

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.3050, -69.4620,  
3.3540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1D6EB0
RGB	29, 110, 176
RGB Percent	11%, 43%, 69%
CMY	0.8864, 0.5685, 0.3101
CMYK	0.84, 0.37, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	207°, 72%, 40%
HSV	207°, 84%, 69%
XYZ	13.9135, 14.5512, 43.1064
YIQ	93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

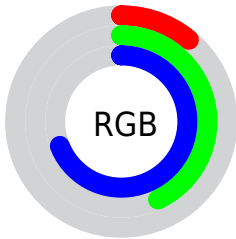
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 81, 176
Decimal	1928880
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.01, 0.52, -41.66
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 41.664, 270.722
Yxy	14.5512, 0.1944, 0.2033
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280118960 (0xFF1D6EB0)
YUV	93.3050, 40.7686, -56.3955
Hunter-Lab	38.1460, -1.6491, -40.2977

# Details

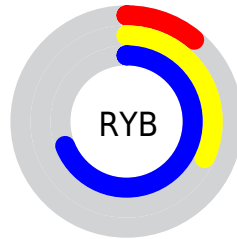
The YIQ color **93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **111.6950, 69.4620, -3.3540**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.5560, -59.7430, 8.9370**, and **51.0030, -56.8080, 5.3040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2270, -77.9900, 3.7220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.3830, -60.9340, 2.9860**.

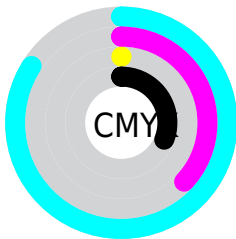
# Distribution



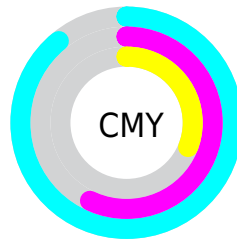
- Red (11%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 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 93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.3050, -69.4620,  
3.3540

■ 93.3050, -69.4620,  
3.3540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 67.4680, -71.4790,  
1.3610

■ 150.5560,  
-59.7430, 8.9370

■ 51.0030, -56.8080,  
5.3040

■ 177.9970,  
-56.6710, 8.3290

■ 35.8260, -43.0080,  
8.5120

■ 203.1040,  
-47.0870, -0.1670

■ 21.2360, -29.4830,  
11.1970

■ 228.5100,  
-36.9070, -8.4510

■ 8.0480, -17.1500,  
13.4580

■ 243.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 4.3660, -9.5380,  
7.6620

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.4840

0.0000

■ 93.3050, -69.4620,  
3.3540

■ 93.3050, -69.4620,  
3.3540

■ 83.2270, -77.9900,  
3.7220

■ 103.3830,  
-60.9340, 2.9860

■ 77.0030, -83.1710,  
4.0050

■ 113.1620,  
-53.0020, 2.4060

■ 123.2400,  
-44.4740, 2.0380

■ 133.0190,  
-36.5420, 1.4580

■ 142.5100,  
-27.7390, 1.6130

■ 152.5880,  
-19.2110, 1.2450

■ 162.3670,  
-11.2790, 0.6650

■ 172.4450, -2.7510,  
0.2970

■ 182.2240, 5.1810,  
-0.2830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.8910, -86.3320, -10.3000



93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



108.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030

# Triad

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



93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



105.5140, 54.6950, 16.4790



91.3800, -31.6300, -32.5100

# Complementary

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



93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



111.6950, 69.4620, -3.3540

# 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.



99.3170, 8.2120, -27.6920



93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



104.6960, 50.5260, -1.5860

# Square

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



93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



106.7540, 45.7520, 29.8800



102.7720, 35.0320, -18.1520



84.2850, -67.8510, -31.3630



# Rectangle

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



93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



109.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160



102.7720, 35.0320, -18.1520



94.7470, -16.5460, -30.5460

# Sweetspot

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



93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



197.3960, -27.4180, 1.3020



122.5850, -60.9690, -56.9770



95.1430, -16.4600, 0.9480



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



100.7690, -108.7550, 5.1090



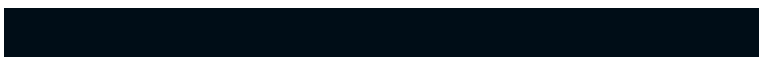
51.6280, -49.9370, 40.4870



81.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



65.8210, -70.9750, 3.2410



10.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540



# Inverse Universe

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



82.1870, 61.6110, 56.3550



83.2480, 96.3130, 88.2570



153.3720, 49.9370, -40.4870



81.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



54.3120, 62.7570, 57.6130



8.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 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 93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

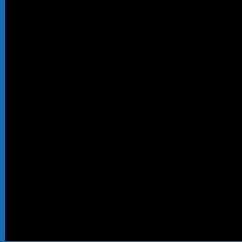
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.3050, -69.4620,



# 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

93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540

### Protanopia

104.3480, -35.4900, 15.4380

### Deuteranopia

100.6280, -51.0780, 11.5940



## Tritanopia

83.6300, -72.8960, -22.5280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540

## Protanomaly

100.0690, -48.0060, 10.9860

## Deuteranomaly

97.9260, -57.9090, 8.7390

## Tritanomaly

87.2100, -71.2930, -13.0290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.0650, -24.9880, 1.3160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 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(29, 110, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 110, 176)  
}
```

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(29, 110, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 110, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 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(29, 110, 176) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 110, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 110, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 110, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 110, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 110,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 110, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 110,  
176) }
```

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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