

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.0800, -91.2380,  
-9.4940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	007CB2
RGB	0, 124, 178
RGB Percent	0%, 49%, 70%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5135, 0.3024
CMYK	1.00, 0.30, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	198°, 100%, 35%
HSV	198°, 100%, 70%
XYZ	15.2397, 17.6386, 44.6667
YIQ	93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

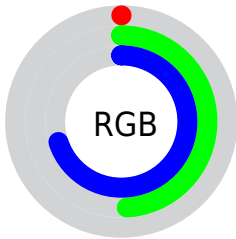
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 73, 178
Decimal	31922
CIELab	49.05, -8.78, -36.44
CIELCh	49, 37.485, 256.461
Yxy	17.6386, 0.1965, 0.2275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278222002 (0xFF007CB2)
YUV	93.0800, 41.8656, -81.6312
Hunter-Lab	41.9984, -8.7257, -33.6580

# Details

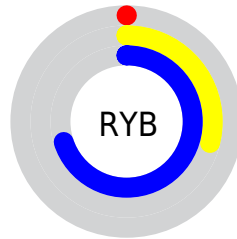
The YIQ color **93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **84.9200, 91.2380, 9.4940**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.4960, -68.6820, 0.2300**, and **58.2750, -60.7500, -0.3500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.3970, -81.8850, -8.2930**.

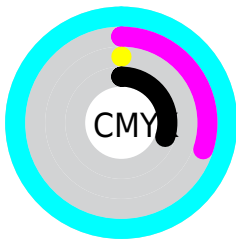
# Distribution



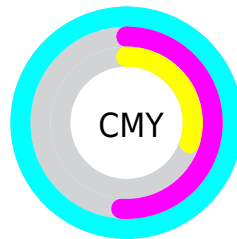
- Red (0%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940 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 93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.0800, -91.2380,  
-9.4940

■ 93.0800, -91.2380,  
-9.4940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 75.3270, -75.6960,  
-4.8160

■ 157.4960,  
-68.6820, 0.2300

■ 58.8620, -61.0250,  
-0.8730

■ 185.5950,  
-64.6470, -1.3110

■ 42.5110, -46.6750,  
3.3810

■ 211.0010,  
-54.4670, -9.5950

■ 27.3340, -32.8750,  
6.5890

■ 233.1730,  
-43.5080, -15.4760

■ 8.8630, -18.0670,  
13.5570

■ 242.1430,  
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,

-2.5440

0.3110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.0800, -91.2380,  
-9.4940

■ 101.3970,  
-81.8850, -8.2930

■ 110.3010,  
-72.8070, -7.6150

■ 118.3190,  
-64.0500, -6.6260

■ 127.2230,  
-54.9720, -5.9480

■ 135.5400,  
-45.6190, -4.7470

■ 143.8570,  
-36.2660, -3.5460

■ 152.7610,  
-27.1880, -2.8680

■ 160.7790,  
-18.4310, -1.8790

■ 169.6830, -9.3530,  
-1.2010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.7780, -87.7520, -17.6080



93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940



115.8000, -30.9510, 15.7770

# Triad

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



93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940



117.7400, 48.3670, 21.0310



107.7480, -9.1190, -27.4790

# Complementary

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



93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940



84.9200, 91.2380, 9.4940

# 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.



111.7640, 20.3150, -21.2610



93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940



116.2650, 50.6620, 6.9660

# Square

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



93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940



119.2840, 32.4560, 28.5520



114.9780, 40.6240, -9.3600



97.3700, -52.0330, -31.6890



# Rectangle

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



93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940



119.6460, -6.7900, 23.9460



114.9780, 40.6240, -9.3600



109.6630, 1.4260, -25.8540

# Sweetspot

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



93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940



198.7430, -35.9450, -3.8570



110.5280, -65.9630, -76.6110



97.3980, -21.7320, -2.6280



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940



121.5420, -119.0220, -12.5740



41.4240, -67.0380, 36.5300



85.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



80.2510, -78.5380, -8.3780



13.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



# Inverse Universe

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



67.3580, 66.2840, 76.3000



87.8360, 86.2700, 99.5660



136.5760, 67.0380, -36.5300



83.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



57.9450, 56.8410, 65.7130



9.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940 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 93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940 looks on a black 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

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

# YIQ 93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.0800, -91.2380,

-9.4940.

# 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

93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940

### Protanopia

115.6000, -27.5120, 14.0240

### Deuteranopia

113.7280, -39.6160, 13.1200



## Tritanopia

91.5690, -80.0940, -24.2380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940

## Protanomaly

107.5260, -51.0310, 5.2330

## Deuteranomaly

106.1060, -58.5960, 4.6680

## Tritanomaly

91.9910, -84.0380, -18.8380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

92.8250, -33.2400, -3.3200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940 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(0, 124, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 124, 178)  
}
```

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(0, 124, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 124, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940 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(0, 124, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 124, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 124, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 124, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 124, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 124,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 124, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 124,  
178) }
```

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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