

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.9200, -40.5770,
2.9990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	396790
RGB	57, 103, 144
RGB Percent	22%, 40%, 56%
CMY	0.7765, 0.5960, 0.4355
CMYK	0.60, 0.28, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	208°, 43%, 39%
HSV	208°, 60%, 56%
XYZ	11.5686, 12.5857, 28.1854
YIQ	93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

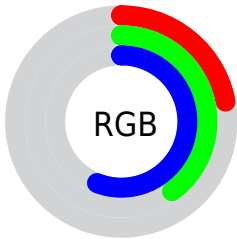
Format	Color
RYB	57, 87, 144
Decimal	3762064
CIELab	42.13, -2.78, -27.24
CIElCh	42, 27.377, 264.172
Yxy	12.5857, 0.2210, 0.2405
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281952144 (0xFF396790)
YUV	93.9200, 24.6894, -32.3788
Hunter-Lab	35.4763, -3.8760, -22.2716

Details

The YIQ color **93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **107.0800, 40.5770, -2.9990**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.1590, -39.7520, 4.5680**, and **43.4740, -45.2530, -0.3650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.6250, -46.9960, 3.6920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060**.

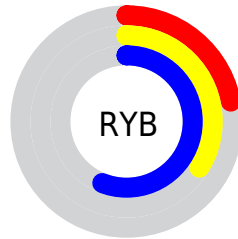
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (40%)

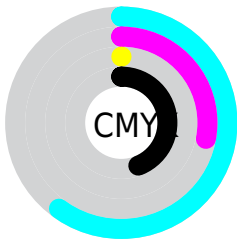
Blue (56%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (56%)

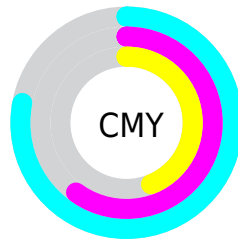


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990 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 93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.9200, -40.5770,
2.9990

■ 93.9200, -40.5770,
2.9990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.5990, -44.1070,
0.8930

■ 146.1590,
-39.7520, 4.5680

■ 43.4740, -45.2530,
-0.3650

■ 173.5720,
-39.4770, 5.0910

■ 28.4110, -31.7740,
3.1540

■ 200.8000,
-40.1190, 5.7130

■ 12.9890, -18.6620,
7.8180

■ 225.9070,
-30.5350, -2.7830

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 245.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

254.4020, -1.1920,

-0.4240

■ 93.9200, -40.5770,
2.9990

■ 93.9200, -40.5770,
2.9990

■ 85.6250, -46.9960,
3.6920

■ 102.2150,
-34.1580, 2.3060

■ 77.0310, -54.0110,
4.1730

■ 110.8090,
-27.1430, 1.8250

■ 69.3230, -60.7050,
4.3430

■ 118.5170,
-20.4490, 1.6550

■ 61.0280, -67.1240,
5.0360

■ 127.1110,
-13.4340, 1.1740

■ 135.4060, -7.0150,
0.4810

■ 143.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 151.7080, 6.6940,
-0.1700

■ 160.0030, 13.1130,
-0.8630

■ 168.5970, 20.1280,
-1.3440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.7860, -73.0350, -14.4990



93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990



100.1300, -14.4450, 13.9950

Triad

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



93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990



100.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090



92.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870

Complementary

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



93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990



107.0800, 40.5770, -2.9990

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.



95.9510, 9.7230, -16.5250



93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990



99.9040, 35.4410, 1.9770

Square

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



93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990



101.9640, 27.1850, 19.4490



98.3770, 26.3190, -8.9210



86.9360, -38.6470, -20.9750

Rectangle

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



93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990



102.2630, 1.4180, 18.3620



98.3770, 26.3190, -8.9210



93.6550, -4.1230, -18.8990

Sweetspot

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



93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990



166.7410, -15.2680, 1.3720



112.7430, -37.0860, -32.7500



82.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670



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.



93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990



108.9530, -62.5390, 4.5410



68.6790, -28.7520, 25.4880



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



57.6540, -63.1350, 4.3290



3.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Inverse Universe

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



88.2570, 37.0860, 32.7500



100.1600, 57.0730, 50.4890



132.3210, 28.7520, -25.4880



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.5730, 57.3480, 51.0120



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990 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 93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

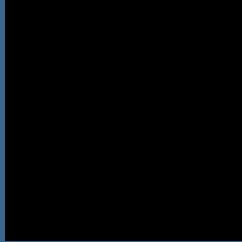
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990.

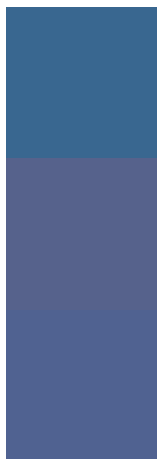


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.9200, -40.5770,

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

93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990

Protanopia

99.2000, -20.6340, 10.5180

Deuteranopia

97.9760, -25.8150, 10.8010



Tritanopia

90.1890, -40.4370, -10.5570

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990

Protanomaly

97.1990, -28.0610, 7.4510

Deuteranomaly

96.7580, -31.1330, 8.0590

Tritanomaly

91.3510, -40.7130, -5.5530

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990 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(57, 103, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 103, 144)  
}
```

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(57, 103, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 103, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990 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(57, 103, 144) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 103, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 103, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 103, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 103, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 103,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 103, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 103,  
144) }
```

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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