

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.8490, -50.9830,
-6.6550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E7590
RGB	46, 117, 144
RGB Percent	18%, 46%, 56%
CMY	0.8197, 0.5411, 0.4355
CMYK	0.68, 0.19, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	196°, 52%, 37%
HSV	196°, 68%, 56%
XYZ	12.5194, 15.3214, 28.6602
YIQ	98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

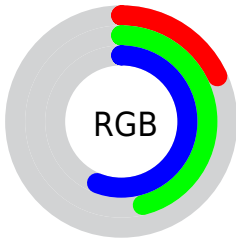
Format	Color
RYB	46, 87, 144
Decimal	3044752
CIELab	46.07, -13.15, -21.16
CIELCh	46, 24.908, 238.140
Yxy	15.3214, 0.2216, 0.2712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281234832 (0xFF2E7590)
YUV	98.8490, 22.2594, -46.3486
Hunter-Lab	39.1425, -11.4076, -16.0125

Details

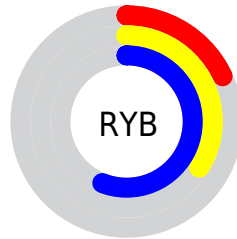
The YIQ color **98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **91.1510, 50.9830, 6.6550**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610**, and **51.2190, -49.1490, -6.8530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.3150, -58.2270, -7.5310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.3830, -43.7390, -5.7790**.

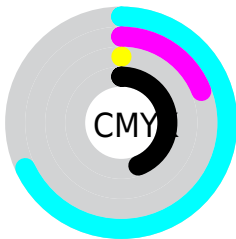
Distribution



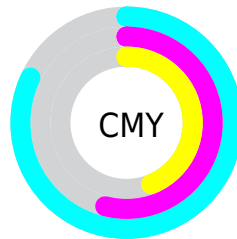
- Red (18%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550 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 98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.8490, -50.9830,
-6.6550

■ 98.8490, -50.9830,
-6.6550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.3530, -61.3900,
-10.7820

■ 152.8710,
-48.0490, -4.7610

■ 51.1050, -48.8280,
-7.1640

■ 179.9850,
-48.3700, -4.4500

■ 34.9820, -35.1200,
-2.2880

■ 208.0990,
-48.6910, -4.1390

■ 21.2070, -22.5120,
0.4960

■ 233.7930,
-39.3820, -13.1580

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 243.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

-1.9080

■ 98.8490, -50.9830,
-6.6550

■ 98.8490, -50.9830,
-6.6550

■ 92.3150, -58.2270,
-7.5310

■ 105.3830,
-43.7390, -5.7790

■ 85.4820, -66.0670,
-8.6190

■ 112.2160,
-35.8990, -4.6910

■ 78.9480, -73.3110,
-9.4950

■ 118.7500,
-28.6550, -3.8150

■ 77.4640, -74.8240,
-9.6080

■ 125.5830,
-20.8150, -2.7270

■ 132.1170,
-13.5710, -1.8510

■ 138.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 145.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 152.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

■ 158.8510, 16.5970,
2.0770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.1980, -53.8240, -15.7440



98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550



106.1660, -32.4620, 4.6100

Triad

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



98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550



111.4970, 27.0020, 17.2580



105.9230, 6.9260, -15.3940

Complementary

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



98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550



91.1510, 50.9830, 6.6550

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.



107.5230, 22.9720, -8.8360



98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550



110.9890, 34.0640, 10.4160

Square

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



98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550



111.9390, 11.1380, 18.4180



109.2950, 32.7820, 0.6060



102.3920, -13.5680, -18.4320

Rectangle

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



98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550



109.6950, -17.6540, 11.5780



109.2950, 32.7820, 0.6060



106.5000, 12.6110, -13.7970

Sweetspot

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



98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550



169.0670, -19.3020, -2.6140



106.4900, -35.2960, -43.1680



83.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550



115.8980, -79.0420, -10.2580



70.6730, -37.7830, 18.4490



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



72.9160, -70.2850, -9.2690



4.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

Inverse Universe

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



83.3960, 35.6170, 42.8570



91.9880, 55.2820, 66.4340



119.3270, 37.7830, -18.4490



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



51.5370, 49.0020, 59.0980



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550 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 98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

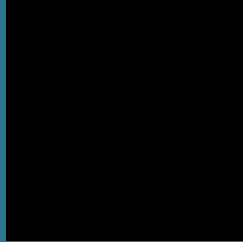
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550.



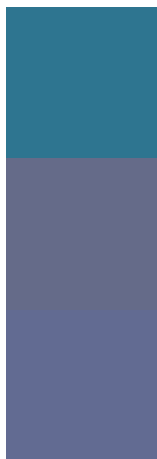
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.8490, -50.9830,

-6.6550.

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

98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550

Protanopia

108.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580

Deuteranopia

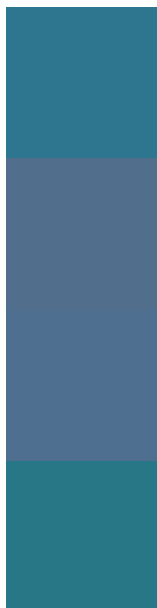
108.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210



Tritanopia

96.2090, -52.3570, -14.7970

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550

Protanomaly

105.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590

Deuteranomaly

105.3080, -29.9860, 3.7900

Tritanomaly

97.0890, -51.8990, -12.0830

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550 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(46, 117, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 117, 144)  
}
```

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(46, 117, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 117, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550 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(46, 117, 144) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 117, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 117, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 117, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 117, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 117,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 117, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 117,  
144) }
```

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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