

# Converting Colors

YIQ(94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(94.3390, -56.4930,  
38.1550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4055DE
RGB	64, 85, 222
RGB Percent	25%, 33%, 87%
CMY	0.7489, 0.6666, 0.1297
CMYK	0.71, 0.62, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	232°, 70%, 56%
HSV	232°, 71%, 87%
XYZ	18.5377, 12.8581, 70.5529
YIQ	94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

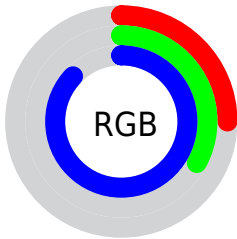
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	64, 83, 222
Decimal	4216286
CIE Lab	42.55, 37.60, -72.12
CIE LCh	43, 81.333, 297.534
Yxy	12.8581, 0.1818, 0.1261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282406366 (0xFF4055DE)
YUV	94.3390, 62.9369, -26.6073
Hunter-Lab	35.8583, 29.5274, -91.5552

# Details

The YIQ color **94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366FF**. The color can be described as dark muted blue. A complement of this color would be **191.6610, 56.4930, -38.1550**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.4840, -40.9040, 36.4720**, and **42.4040, -64.2860, 30.7060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.6080, -64.3800, 43.4280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.0700, -48.6060, 32.8820**.

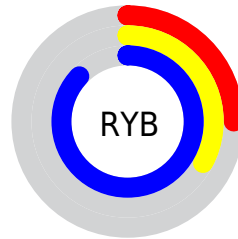
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (33%)

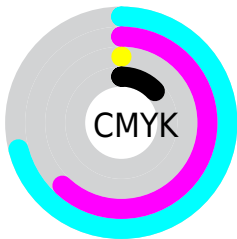
Blue (87%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (87%)

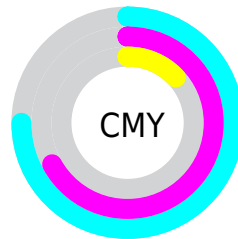


Cyan (71%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550 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 94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 94.3390, -56.4930,  
38.1550

■ 94.3390, -56.4930,  
38.1550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 59.5920, -76.6190,  
28.4450

■ 147.4840,  
-40.9040, 36.4720

■ 42.4040, -64.2860,  
30.7060

■ 172.0150,  
-29.5780, 29.4460

■ 28.0590, -50.0730,  
31.9350

■ 197.1330,  
-18.5270, 21.8970

■ 12.7680, -35.9520,  
34.8320

■ 222.5390, -8.3470,  
13.6130

■ 14.6140, -30.1270,  
22.8730

■ 248.2440, 2.4290,  
5.5410

■ 10.5900, -21.5520,  
16.1440

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,

10.5600

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 94.3390, -56.4930,  
38.1550

■ 94.3390, -56.4930,  
38.1550

■ 76.6080, -64.3800,  
43.4280

■ 112.0700,  
-48.6060, 32.8820

■ 58.8770, -72.2670,  
48.7010

■ 129.8010,  
-40.7190, 27.6090

■ 42.3310, -79.2370,  
53.8750

■ 148.4180,  
-32.5110, 22.0250

■ 166.1490,  
-24.6240, 16.7520

■ 183.8800,  
-16.7370, 11.4790

■ 201.6110, -8.8500,  
6.2060

■ 219.9290, -1.2380,  
0.4100

■ 237.9590, 7.2450,  
-4.6510

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,  
-10.2630

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.7620, -106.8770, 15.1310



94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550



90.0480, 37.8580, 73.8420

# Triad

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



94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550



89.9040, 88.1670, 4.5750



84.5640, -64.5030, -36.9750

# Complementary

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



94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550



191.6610, 56.4930, -38.1550

# 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.



73.4550, -37.3560, -60.9080



94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550



94.6240, 49.8880, -23.0720

# Square

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



94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550



66.9090, 109.2480, 57.5680



85.1570, 5.0060, -46.6900



92.9030, -86.6060, -16.3500



# Rectangle

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



94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550



75.3320, 78.3410, 83.5650



85.1570, 5.0060, -46.6900



81.2410, -56.5240, -43.9160

# Sweetspot

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



94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550



211.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100



172.3640, -87.4270, -40.0270



101.9960, -11.3720, 7.8600



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.



94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550



79.7610, -77.6320, 52.3200



99.3540, -16.1500, 61.4340



102.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



33.5650, -62.8210, 42.7070



8.9940, -17.0580, 11.7900



# Inverse Universe

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



113.6360, 87.4270, 40.0270



106.1890, 120.0230, 55.0230



186.6460, 16.1500, -61.4340



104.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



55.2460, 97.5130, 44.4650

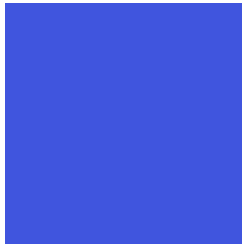


15.0360, 26.6820, 12.0420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550 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 94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

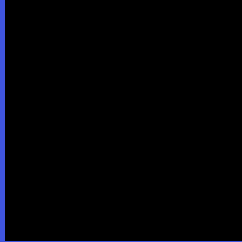
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.3390, -56.4930,



# 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

94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550

### Protanopia

79.6080, -91.8840, 13.2360

### Deuteranopia

79.8240, -84.2250, 1.0790



## Tritanopia

78.7230, -68.7240, -21.0440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550

## Protanomaly

84.9350, -79.3230, 22.3810

## Deuteranomaly

85.1170, -74.3240, 14.3800

## Tritanomaly

84.5350, -64.4180, 0.0460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.3080, -20.8180, 13.8540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550 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(64, 85, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 85, 222)  
}
```

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(64, 85, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 85, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550 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(64, 85, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 85, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 85, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 85, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 85, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 85,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 85, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 85,  
222) }
```

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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