

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.2450, -69.2330,
4.7110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2170B5
RGB	33, 112, 181
RGB Percent	13%, 44%, 71%
CMY	0.8707, 0.5606, 0.2905
CMYK	0.82, 0.38, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	208°, 69%, 42%
HSV	208°, 82%, 71%
XYZ	14.7558, 15.2512, 45.8371
YIQ	96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

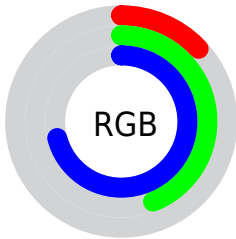
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 85, 181
Decimal	2191541
CIE _{Lab}	45.98, 1.59, -43.04
CIE _{LCh}	46, 43.067, 272.112
Yxy	15.2512, 0.1946, 0.2011
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280381621 (0xFF2170B5)
YUV	96.2450, 41.7842, -55.4659
Hunter-Lab	39.0528, -0.8976, -42.2530

Details

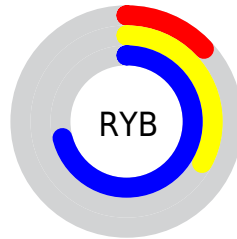
The YIQ color **96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **117.7550, 69.2330, -4.7110**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.1970, -60.1100, 10.0820**, and **52.7470, -58.9630, 5.8130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.1670, -77.7610, 5.0790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.3230, -60.7050, 4.3430**.

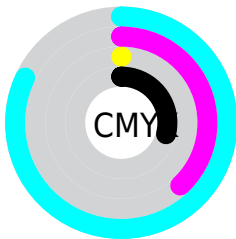
Distribution



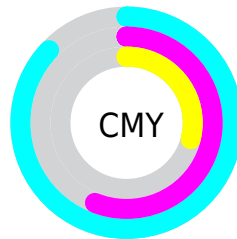
- Red (13%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110 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 96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.2450, -69.2330,
4.7110

■ 96.2450, -69.2330,
4.7110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.2120, -73.6340,
1.8700

■ 153.1970,
-60.1100, 10.0820

■ 52.7470, -58.9630,
5.8130

■ 180.0680,
-55.4330, 7.9190

■ 37.4560, -44.8420,
8.7100

■ 205.4740,
-45.2530, -0.3650

■ 22.9800, -31.6380,
11.7060

■ 230.5810,
-35.6690, -8.8610

■ 9.0910, -18.7090,
14.1790

■ 244.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,

-0.8480

1.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 96.2450, -69.2330,
4.7110

■ 96.2450, -69.2330,
4.7110

■ 86.1670, -77.7610,
5.0790

■ 106.3230,
-60.7050, 4.3430

■ 77.5730, -84.7760,
5.5600

■ 116.9880,
-52.4520, 3.4520

■ 127.0660,
-43.9240, 3.0840

■ 137.7310,
-35.6710, 2.1930

■ 147.8090,
-27.1430, 1.8250

■ 158.7730,
-18.2940, 1.1460

■ 168.8510, -9.7660,
0.7780

■ 178.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 189.5940, 7.0150,
-0.4810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.6350, -88.4870, -9.7910



96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110



110.9920, -13.5760, 25.7840

Triad

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



96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110



107.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040



91.9880, -36.3980, -34.2060

Complementary

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



96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110



117.7550, 69.2330, -4.7110

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.



100.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620



96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110



107.2400, 51.8100, -2.8300

Square

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



96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110



108.9500, 48.1360, 30.7280



104.7180, 35.1240, -19.8200



86.5020, -69.9600, -31.6880

Rectangle

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



96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110



112.2680, 12.1900, 32.3980



104.7180, 35.1240, -19.8200



96.1380, -19.2050, -31.9170

Sweetspot

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



96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110



200.9230, -27.4640, 2.1360



127.5140, -62.2070, -56.5670



97.1430, -16.4600, 0.9480



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110



103.4210, -107.6550, 7.2010



53.9810, -49.4330, 42.3670



83.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



65.5760, -71.6630, 4.6970



11.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640

Inverse Universe

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



86.2580, 62.8490, 55.9450



87.7920, 97.5970, 87.0130



160.0190, 49.4330, -42.3670



83.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



55.0950, 64.8660, 57.9380



9.3700, 11.0020, 9.8660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110 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 96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110 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 96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2450, -69.2330,

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

96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110

Protanopia

106.3910, -37.0490, 16.1590

Deuteranopia

102.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910



Tritanopia

85.1460, -74.4090, -22.6410

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110

Protanomaly

102.7100, -48.3730, 12.1310

Deuteranomaly

99.9690, -59.4680, 9.4600

Tritanomaly

89.1390, -72.5310, -12.6190

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110 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(33, 112, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 112, 181)  
}
```

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(33, 112, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 112, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110 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(33, 112, 181) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 112, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 112, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 112, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 112, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 112,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 112, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 112,  
181) }
```

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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