

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.6170, -26.1820,
11.9460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C5D8F
RGB	76, 93, 143
RGB Percent	30%, 36%, 56%
CMY	0.7020, 0.6353, 0.4394
CMYK	0.47, 0.35, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	225°, 31%, 43%
HSV	225°, 47%, 56%
XYZ	11.8505, 11.3484, 27.5380
YIQ	93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

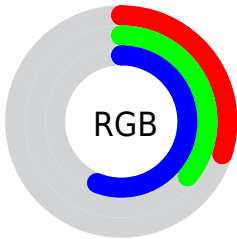
Format	Color
R_{YB}	76, 90, 143
Decimal	5004687
CIE Lab	40.16, 7.71, -29.65
CIE LCh	40, 30.637, 284.580
Yxy	11.3484, 0.2336, 0.2237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283194767 (0xFF4C5D8F)
YUV	93.6170, 24.3458, -15.4501
Hunter-Lab	33.6875, 3.8391, -24.8858

Details

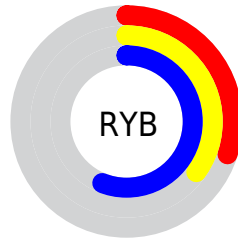
The YIQ color **93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **125.3830, 26.1820, -11.9460**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.6710, -26.2740, 13.6140**, and **44.9540, -28.7490, 8.9070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.9740, -31.5010, 14.7310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.2600, -20.8630, 9.1610**.

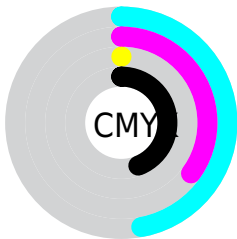
Distribution



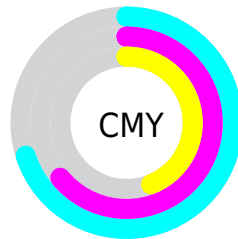
- Red (30%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460 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 93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.6170, -26.1820,
11.9460

■ 93.6170, -26.1820,
11.9460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.3780, -27.0070,
10.3770

■ 144.6710,
-26.2740, 13.6140

■ 44.9540, -28.7490,
8.9070

■ 171.1980,
-26.3200, 14.4480

■ 23.6010, -29.2530,
7.0270

■ 199.3120,
-26.6410, 14.7590

■ 5.2440, -14.7660,
14.3060

■ 224.2340,
-17.9740, 6.3620

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 249.3410, -8.3900,
-2.1340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 93.6170, -26.1820,
11.9460

■ 93.6170, -26.1820,
11.9460

■ 82.9740, -31.5010,
14.7310

■ 104.2600,
-20.8630, 9.1610

■ 72.6190, -37.6910,
16.7810

■ 114.6150,
-14.6730, 7.1110

■ 61.9760, -43.0100,
19.5660

■ 125.2580, -9.3540,
4.3260

■ 51.3330, -48.3290,
22.3510

■ 135.9010, -4.0350,
1.5410

■ 41.2770, -53.9230,
24.6130

■ 145.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 37.4340, -55.8030,
25.6450

■ 156.8990, 7.4740,
-3.2940

■ 167.5420, 12.7930,
-6.0790

■ 177.5980, 18.3870,

-8.3410

■ 188.5400, 24.3020,
-10.9140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.3620, -65.6090, -5.9050



93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460



97.0290, 2.1970, 20.7650

Triad

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



93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460



94.8770, 40.0710, 6.1750



81.6110, -36.3540, -23.9860

Complementary

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



93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460



125.3830, 26.1820, -11.9460

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.



88.0030, -5.2230, -20.9910



93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460



93.6660, 32.8750, -6.5890

Square

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



93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460



95.3580, 37.6390, 17.2150



91.3710, 17.2880, -15.9600



75.4800, -63.7260, -23.5180

Rectangle

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



93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460



97.6950, 17.8770, 22.9410



91.3710, 17.2880, -15.9600



84.4830, -24.2500, -23.0820

Sweetspot

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



93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460



167.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250



120.9150, -34.1540, -19.8020



82.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460



109.1180, -40.5340, 18.7460



88.4220, -11.9710, 24.2290



65.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



35.3480, -52.6850, 24.2030



2.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Inverse Universe

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



97.9710, 34.4750, 19.4910



116.0600, 53.6380, 30.1340



130.5780, 11.9710, -24.2290



66.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



44.2410, 69.5460, 39.1940



2.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460 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 93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460 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 93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.6170, -26.1820,

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

93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460

Protanopia

93.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580

Deuteranopia

93.0080, -28.8410, 10.5750



Tritanopia

90.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460

Protanomaly

93.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580

Deuteranomaly

93.3070, -28.2450, 10.7870

Tritanomaly

91.6630, -23.7960, 1.7400

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.9590, -9.9500, 4.1140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460 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(76, 93, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 93, 143)  
}
```

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(76, 93, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 93, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460 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(76, 93, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 93, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 93, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 93, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 93, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 93,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 93, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 93,  
143) }
```

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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