0490,
-4.7610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.3750, -58.4560,
-8.8880

■ 143.8930,
-45.1150, -2.8670

■ 45.0240, -44.1060,
-4.6340

■ 171.0070,
-45.4360, -2.5560

■ 29.4880, -30.6730,
-0.2810

■ 199.1210,
-45.7570, -2.2450

■ 15.2400, -18.1110,
3.3370

■ 224.9550,
-39.6580, -8.1540

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 241.8440,
-26.2240, -9.3280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 90.8710, -48.0490,
-4.7610

■ 90.8710, -48.0490,
-4.7610

■ 84.3370, -55.2930,
-5.6370

■ 97.4050, -40.8050,
-3.8850

■ 78.1020, -61.9410,
-6.3010

■ 103.6400,
-34.1570, -3.2210

■ 70.9810, -68.9100,
-6.6540

■ 110.7610,
-27.1880, -2.8680

■ 70.6820, -69.5060,
-6.8660

■ 116.9960,
-20.5400, -2.2040

■ 123.5300,
-13.2960, -1.3280

■ 130.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

■ 136.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 142.8330, 7.8400,
1.0880

■ 149.6550, 14.2130,
1.2290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.7570, -56.8960, -15.1360



90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610



97.9710, -27.4190, 6.8290

Triad

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



90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610



102.6280, 28.0110, 15.4910



96.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320

Complementary

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



90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610



87.1290, 48.0490, 4.7610

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.



98.6150, 19.7170, -10.4190



90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610



101.3370, 32.9640, 8.3240

Square

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



90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610



102.7930, 14.4850, 18.3330



100.1590, 30.1690, -1.5990



93.3530, -17.8320, -18.2480

Rectangle

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



90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610



101.5600, -12.8400, 12.4400



100.1590, 30.1690, -1.5990



97.2330, 8.9890, -14.2350

Sweetspot

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



90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610



158.4800, -19.0270, -2.0910



100.3700, -34.8380, -40.4540



78.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030



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.



90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610



105.9310, -74.6410, -7.4170



63.8690, -35.3990, 19.2970



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



69.1660, -67.9930, -6.7530



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Inverse Universe

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



77.5160, 35.1590, 40.1430



85.1680, 54.5950, 62.3630



114.1310, 35.3990, -19.2970



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.2550, 49.7360, 56.8080



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

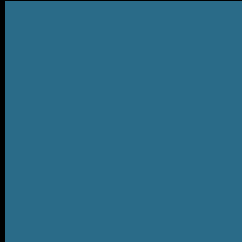
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

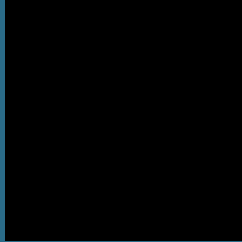
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610.



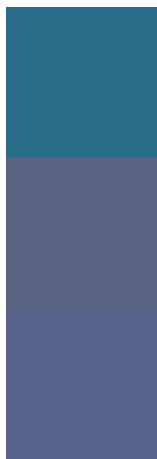
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8710, -48.0490,

-4.7610.

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

90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610

Protanopia

100.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450

Deuteranopia

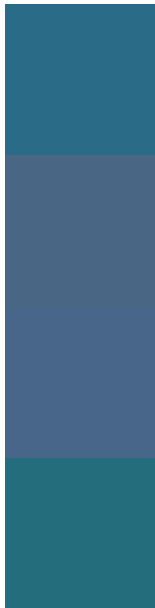
99.8580, -19.6710, 9.5850



Tritanopia

87.4050, -49.9730, -13.9490

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610

Protanomaly

96.7490, -26.9140, 3.1820

Deuteranomaly

96.7210, -29.7110, 4.3130

Tritanomaly

88.6980, -49.2400, -10.7120

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610

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 90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610 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, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 107, 136)  
}
```

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, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 107, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610 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, 136) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 107, 136) }
```

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, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 107, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 107, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 107,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610 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, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 107,  
136) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor