

# Converting Colors

YIQ(94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(94.1450, -89.8630,  
-6.8790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	047BB6
RGB	4, 123, 182
RGB Percent	2%, 48%, 71%
CMY	0.9844, 0.5174, 0.2867
CMYK	0.98, 0.32, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	200°, 96%, 36%
HSV	200°, 98%, 71%
XYZ	15.5714, 17.5769, 46.7724
YIQ	94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

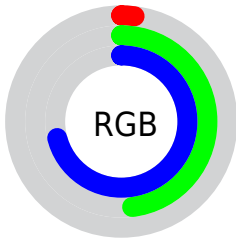
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	4, 75, 182
Decimal	293814
CIELab	48.98, -6.49, -38.87
CIELCh	49, 39.412, 260.519
Yxy	17.5769, 0.1948, 0.2199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278483894 (0xFF047BB6)
YUV	94.1450, 43.3125, -79.0572
Hunter-Lab	41.9249, -7.0716, -36.7980

# Details

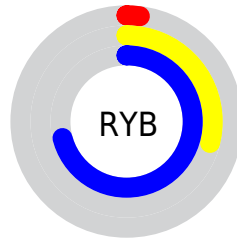
The YIQ color **94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **91.8550, 89.8630, 6.8790**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.9630, -68.4990, 2.4210**, and **58.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.3620, -91.9720, -7.2040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.0490, -80.7850, -6.2010**.

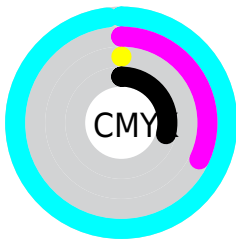
# Distribution



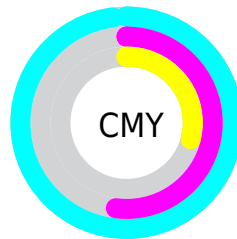
- Red (2%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790 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 94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 94.1450, -89.8630,  
-6.8790

■ 94.1450, -89.8630,  
-6.8790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 75.1960, -76.7050,  
-3.0490

■ 157.9630,  
-68.4990, 2.4210

■ 58.7310, -62.0340,  
0.8940

■ 185.3070,  
-63.7760, -0.5760

■ 42.2660, -47.3630,  
4.8370

■ 210.7130,  
-53.5960, -8.8600

■ 27.7900, -34.1590,  
7.8330

■ 233.7710,  
-42.3160, -15.0520

■ 9.3190, -19.3510,  
14.8010

■ 242.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,  
9.2170

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,

-2.1200

1.8660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 94.1450, -89.8630,  
-6.8790

■ 94.1450, -89.8630,  
-6.8790

■ 92.3620, -91.9720,  
-7.2040

■ 103.0490,  
-80.7850, -6.2010

■ 111.9530,  
-71.7070, -5.5230

■ 121.1560,  
-62.0330, -4.6330

■ 130.0600,  
-52.9550, -3.9550

■ 138.9640,  
-43.8770, -3.2770

■ 147.8680,  
-34.7990, -2.5990

■ 156.7720,  
-25.7210, -1.9210

■ 165.6760,  
-16.6430, -1.2430

■ 174.8790, -6.9690,  
-0.3530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.3480, -89.3570, -16.0530



94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790



116.3490, -28.0630, 18.5050

# Triad

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



94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790



116.5940, 51.7140, 20.9460



106.0570, -14.4830, -29.3870

# Complementary

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



94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790



91.8550, 89.8630, 6.8790

# 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.



111.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890



94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790



115.8690, 51.7170, 4.3650

# Square

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



94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790



118.5620, 37.5450, 29.9370



114.0980, 40.1660, -12.0740



89.9270, -69.9590, -37.2150



# Rectangle

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



94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790



119.5650, -2.0680, 26.4760



114.0980, 40.1660, -12.0740



108.1570, -3.0210, -27.8610

# Sweetspot

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



94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790



202.8680, -34.7990, -2.5990



114.8700, -66.9260, -75.6780



99.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790



120.3510, -119.8020, -9.4500



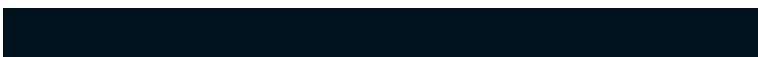
43.6630, -66.2130, 38.0990



87.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



78.8320, -78.6760, -5.8760



14.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



# Inverse Universe

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



70.7880, 67.8890, 74.7450



88.9890, 90.2130, 99.6930



142.3370, 66.2130, -38.0990



86.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



58.5000, 59.5920, 65.4160



10.5380, 10.5890, 11.8450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790 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 94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

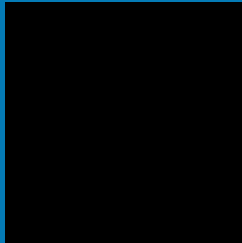
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790.

-6.8790.

# 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

94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790

### Protanopia

115.1590, -30.5840, 14.6320

### Deuteranopia

112.3900, -44.4760, 13.0920



## Tritanopia

91.4550, -79.7730, -24.5490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790

## Protanomaly

107.3950, -52.0400, 7.0000

## Deuteranomaly

105.9640, -61.0720, 5.4880

## Tritanomaly

92.4040, -83.7630, -18.3150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790 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(4, 123, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 123, 182)  
}
```

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(4, 123, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 123, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790 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(4, 123, 182) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 123, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 123, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 123, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 123, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 123,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 123, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 123,  
182) }
```

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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