

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470)
contains.

YIQ(93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(93.4610, -35.2110,
-6.1470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	386B7A
RGB	56, 107, 122
RGB Percent	22%, 42%, 48%
CMY	0.7805, 0.5803, 0.5217
CMYK	0.54, 0.12, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	194°, 37%, 35%
HSV	194°, 54%, 48%
XYZ	10.3997, 12.7640, 20.3154
YIQ	93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

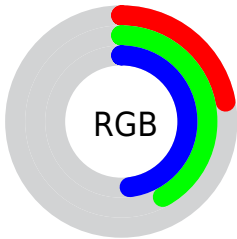
Format	Color
R _{YB}	56, 85, 122
Decimal	3697530
CIE Lab	42.41, -12.60, -13.58
CIE LCh	42, 18.529, 227.151
Yxy	12.7640, 0.2392, 0.2936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281887610 (0xFF386B7A)
YUV	93.4610, 14.0697, -32.8533
Hunter-Lab	35.7267, -10.5622, -8.7055

Details

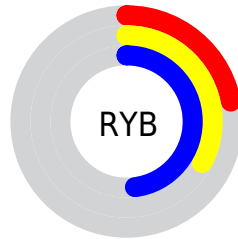
The YIQ color **93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **84.5390, 35.2110, 6.1470**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.8740, -34.9360, -5.6240**, and **43.5420, -39.9330, -8.6770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.1120, -41.5380, -7.1220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.8100, -28.8840, -5.1720**.

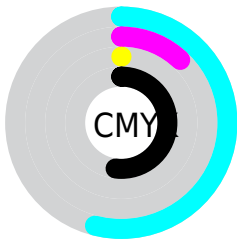
Distribution



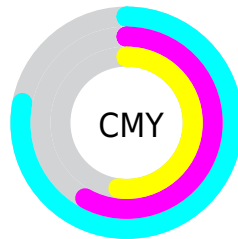
- Red (22%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470 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 93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.4610, -35.2110,
-6.1470

■ 93.4610, -35.2110,
-6.1470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.1510, -37.2740,
-7.3060

■ 144.8740,
-34.9360, -5.6240

■ 43.5420, -39.9330,
-8.6770

■ 171.9880,
-35.2570, -5.3130

■ 28.1200, -26.8210,
-4.0130

■ 199.6890,
-35.8530, -5.5250

■ 13.3990, -14.3050,
0.4390

■ 227.9340,
-35.1650, -6.9810

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960

■ 93.4610, -35.2110,
-6.1470

■ 93.4610, -35.2110,
-6.1470

■ 88.1120, -41.5380,
-7.1220

■ 98.8100, -28.8840,
-5.1720

■ 83.3500, -48.1400,
-8.6200

■ 104.1590,
-22.5570, -4.1970

■ 77.7020, -55.0630,
-9.8070

■ 109.2200,
-15.3590, -2.4870

■ 72.3530, -61.3900,
-10.7820

■ 114.5690, -9.0320,
-1.5120

■ 69.0860, -65.0120,
-11.2200

■ 119.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 125.2670, 3.6220,
0.4380

■ 130.0290, 10.2240,
1.9360

■ 135.6770, 17.1470,
3.1230

■ 141.0260, 23.4740,
4.0980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480



93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470



96.8090, -27.1430, 1.8250

Triad

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



93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470



102.7020, 15.9990, 12.9190



98.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410

Complementary

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



93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470



84.5390, 35.2110, 6.1470

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.



100.0160, 20.2660, -3.8460



93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470



101.9000, 24.0690, 9.8370

Square

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



93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470



102.1720, 2.9320, 12.9480



101.1680, 25.9500, 3.2780



96.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490

Rectangle

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



93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470



99.2340, -17.9740, 6.3620



101.1680, 25.9500, 3.2780



98.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460

Sweetspot

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



93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470



147.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620



96.3380, -22.6440, -30.1640



72.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470



113.7020, -55.0630, -9.8070



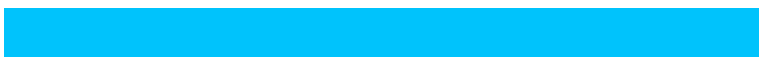
74.6770, -26.4110, 10.5890



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



71.1890, -66.8000, -11.8560



143.1930, -134.5170, -23.6130

Inverse Universe

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



81.5480, 22.9650, 29.8530



94.9170, 35.7080, 46.7160



103.3230, 26.4110, -10.5890



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.4330, 43.3630, 56.6670



97.5780, 87.5970, 114.0690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470 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 93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

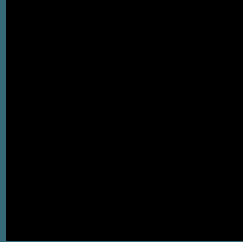
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470.



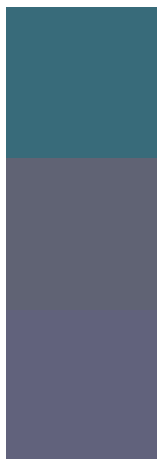
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.4610, -35.2110,

-6.1470.

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

93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470

Protanopia

100.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

Deuteranopia

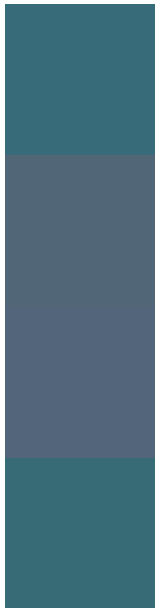
100.6650, -8.9420, 7.8740



Tritanopia

92.8800, -35.0730, -8.6490

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470

Protanomaly

97.5450, -17.6520, 0.5240

Deuteranomaly

97.8270, -18.3860, 2.8140

Tritanomaly

93.4070, -35.1190, -7.8150

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470 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(56, 107, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 107, 122)  
}
```

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(56, 107, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 107, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470 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(56, 107, 122) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 107, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 107, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 107, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 107, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 107,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.4610, -35.2110, -6.1470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 107, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 107,  
122) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor