

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(91.2720, -30.3050,  
-6.9530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A6871
RGB	58, 104, 113
RGB Percent	23%, 41%, 44%
CMY	0.7726, 0.5921, 0.5570
CMYK	0.49, 0.08, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	190°, 32%, 34%
HSV	190°, 49%, 44%
XYZ	9.6745, 11.9948, 17.4185
YIQ	91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

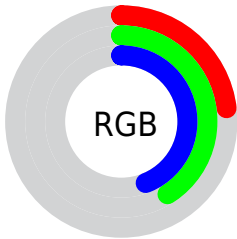
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	58, 83, 113
Decimal	3827825
CIELab	41.21, -13.13, -9.94
CIELCh	41, 16.468, 217.113
Yxy	11.9948, 0.2475, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282017905 (0xFF3A6871)
YUV	91.2720, 10.7119, -29.1795
Hunter-Lab	34.6335, -10.7468, -5.5758

# Details

The YIQ color **91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **79.7280, 30.3050, 6.9530**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420**, and **41.1680, -35.9440, -9.3840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.8090, -36.3110, -8.2390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.7350, -24.2990, -5.6670**.

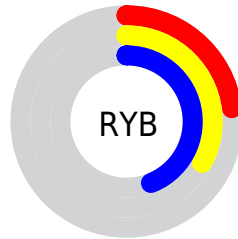
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (41%)

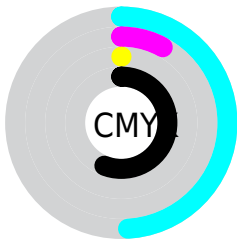
Blue (44%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (44%)

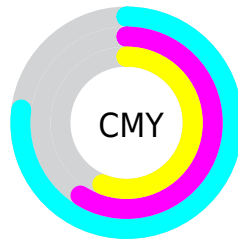


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530 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 91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91.2720, -30.3050,  
-6.9530

91.2720, -30.3050,  
-6.9530

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

66.6740, -31.4970,  
-7.3770

142.3860,  
-30.6260, -6.6420

41.1680, -35.9440,  
-9.3840

169.0870,  
-31.2220, -6.8540

25.4470, -23.4280,  
-4.9320

196.7880,  
-31.8180, -7.0660

7.9050, -9.8580,  
2.4460

224.7880,  
-31.8180, -7.0660

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

243.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

252.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960

■ 91.2720, -30.3050,  
-6.9530

■ 91.2720, -30.3050,  
-6.9530

■ 86.8090, -36.3110,  
-8.2390

■ 95.7350, -24.2990,  
-5.6670

■ 82.0470, -42.9130,  
-9.7370

■ 100.4970,  
-17.6970, -4.1690

■ 78.1710, -49.1940,  
-11.5460

■ 104.9600,  
-11.6910, -2.8830

■ 73.7080, -55.2000,  
-12.8320

■ 108.8360, -5.4100,  
-1.0740

■ 68.9460, -61.8020,  
-14.3300

■ 113.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 68.6470, -62.3980,  
-14.5420

■ 118.0610, 7.1980,  
1.7100

■ 122.5240, 13.2040,  
2.9960

■ 126.9870, 19.2100,  
4.2820

■ 131.7490, 25.8120,  
5.7800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530



93.5270, -26.4090, -0.4650

# Triad

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



91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530



99.5380, 10.5890, 11.8450



96.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

# Complementary

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



91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530



79.7280, 30.3050, 6.9530

# 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.



97.5970, 20.1280, -1.3440



91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530



98.8610, 19.8050, 10.0210

# Square

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



91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530



98.9540, -2.3860, 10.2060



98.6670, 23.1070, 5.2430



94.4480, 1.1940, -10.6300



# Rectangle

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



91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530



95.8700, -19.9450, 3.5350



98.6670, 23.1070, 5.2430



96.6240, 15.4980, -5.5420

# Sweetspot

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



91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530



139.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720



91.1970, -17.6930, -26.2770



68.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530



114.0680, -47.4060, -10.9100



75.4230, -22.8800, 7.1680



53.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



72.3800, -66.0200, -14.9800



149.6670, -136.2120, -31.4440



# Inverse Universe

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



79.6890, 18.0140, 25.9660



95.9220, 28.1440, 40.6240



95.5770, 22.8800, -7.1680



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.2800, 39.4200, 56.5400

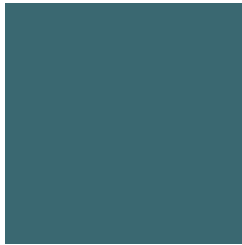


97.4510, 80.7650, 116.7410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530 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 91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

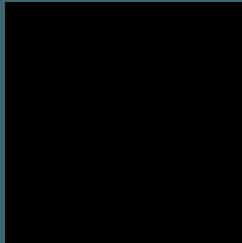
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

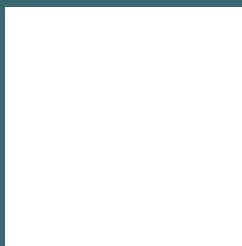
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.2720, -30.3050,

-6.9530.

# 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

91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530

### Protanopia

97.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

### Deuteranopia

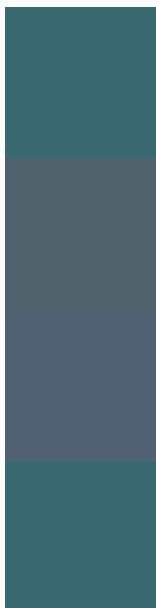
97.8780, -5.2280, 6.6440



## Tritanopia

91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530

## Protanomaly

95.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830

## Deuteranomaly

95.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960

## Tritanomaly

91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530 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(58, 104, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 104, 113)  
}
```

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(58, 104, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 104, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530 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(58, 104, 113) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 104, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 104, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 104, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 104, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 104,  
113) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 104, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 104,  
113) }
```

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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