

# Converting Colors

YIQ(94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(94.9850, -22.0070,  
-3.1510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	486772
RGB	72, 103, 114
RGB Percent	28%, 40%, 45%
CMY	0.7177, 0.5960, 0.5530
CMYK	0.37, 0.10, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	196°, 23%, 36%
HSV	196°, 37%, 45%
XYZ	10.5586, 12.2945, 17.7289
YIQ	94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

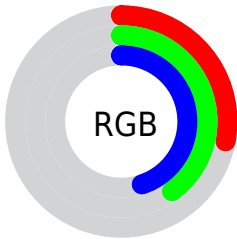
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	72, 90, 114
Decimal	4745074
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.68, -8.26, -9.76
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 12.791, 229.754
Yxy	12.2945, 0.2602, 0.3030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282935154 (0xFF486772)
YUV	94.9850, 9.3744, -20.1578
Hunter-Lab	35.0635, -7.6097, -5.4338

# Details

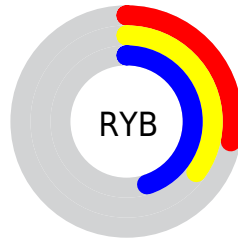
The YIQ color **94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **91.0150, 22.0070, 3.1510**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.8000, -22.9240, -3.0520**, and **47.5720, -22.2820, -3.6740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880**.

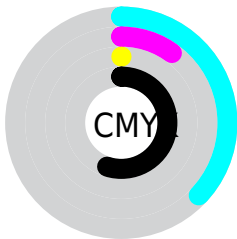
# Distribution



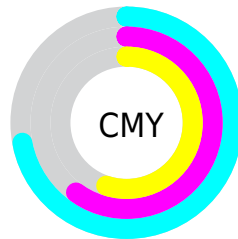
- Red (28%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510 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 94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 94.9850, -22.0070,  
-3.1510

■ 94.9850, -22.0070,  
-3.1510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 70.8710, -21.6860,  
-3.4620

■ 145.8000,  
-22.9240, -3.0520

■ 47.5720, -22.2820,  
-3.6740

■ 172.5010,  
-23.5200, -3.2640

■ 25.5610, -23.7490,  
-4.6210

■ 199.6150,  
-23.8410, -2.9530

■ 10.3670, -11.2790,  
0.6650

■ 228.2020,  
-24.1160, -3.4760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.1230,  
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 94.9850, -22.0070,  
-3.1510

■ 94.9850, -22.0070,  
-3.1510

■ 89.9350, -27.7380,  
-3.9140

■ 100.0350,  
-16.2760, -2.3880

■ 84.5860, -34.0650,  
-4.8890

■ 105.3840, -9.9490,  
-1.4130

■ 79.5360, -39.7960,  
-5.6520

■ 110.4340, -4.2180,  
-0.6500

■ 74.1870, -46.1230,  
-6.6270

■ 115.7830, 2.1090,  
0.3250

■ 69.1370, -51.8540,  
-7.3900

■ 120.8330, 7.8400,  
1.0880

■ 64.0870, -57.5850,  
-8.1530

■ 125.8830, 13.5710,  
1.8510

■ 62.3040, -59.6940,  
-8.4780

■ 131.2320, 19.8980,  
2.8260

■ 136.2820, 25.6290,

3.5890

■ 141.6310, 31.9560,  
4.5640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.9480, -20.5850, -6.8970



94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510



96.7840, -16.8270, 2.0930

# Triad

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



94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510



100.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



97.1930, 6.4660, -7.0540

# Complementary

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



94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510



91.0150, 22.0070, 3.1510

# 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.



98.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300



94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510



99.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590

# Square

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



94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510



99.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



99.3350, 18.1100, 2.1900



96.1640, -3.7580, -8.9900



# Rectangle

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



94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510



98.3010, -10.9130, 5.0470



99.3350, 18.1100, 2.1900



97.8020, 9.1250, -5.6830

# Sweetspot

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



94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510



140.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



97.7940, -14.7600, -18.8560



69.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510



118.5860, -34.0650, -4.8890



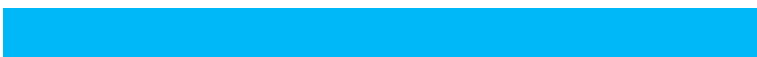
82.6580, -16.2320, 7.8320



53.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



65.9230, -62.9950, -9.2270



135.5790, -129.6120, -18.8920



# Inverse Universe

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



88.0920, 15.0810, 18.5450



107.9070, 23.3320, 28.7080



102.7550, 16.5070, -7.3090



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



46.0260, 42.9510, 53.1190



94.7150, 88.4690, 109.2770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510 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 94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

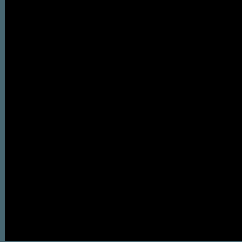
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

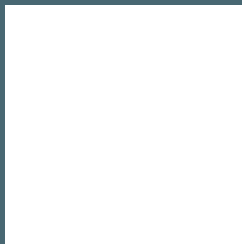
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.9850, -22.0070,

-3.1510.

# 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

94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510

### Protanopia

98.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

### Deuteranopia

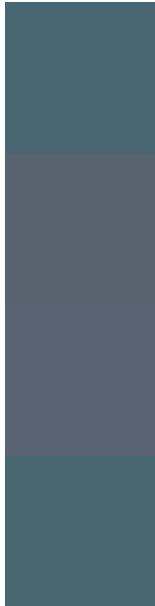
99.1770, -4.6320, 6.8560



## Tritanopia

94.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510

## Protanomaly

96.7800, -11.0040, 1.1880

## Deuteranomaly

97.8340, -11.0960, 2.8560

## Tritanomaly

94.5720, -22.2820, -3.6740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510

## Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510 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(72, 103, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 103, 114)  
}
```

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(72, 103, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 103, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510 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(72, 103, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 103, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 103, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 103, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 103, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 103,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 103, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 103,  
114) }
```

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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