

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.3170, -34.2050,
8.6670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	446394
RGB	68, 99, 148
RGB Percent	27%, 39%, 58%
CMY	0.7334, 0.6117, 0.4198
CMYK	0.54, 0.33, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	217°, 37%, 42%
HSV	217°, 54%, 58%
XYZ	12.1880, 12.2914, 29.7287
YIQ	95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

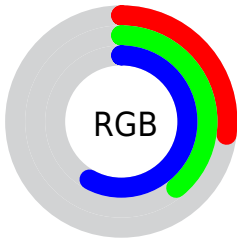
Format	Color
R_{YB}	68, 90, 148
Decimal	4481940
CIE _{Lab}	41.68, 3.53, -30.31
CIE _{LCh}	42, 30.513, 276.651
Yxy	12.2914, 0.2248, 0.2267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282672020 (0xFF446394)
YUV	95.3170, 25.9727, -23.9570
Hunter-Lab	35.0591, 0.7004, -25.7341

Details

The YIQ color **95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **120.6830, 34.2050, -8.6670**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.2570, -33.9760, 10.0240**, and **43.3650, -43.3280, 3.2960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.5490, -40.6700, 10.1940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.0850, -27.7400, 7.1400**.

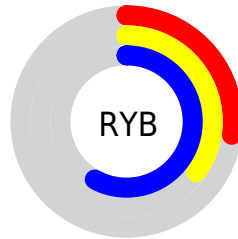
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (39%)

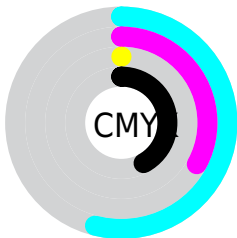
Blue (58%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (58%)

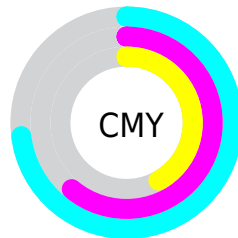


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670 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 95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.3170, -34.2050,
8.6670

■ 95.3170, -34.2050,
8.6670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.1920, -35.3510,
7.4090

■ 147.2570,
-33.9760, 10.0240

■ 43.3650, -43.3280,
3.2960

■ 173.7840,
-34.0220, 10.8580

■ 27.1060, -32.2330,
5.9670

■ 200.8550,
-32.7840, 10.4480

■ 9.8090, -17.9750,
11.8890

■ 226.5490,
-23.4750, 1.4290

■ 4.3660, -9.5380,
7.6620

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 95.3170, -34.2050,
8.6670

■ 95.3170, -34.2050,
8.6670

■ 85.5490, -40.6700,
10.1940

■ 105.0850,
-27.7400, 7.1400

■ 75.7810, -47.1350,
11.7210

■ 114.8530,
-21.2750, 5.6130

■ 66.3120, -53.0040,
13.4600

■ 124.3220,
-15.4060, 3.8740

■ 56.5440, -59.4690,
14.9870

■ 134.0900, -8.9410,
2.3470

■ 50.3310, -63.1830,
16.2170

■ 143.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 153.6260, 3.9890,
-0.7070

■ 163.3940, 10.4540,
-2.2340

■ 172.8630, 16.3230,

-3.9730

■ 183.2180, 22.5130,
-6.0230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.6380, -75.3740, -10.6540



95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670



100.9680, -5.0010, 19.0550

Triad

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



95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670



98.8710, 40.2080, 9.2000



88.1130, -26.0840, -22.8840

Complementary

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



95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670



120.6830, 34.2050, -8.6670

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.



93.2380, 1.4250, -20.3270



95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670



97.6280, 36.0380, -3.3380

Square

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



95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670



100.1560, 35.3920, 19.3920



95.7630, 22.0560, -14.2640



76.8990, -63.5880, -26.0200

Rectangle

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



95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670



101.6450, 12.1460, 22.1780



95.7630, 22.0560, -14.2640



90.2020, -16.0890, -22.3050

Sweetspot

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



95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670



171.4640, -12.9300, 3.0540



120.4320, -37.4080, -26.9120



84.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670



109.3120, -53.0040, 13.4600



79.5120, -20.9120, 26.5760



68.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



46.8430, -58.8730, 15.1990



3.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

Inverse Universe

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



95.4540, 37.7290, 26.6010



109.5480, 58.4960, 41.2160



136.4880, 20.9120, -26.5760



69.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



47.3040, 65.2350, 45.7390



3.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670 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 95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

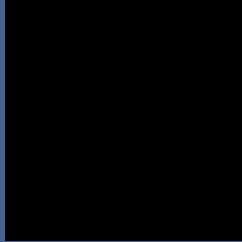
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670.

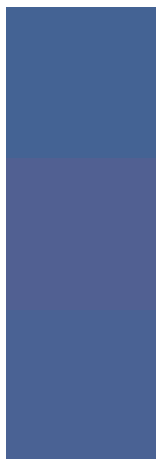


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.3170, -34.2050,

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

95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670

Protanopia

97.2150, -24.9900, 12.3700

Deuteranopia

96.5240, -30.3540, 10.4620



Tritanopia

91.9620, -32.3680, -8.1120

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670

Protanomaly

96.4210, -28.5660, 11.0980

Deuteranomaly

95.9260, -31.5460, 10.0380

Tritanomaly

92.7650, -33.0110, -1.9630

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.7630, -12.3340, 3.2660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670 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(68, 99, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 99, 148)  
}
```

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(68, 99, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 99, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670 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(68, 99, 148) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 99, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 99, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 99, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 99, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 99,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 99, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 99,  
148) }
```

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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