

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.1140, -61.0740,  
16.5420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2D63BD
RGB	45, 99, 189
RGB Percent	18%, 39%, 74%
CMY	0.8236, 0.6117, 0.2591
CMYK	0.76, 0.48, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	217°, 62%, 46%
HSV	217°, 76%, 74%
XYZ	14.7221, 13.1562, 49.8623
YIQ	93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

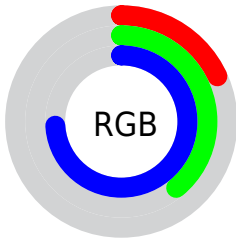
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	45, 84, 189
Decimal	2974653
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.00, 14.22, -52.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 54.333, 285.174
Yxy	13.1562, 0.1894, 0.1692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281164733 (0xFF2D63BD)
YUV	93.1140, 47.2718, -42.1960
Hunter-Lab	36.2714, 8.9756, -56.1159

# Details

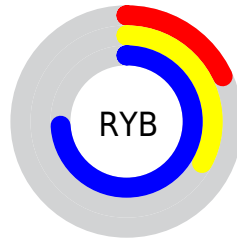
The YIQ color  $93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $0066CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $140.8860, 61.0740, -16.5420$ , and the grayscale version is  $93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $148.6960, -53.7850, 22.1110$ , and  $47.0880, -58.1850, 13.7430$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.3890, -69.0980, 18.7900$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $105.8390, -53.0500, 14.2940$ .

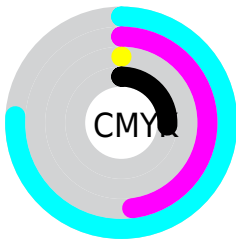
# Distribution



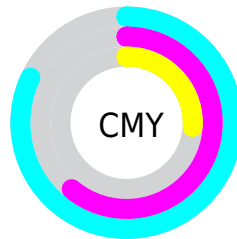
- Red (18%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420 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 93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.1140, -61.0740,  
16.5420

■ 93.1140, -61.0740,  
16.5420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 62.9660, -72.5810,  
10.3230

■ 148.6960,  
-53.7850, 22.1110

■ 47.0880, -58.1850,  
13.7430

■ 174.5410,  
-46.2190, 17.1490

■ 31.7970, -44.0640,  
16.6400

■ 199.0610,  
-36.3600, 9.1760

■ 16.0330, -29.9890,  
20.3710

■ 224.4670,  
-26.1800, 0.8920

■ 10.3620, -20.9100,  
15.5220

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,

3.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.1140, -61.0740,  
16.5420

■ 93.1140, -61.0740,  
16.5420

■ 80.3890, -69.0980,  
18.7900

■ 105.8390,  
-53.0500, 14.2940

■ 67.6640, -77.1220,  
21.0380

■ 118.5640,  
-45.0260, 12.0460

■ 63.2230, -80.1940,  
21.6460

■ 130.7020,  
-36.7270, 10.3210

■ 143.4270,  
-28.7030, 8.0730

■ 155.8530,  
-21.2750, 5.6130

■ 168.5780,  
-13.2510, 3.3650

■ 181.3030, -5.2270,  
1.1170

■ 193.4410, 3.0720,  
-0.6080

■ 206.1660, 11.0960,  
-2.8560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.8770, -91.7440, -0.3200



93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420



104.6510, 3.9820, 37.9820

# Triad

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



93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420



96.6540, 68.6800, 10.8240



79.8050, -57.9920, -39.3360

# Complementary

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



93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420



140.8860, 61.0740, -16.5420

# 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.



85.7930, -14.1600, -40.7520



93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420



95.5760, 59.0110, -17.7010

# Square

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



93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420



95.6380, 66.7500, 34.7980



92.4210, 31.0460, -34.0260



85.7500, -73.3540, -25.2420



# Rectangle

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



93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420



101.6670, 33.4160, 44.2000



92.4210, 31.0460, -34.0260



76.9210, -52.6270, -42.9550

# Sweetspot

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



93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420



207.4120, -24.3470, 6.2210



139.6740, -68.1690, -47.6330



99.5070, -14.4890, 3.7750



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420



96.7300, -94.6830, 25.4210



66.4990, -36.0920, 48.3880



87.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



52.6450, -66.9430, 18.2810



9.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



# Inverse Universe

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



94.2120, 68.4900, 47.3220



98.2530, 105.9440, 73.4000



167.5010, 36.0920, -48.3880



88.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



53.9680, 75.2290, 51.8450



10.5230, 14.9450, 9.9930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420 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 93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420 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 93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.1140, -61.0740,



# 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

93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420

### Protanopia

95.1040, -55.1140, 18.6620

### Deuteranopia

81.0950, -86.4260, 2.4220



## Tritanopia

79.4240, -69.3200, -21.2560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420

## Protanomaly

94.2070, -56.9020, 18.0260

## Deuteranomaly

85.6340, -77.5780, 7.2700

## Tritanomaly

84.1230, -66.4340, -7.4740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.0810, -21.9170, 6.2350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420 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(45, 99, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 99, 189)  
}
```

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(45, 99, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 99, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420 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(45, 99, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 99, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 99, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 99, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 99, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 99,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 99, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 99,  
189) }
```

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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