

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(93.8020, -68.8230,  
19.3130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2864CB
RGB	40, 100, 203
RGB Percent	16%, 39%, 80%
CMY	0.8432, 0.6077, 0.2043
CMYK	0.80, 0.51, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	218°, 67%, 48%
HSV	218°, 80%, 80%
XYZ	16.2027, 13.8775, 58.2683
YIQ	93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

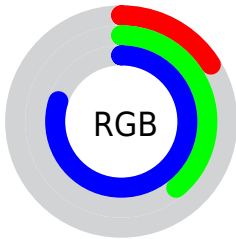
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	40, 84, 203
Decimal	2647243
CIE Lab	44.06, 18.37, -58.83
CIE LCh	44, 61.632, 287.344
Yxy	13.8775, 0.1834, 0.1571
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280837323 (0xFF2864CB)
YUV	93.8020, 53.8346, -47.1844
Hunter-Lab	37.2525, 12.4454, -66.6616

# Details

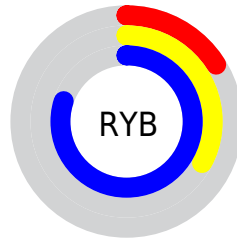
The YIQ color **93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as dark muted azure. A complement of this color would be **149.1980, 68.8230, -19.3130**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.3090, -56.9490, 24.3870**, and **49.1570, -62.6330, 17.2630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1910, -77.1680, 21.8720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.4130, -60.4780, 16.7540**.

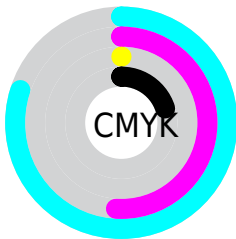
# Distribution



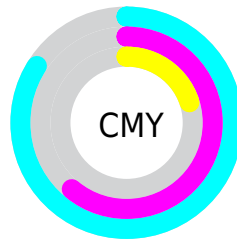
- Red (16%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130 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 93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.8020, -68.8230,  
19.3130

■ 93.8020, -68.8230,  
19.3130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 65.1490, -77.3500,  
14.1540

■ 150.3090,  
-56.9490, 24.3870

■ 49.1570, -62.6330,  
17.2630

■ 175.4270,  
-45.8980, 16.8380

■ 34.3390, -48.4660,  
19.3260

■ 200.2460,  
-35.4430, 9.0770

■ 19.1620, -34.6660,  
22.5340

■ 225.6520,  
-25.2630, 0.7930

■ 12.7900, -24.9910,  
17.8970

■ 248.4220,  
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,  
12.8360

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,

7.5630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.8020, -68.8230,  
19.3130

■ 93.8020, -68.8230,  
19.3130

■ 80.1910, -77.1680,  
21.8720

■ 107.4130,  
-60.4780, 16.7540

■ 67.1670, -85.7880,  
23.9080

■ 121.3230,  
-51.5370, 14.4070

■ 134.3470,  
-42.9170, 12.3710

■ 147.9580,  
-34.5720, 9.8120

■ 161.5690,  
-26.2270, 7.2530

■ 175.4790,  
-17.2860, 4.9060

■ 189.0900, -8.9410,  
2.3470

■ 202.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 216.0240, 8.6200,  
-2.0360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.4620, -97.7050, 3.0870



93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130



106.3190, 8.1530, 44.9930

# Triad

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



93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130



97.5040, 77.8500, 9.8340



82.4950, -60.0550, -40.4950

# Complementary

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



93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130



149.1980, 68.8230, -19.3130

# 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.



81.6510, -25.8040, -49.9960



93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130



98.2340, 59.9740, -18.6340

# Square

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



93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130



93.4870, 77.6610, 40.8050



94.4590, 27.8830, -37.2770



89.7110, -77.6180, -25.0580



# Rectangle

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



93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130



101.4280, 41.7590, 52.6950



94.4590, 27.8830, -37.2770



79.8560, -54.0020, -45.5700

# Sweetspot

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



93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130



213.8680, -25.6310, 7.4650



147.0810, -76.9250, -54.1490



102.8490, -15.4520, 4.7080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130



90.7600, -103.3950, 29.1250



64.2630, -40.9990, 54.7210



95.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



54.7310, -70.0610, 19.7230



12.5500, -16.0480, 4.4960



# Inverse Universe

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



95.5770, 77.8880, 53.2160



93.5150, 117.1300, 79.9300



178.7370, 40.9990, -54.7210



95.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



56.5880, 79.3550, 54.1630



12.9580, 18.1540, 12.4100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130 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 93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

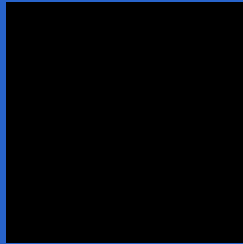
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.8020, -68.8230,



# 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

93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130

### Protanopia

93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130

### Deuteranopia

83.1980, -88.2140, 1.7860



## Tritanopia

81.5270, -71.1080, -21.8920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130

## Protanomaly

93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130

## Deuteranomaly

87.3070, -80.9710, 8.1890

## Tritanomaly

86.3830, -70.1020, -7.0780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.7540, -25.3100, 7.1540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130 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(40, 100, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 100, 203)  
}
```

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(40, 100, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 100, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130 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(40, 100, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 100, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 100, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 100, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 100, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 100,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.8020, -68.8230, 19.3130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 100, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 100,  
203) }
```

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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