

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.7940, -39.9820,
8.7380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B6197
RGB	59, 97, 151
RGB Percent	23%, 38%, 59%
CMY	0.7687, 0.6195, 0.4080
CMYK	0.61, 0.36, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	215°, 44%, 41%
HSV	215°, 61%, 59%
XYZ	11.6607, 11.7144, 30.9029
YIQ	91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

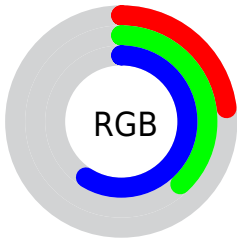
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 86, 151
Decimal	3891607
CIE _{Lab}	40.76, 3.80, -33.57
CIE _{LCh}	41, 33.789, 276.452
Yxy	11.7144, 0.2148, 0.2158
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282081687 (0xFF3B6197)
YUV	91.7940, 29.1886, -28.7603
Hunter-Lab	34.2264, 0.9178, -29.5744

Details

The YIQ color **91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **118.2060, 39.9820, -8.7380**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.8590, -38.6070, 11.3530**, and **41.3370, -46.1250, 4.4270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.0260, -46.4470, 10.2650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.5620, -33.5170, 7.2110**.

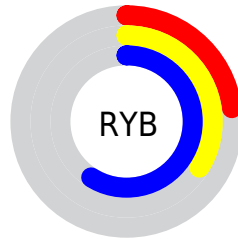
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (38%)

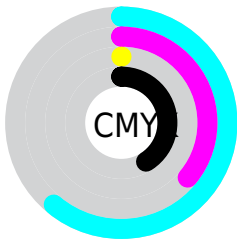
Blue (59%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (59%)

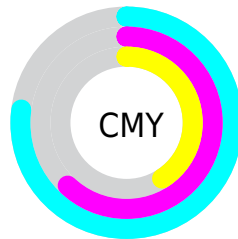


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380 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 91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 91.7940, -39.9820,
8.7380

■ 91.7940, -39.9820,
8.7380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.4730, -43.5120,
6.6320

■ 143.8590,
-38.6070, 11.3530

■ 41.3370, -46.1250,
4.4270

■ 170.9730,
-38.9280, 11.6640

■ 26.7470, -32.6000,
7.1120

■ 197.5880,
-36.4060, 10.0100

■ 8.3900, -18.1130,
14.3910

■ 222.6950,
-26.8220, 1.5140

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 91.7940, -39.9820,
8.7380

■ 91.7940, -39.9820,
8.7380

■ 82.0260, -46.4470,
10.2650

■ 101.5620,
-33.5170, 7.2110

■ 72.2580, -52.9120,
11.7920

■ 111.3300,
-27.0520, 5.6840

■ 62.4900, -59.3770,
13.3190

■ 121.0980,
-20.5870, 4.1570

■ 53.6080, -65.5210,
14.5350

■ 130.2790,
-13.8470, 3.1530

■ 140.0470, -7.3820,
1.6260

■ 150.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 159.8820, 6.1440,
-1.2160

■ 169.6500, 12.6090,
-2.7430

■ 179.4180, 19.0740,
-4.2700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.2790, -75.7410, -9.5090



91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380



98.2500, -5.7350, 21.3450

Triad

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



91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380



95.9640, 44.3800, 10.6840



83.0800, -30.4850, -25.7250

Complementary

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



91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380



118.2060, 39.9820, -8.7380

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.



89.7710, 1.2420, -22.5180



91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380



95.0690, 39.1100, -3.9460

Square

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



91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380



97.4770, 38.9220, 21.4980



93.3780, 24.5780, -15.9180



76.0840, -62.6710, -26.1190

Rectangle

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



91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380



98.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040



93.3780, 24.5780, -15.9180



85.9520, -18.3810, -24.8210

Sweetspot

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



91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380



173.7950, -15.3600, 3.0400



119.1600, -42.6340, -31.3220



85.6770, -9.2160, 1.8240



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380



103.9350, -62.1280, 13.6160



71.8800, -24.7640, 30.3080



71.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



50.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060



4.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280

Inverse Universe

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



90.8400, 42.6340, 31.3220



102.4830, 66.2890, 48.6650



138.1200, 24.7640, -30.3080



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



48.4720, 64.8220, 47.7180



4.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380 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 91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

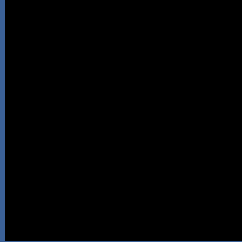
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.7940, -39.9820,

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

91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380

Protanopia

94.7740, -28.0620, 12.9780

Deuteranopia

93.0010, -36.1310, 10.5330



Tritanopia

86.7760, -40.7120, -11.0800

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380

Protanomaly

93.6810, -32.2340, 11.4940

Deuteranomaly

92.4030, -37.3230, 10.1090

Tritanomaly

88.7040, -40.2090, -3.6730

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.9800, -14.4430, 2.9410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380 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(59, 97, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 97, 151)  
}
```

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(59, 97, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 97, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380 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(59, 97, 151) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 97, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 97, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 97, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 97, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 97,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 97, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 97,  
151) }
```

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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