

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.7160, -65.7050,
17.8710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2963C4
RGB	41, 99, 196
RGB Percent	16%, 39%, 77%
CMY	0.8392, 0.6117, 0.2317
CMYK	0.79, 0.49, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	218°, 65%, 46%
HSV	218°, 79%, 77%
XYZ	15.3319, 13.3810, 53.9482
YIQ	92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

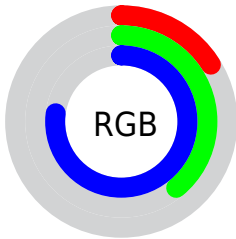
Format	Color
R _{YB}	41, 83, 196
Decimal	2712516
CIE Lab	43.33, 16.44, -55.96
CIE LCh	43, 58.328, 286.370
Yxy	13.3810, 0.1855, 0.1619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280902596 (0xFF2963C4)
YUV	92.7160, 50.9190, -45.3549
Hunter-Lab	36.5800, 10.8002, -61.8348

Details

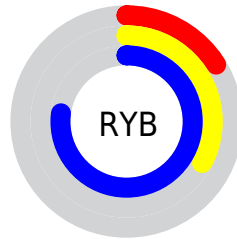
The YIQ color **92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as dark muted azure. A complement of this color would be **144.2840, 65.7050, -17.8710**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.1950, -56.6280, 24.0760**, and **47.7720, -60.1110, 15.6090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6920, -74.3250, 19.9070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.7400, -57.0850, 15.8350**.

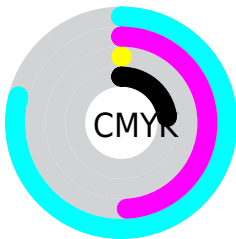
Distribution



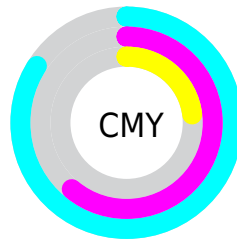
- Red (16%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710 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 92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 92.7160, -65.7050,
17.8710

■ 92.7160, -65.7050,
17.8710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.7640, -74.8280,
12.5000

■ 149.1950,
-56.6280, 24.0760

■ 47.7720, -60.1110,
15.6090

■ 174.5410,
-46.2190, 17.1490

■ 33.0680, -46.2650,
17.9830

■ 199.0610,
-36.3600, 9.1760

■ 17.3040, -32.1900,
21.7140

■ 224.4670,
-26.1800, 0.8920

■ 11.6330, -23.1110,
16.8650

■ 247.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,

6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 92.7160, -65.7050,
17.8710

■ 92.7160, -65.7050,
17.8710

■ 79.6920, -74.3250,
19.9070

■ 105.7400,
-57.0850, 15.8350

■ 66.9670, -82.3490,
22.1550

■ 119.0520,
-49.3360, 13.0640

■ 65.1950, -82.9910,
22.7770

■ 132.0760,
-40.7160, 11.0280

■ 144.8010,
-32.6920, 8.7800

■ 157.8250,
-24.0720, 6.7440

■ 171.4360,
-15.7270, 4.1850

■ 184.1610, -7.7030,
1.9370

■ 197.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 209.9100, 8.9410,
-2.3470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.3760, -94.5870, 1.6450



92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710



104.9550, 6.1820, 42.1660

Triad

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



92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710



96.5790, 73.2650, 10.3290



81.0930, -58.8630, -40.0710

Complementary

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



92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710



144.2840, 65.7050, -17.8710

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.



83.1080, -19.6610, -45.6850



92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710



96.4620, 59.3320, -18.0120

Square

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



92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710



94.1550, 72.6640, 37.7520



92.9970, 29.3040, -35.4960



87.3800, -75.1880, -25.0440

Rectangle

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



92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710



101.3410, 37.4500, 48.1860



92.9970, 29.3040, -35.4960



77.9810, -52.8560, -44.3120

Sweetspot

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



92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710



214.4550, -25.9060, 6.9420



142.9290, -73.4410, -51.2090



102.8490, -15.4520, 4.7080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710



93.4180, -102.4320, 28.1920



64.0520, -39.0270, 52.0210



90.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



53.5740, -68.1810, 18.6910



10.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870

Inverse Universe

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



93.9570, 73.7620, 50.8980



95.6180, 115.3420, 79.2940



172.9480, 39.0270, -52.0210



90.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



54.9790, 76.6960, 52.7920



11.2350, 15.8160, 10.7280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710 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 92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710 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 92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.7160, -65.7050,

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

92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710

Protanopia

94.0970, -62.4040, 18.6200

Tritanopia

80.1250, -69.9160, -21.4680

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710

Protanomaly

93.4990, -63.5960, 18.1960

Tritanomaly

84.7530, -68.2680, -7.2760

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.7110, -23.7510, 6.4330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710 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(41, 99, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 99, 196)  
}
```

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(41, 99, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 99, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710 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(41, 99, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 99, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 99, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 99, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 99, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 99,  
196) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.7160, -65.7050, 17.8710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 99, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 99,  
196) }
```

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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