

# Converting Colors

YIQ(94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(94.0320, -54.6110,  
26.0690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3A5CC7
RGB	58, 92, 199
RGB Percent	23%, 36%, 78%
CMY	0.7725, 0.6392, 0.2199
CMYK	0.71, 0.54, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	226°, 56%, 50%
HSV	226°, 71%, 78%
XYZ	15.8731, 12.6762, 55.5965
YIQ	94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

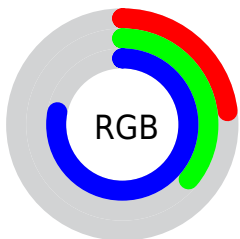
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	58, 85, 199
Decimal	3824839
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.27, 24.18, -59.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 64.119, 292.151
Yxy	12.6762, 0.1886, 0.1506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282014919 (0xFF3A5CC7)
YUV	94.0320, 51.7492, -31.6001
Hunter-Lab	35.6037, 17.2735, -67.6610

# Details

The YIQ color **94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as dark muted blue. A complement of this color would be **162.9680, 54.6110, -26.0690**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.9020, -48.1930, 30.9030**, and **44.0050, -59.1490, 20.2030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.2470, -62.4060, 29.6740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.8170, -46.8160, 22.4640**.

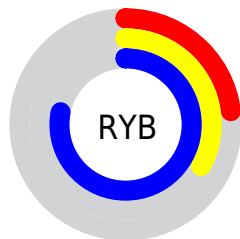
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (36%)

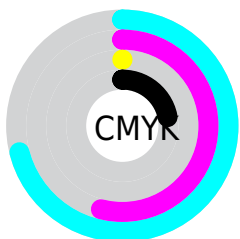
Blue (78%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (78%)

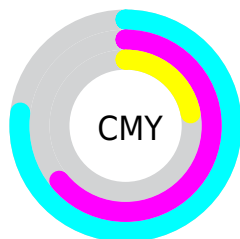


Cyan (71%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 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 94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 94.0320, -54.6110,  
26.0690

■ 94.0320, -54.6110,  
26.0690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 60.8940, -72.0780,  
17.7300

■ 148.9020,  
-48.1930, 30.9030

■ 44.0050, -59.1490,  
20.2030

■ 173.1340,  
-37.4630, 23.6650

■ 29.8880, -45.5780,  
22.0540

■ 197.6540,  
-27.6040, 15.6920

■ 12.2490, -30.3570,  
27.0430

■ 223.0600,  
-17.4240, 7.4080

■ 11.8610, -23.7530,  
17.4870

■ 249.0530, -7.5190,  
-1.3990

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,  
12.4260

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,

6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 94.0320, -54.6110,  
26.0690

■ 94.0320, -54.6110,  
26.0690

■ 79.2470, -62.4060,  
29.6740

■ 108.8170,  
-46.8160, 22.4640

■ 64.4620, -70.2010,  
33.2790

■ 123.6020,  
-39.0210, 18.8590

■ 50.8620, -77.0790,  
36.7850

■ 138.3870,  
-31.2260, 15.2540

■ 153.1720,  
-23.4310, 11.6490

■ 167.6580,  
-16.2320, 7.8320

■ 183.0300, -8.7120,  
3.7040

■ 197.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 212.6000, 6.8780,  
-3.5060

■ 227.3850, 14.6730,  
-7.1110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.6410, -96.6510, 6.0130



94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



100.7440, 17.3220, 49.5300

# Triad

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



94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



91.6580, 80.0520, 2.9640



81.1900, -60.5140, -37.6820

# Complementary

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



94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



162.9680, 54.6110, -26.0690

# 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.



72.2300, -40.7960, -53.6280



94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



94.3580, 53.6930, -20.4430

# Square

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



94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



86.4120, 82.2460, 40.3100



89.0990, 20.0890, -39.1990



87.9330, -78.1230, -21.4110



# Rectangle

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



94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



92.7390, 51.2490, 56.9210



89.0990, 20.0890, -39.1990



78.4370, -54.1400, -43.0680

# Sweetspot

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



94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



214.7870, -20.9090, 9.9950



152.8510, -72.8010, -40.7770



103.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910



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.



94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



93.8490, -84.2320, 39.7680



84.5390, -24.4010, 51.2710



92.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



41.4750, -63.0480, 30.2960



9.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890



# Inverse Universe

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



104.0350, 73.1220, 40.4660



108.9250, 112.3190, 62.4870



172.4610, 24.4010, -51.2710



92.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



53.1830, 84.6290, 46.6850



11.7900, 18.5670, 10.4310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 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 94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

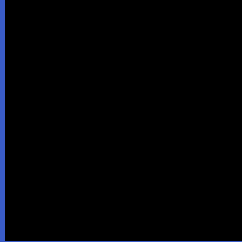
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.0320, -54.6110,



# 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

94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690

### Protanopia

83.0820, -84.4110, 15.4690

### Deuteranopia

79.9380, -84.5460, 1.3900



## Tritanopia

78.0220, -68.1280, -20.8320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690

## Protanomaly

87.4640, -73.6830, 19.2850

## Deuteranomaly

84.7810, -73.4980, 10.4220

## Tritanomaly

83.4980, -62.9960, -3.7000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.8580, -19.6710, 9.5850

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 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(58, 92, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 92, 199)  
}
```

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(58, 92, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 92, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 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(58, 92, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 92, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 92, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 92, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 92, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 92,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 92, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 92,  
199) }
```

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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