

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.4270, -37.8710,
-1.9910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(104.4270, -37.8710,
-1.9910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	43748F
RGB	67, 116, 143
RGB Percent	26%, 45%, 56%
CMY	0.7373, 0.5450, 0.4394
CMYK	0.53, 0.19, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	201°, 36%, 41%
HSV	201°, 53%, 56%
XYZ	13.5154, 15.6698, 28.2815
YIQ	104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

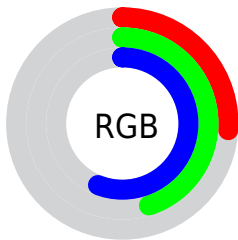
Format	Color
R_{YB}	67, 97, 143
Decimal	4420751
CIE _{Lab}	46.54, -8.59, -19.78
CIE _{LCh}	47, 21.566, 246.540
Yxy	15.6698, 0.2352, 0.2727
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282610831 (0xFF43748F)
YUV	104.4270, 19.0165, -32.8235
Hunter-Lab	39.5851, -8.3293, -14.6501

Details

The YIQ color **104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **105.5730, 37.8710, 1.9910**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.9540, -37.9170, -1.1570**, and **51.4150, -46.7650, -6.0050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.3060, -44.8400, -2.3440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.5480, -30.9020, -1.6380**.

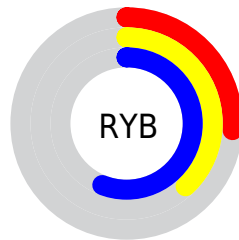
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (45%)

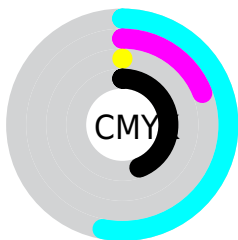
Blue (56%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (56%)

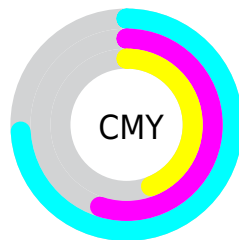


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910 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 104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 104.4270,
-37.8710, -1.9910

■ 104.4270,
-37.8710, -1.9910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 78.7150, -38.7420,
-2.7260

■ 156.9540,
-37.9170, -1.1570

■ 51.4150, -46.7650,
-6.0050

■ 184.0680,
-38.2380, -0.8460

■ 34.8680, -34.7990,
-2.5990

■ 212.0680,
-38.2380, -0.8460

■ 20.5060, -21.9160,
0.7080

■ 237.6910,
-30.1670, -9.4550

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 104.4270,
-37.8710, -1.9910

■ 104.4270,
-37.8710, -1.9910

■ 97.3060, -44.8400,
-2.3440

■ 111.5480,
-30.9020, -1.6380

■ 89.8860, -52.4050,
-2.9090

■ 118.9680,
-23.3370, -1.0730

■ 82.7650, -59.3740,
-3.2620

■ 126.0890,
-16.3680, -0.7200

■ 75.6440, -66.3430,
-3.6150

■ 133.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670

■ 70.3060, -71.2030,
-3.6430

■ 140.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 147.7510, 5.1350,
0.5510

■ 154.8720, 12.1040,
0.9040

■ 162.5800, 18.7980,

0.7340

■ 170.0000, 26.3630,
1.2990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.6340, -43.1880, -10.2600



104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910



109.6080, -21.9630, 7.0690

Triad

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



104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910



112.7910, 25.9940, 13.4980



106.9270, 1.1030, -14.4890

Complementary

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



104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910



105.5730, 37.8710, 1.9910

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.



108.5870, 16.9200, -9.2880



104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910



111.7280, 30.3050, 6.9530

Square

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



104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910



113.3260, 14.3020, 16.1420



110.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



104.0050, -16.7320, -16.1560

Rectangle

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



104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910



111.4140, -9.4930, 12.3550



110.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



107.5040, 6.7880, -12.8920

Sweetspot

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



104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910



171.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



114.6900, -29.5670, -31.3510



85.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910



125.7650, -59.3740, -3.2620



82.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



66.4590, -67.2600, -3.5160



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Inverse Universe

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



95.3100, 29.5670, 31.3510



111.3590, 46.2070, 49.1750



127.8790, 27.4210, -17.8830



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.2830, 52.5330, 55.6770



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

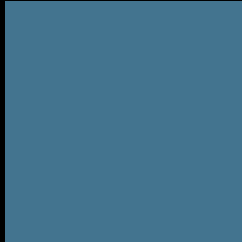
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

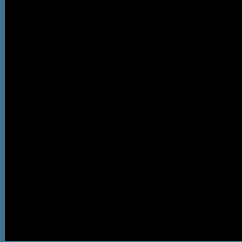
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910.



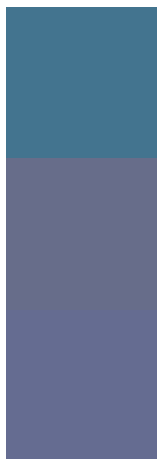
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910.

-1.9910.

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

104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910

Protanopia

110.5120, -12.8850, 7.7470

Deuteranopia

110.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230



Tritanopia

102.9830, -36.8610, -9.2850

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910

Protanomaly

108.6140, -22.1000, 4.0440

Deuteranomaly

108.1840, -23.7050, 5.5990

Tritanomaly

103.5640, -36.9990, -6.7830

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910

Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.0570, -13.3420, -0.4940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910 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(67, 116, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 116, 143)  
}
```

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(67, 116, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 116, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910 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(67, 116, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 116, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 116, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 116, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 116, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 116,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 116, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 116,  
143) }
```

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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