

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.5590, -29.4350,
-0.6910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40657C
RGB	64, 101, 124
RGB Percent	25%, 40%, 49%
CMY	0.7491, 0.6039, 0.5139
CMYK	0.48, 0.19, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	203°, 32%, 37%
HSV	203°, 48%, 49%
XYZ	10.4042, 11.8541, 20.7971
YIQ	92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

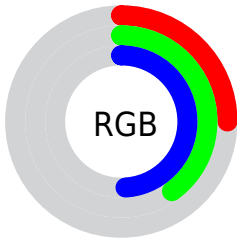
Format	Color
RYB	64, 87, 124
Decimal	4220284
CIELab	40.98, -6.44, -16.93
CIElCh	41, 18.115, 249.188
Yxy	11.8541, 0.2416, 0.2753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282410364 (0xFF40657C)
YUV	92.5590, 15.5004, -25.0462
Hunter-Lab	34.4298, -6.3118, -11.7129

Details

The YIQ color $92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $95.4410, 29.4350, 0.6910$, and the grayscale version is $92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $143.7870, -30.0770, -0.0690$, and $42.9390, -33.5610, -3.0090$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $86.0360, -35.2120, -0.6200$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $99.0820, -23.6580, -0.7620$.

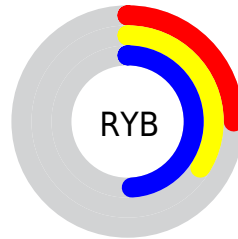
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (40%)

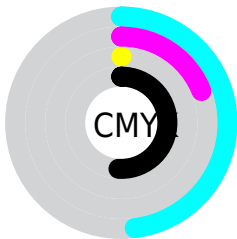
Blue (49%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (49%)

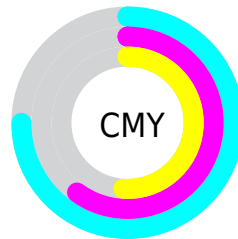


Cyan (48%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910 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 92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

92.5590, -29.4350,
-0.6910

92.5590, -29.4350,
-0.6910

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

68.1460, -29.7100,
-1.2140

143.7870,
-30.0770, -0.0690

42.9390, -33.5610,
-3.0090

170.7870,
-30.0770, -0.0690

25.2990, -25.7670,
-1.0870

197.9010,
-30.3980, 0.2420

8.8170, -12.4260,
4.9340

225.3310,
-28.7930, -1.3130

0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

246.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

254.7010, -0.5960,

-0.2120

■ 92.5590, -29.4350,
-0.6910

■ 92.5590, -29.4350,
-0.6910

■ 86.0360, -35.2120,
-0.6200

■ 99.0820, -23.6580,
-0.7620

■ 79.8010, -41.8600,
-1.2840

■ 105.9040,
-17.2850, -0.6210

■ 73.2780, -47.6370,
-1.2130

■ 111.8400,
-11.2330, -0.1690

■ 66.4560, -54.0100,
-1.3540

■ 118.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

■ 59.9330, -59.7870,
-1.2830

■ 125.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 59.3350, -60.9790,
-1.7070

■ 131.1210, 6.9690,
0.3530

■ 137.9430, 13.3420,
0.4940

■ 144.4660, 19.1190,
0.4230

■ 151.2880, 25.4920,
0.5640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.7060, -34.5230, -7.6030



92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910



95.8320, -16.7820, 6.7860

Triad

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



92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910



98.7580, 21.5930, 10.6570



93.3230, 0.0480, -11.8880

Complementary

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



92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910



95.4410, 29.4350, 0.6910

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.



95.3740, 13.2060, -8.0580



92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910



98.0370, 24.9410, 5.0450

Square

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



92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910



98.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150



96.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650



91.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180

Rectangle

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



92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910



97.8010, -6.3290, 10.0790



96.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650



94.1880, 4.8620, -11.0260

Sweetspot

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



92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910



147.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



101.7280, -23.5620, -24.5380



73.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910



111.7620, -46.1240, -1.1000



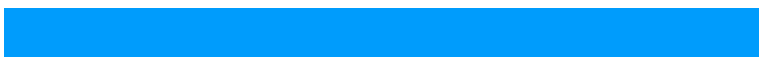
75.5360, -21.4600, 14.4760



58.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



59.4490, -61.3000, -1.3960



120.3000, -123.7920, -3.2160

Inverse Universe

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



86.1580, 23.8830, 24.2270



101.7180, 37.4060, 37.9660



112.4640, 21.4600, -14.4760



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.1530, 49.7830, 50.4470



93.1320, 100.1160, 101.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910 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 92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

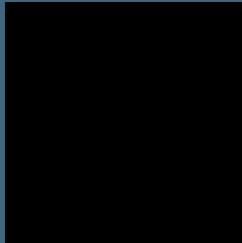
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.5590, -29.4350,

-0.6910.

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

92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910

Protanopia

96.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150

Deuteranopia

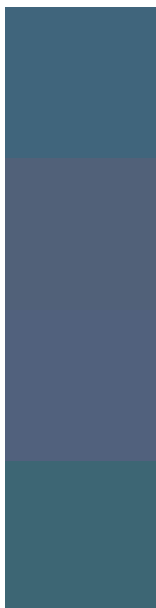
96.9250, -12.6100, 8.2700



Tritanopia

91.1690, -28.5170, -6.3170

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910

Protanomaly

94.9520, -17.2400, 4.0720

Deuteranomaly

95.4080, -18.5240, 5.3160

Tritanomaly

91.3370, -28.9300, -4.3380

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910 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(64, 101, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 101, 124)  
}
```

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(64, 101, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 101, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910 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(64, 101, 124) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 101, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 101, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 101, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 101, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 101,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 101, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 101,  
124) }
```

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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