

# Converting Colors

YIQ(104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(104.4860, -36.3590,  
3.6490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	487097
RGB	72, 112, 151
RGB Percent	28%, 44%, 59%
CMY	0.7177, 0.5607, 0.4080
CMYK	0.52, 0.26, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	210°, 35%, 44%
HSV	210°, 52%, 59%
XYZ	14.0495, 15.2020, 31.4530
YIQ	104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

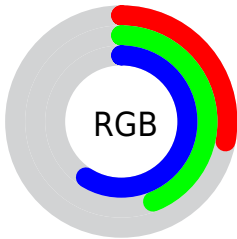
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	72, 99, 151
Decimal	4747415
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.91, -2.48, -25.47
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 25.590, 264.432
Yxy	15.2020, 0.2314, 0.2504
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282937495 (0xFF487097)
YUV	104.4860, 22.9314, -28.4902
Hunter-Lab	38.9898, -3.9118, -20.5364

# Details

The YIQ color **104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **118.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.0130, -36.4050, 4.4830**, and **52.5560, -42.5480, 0.1720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.8920, -43.3740, 4.1300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.0800, -29.3440, 3.1680**.

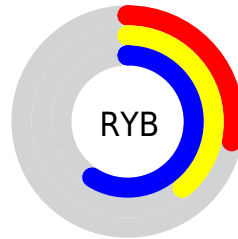
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (44%)

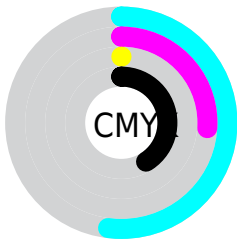
Blue (59%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (59%)

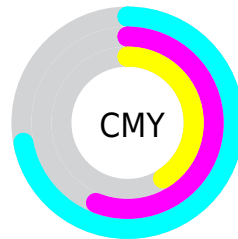


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490 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 104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 104.4860,  
-36.3590, 3.6490

■ 104.4860,  
-36.3590, 3.6490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 79.3610, -37.5050,  
2.3910

■ 157.0130,  
-36.4050, 4.4830

■ 53.1430, -42.8230,  
-0.3510

■ 184.5400,  
-36.4510, 5.3170

■ 33.9050, -36.2210,  
1.1470

■ 210.8560,  
-34.5250, 3.4510

■ 18.9560, -23.0630,  
4.9770

■ 236.5500,  
-25.2160, -5.5680

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,  
8.5950

■ 249.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 104.4860,  
-36.3590, 3.6490

■ 104.4860,  
-36.3590, 3.6490

■ 95.8920, -43.3740,  
4.1300

■ 113.0800,  
-29.3440, 3.1680

■ 86.7110, -50.1140,  
5.1340

■ 122.2610,  
-22.6040, 2.1640

■ 78.1170, -57.1290,  
5.6150

■ 130.8550,  
-15.5890, 1.6830

■ 68.9360, -63.8690,  
6.6190

■ 140.0360, -8.8490,  
0.6790

■ 62.4130, -69.6460,  
6.6900

■ 148.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 158.1100, 5.5020,  
-0.5940

■ 166.7040, 12.5170,  
-1.0750

■ 175.8850, 19.2570,  
-2.0790

■ 184.4790, 26.2720,  
-2.5600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.3430, -55.4300, -8.6620



104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490



110.2010, -13.2070, 13.5850

# Triad

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



104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490



110.2280, 34.8890, 11.9850



102.6480, -11.4130, -18.9410

# Complementary

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



104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490



118.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490

# 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.



105.5920, 9.3560, -15.3800



104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490



109.4200, 33.9280, 1.8640

# Square

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



104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490



111.5400, 25.4430, 17.9790



107.7190, 25.3560, -7.9880



98.1430, -34.7960, -19.1800



# Rectangle

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



104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490



111.0350, 2.0600, 17.7400



107.7190, 25.3560, -7.9880



103.4810, -3.5730, -17.8530

# Sweetspot

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



104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490



177.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



122.7050, -33.9230, -29.4990



88.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490



123.4160, -56.5330, 5.8270



81.5930, -25.6340, 24.0460



72.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



57.6370, -64.4650, 6.4070



5.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



# Inverse Universe

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



100.1810, 34.2440, 29.1880



116.8450, 53.4060, 45.3580



141.4070, 25.6340, -24.0460



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



49.9540, 60.6490, 51.7610



4.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490 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 104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

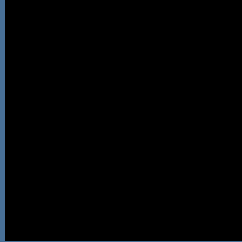
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490.



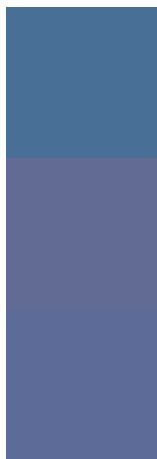
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.4860, -36.3590,



# 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

104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490

### Protanopia

108.5700, -18.8000, 10.3200

### Deuteranopia

107.9440, -22.7890, 11.0270



## Tritanopia

101.8800, -35.0730, -8.6490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490

## Protanomaly

107.1670, -25.0350, 7.6770

## Deuteranomaly

106.7260, -28.1070, 8.2850

## Tritanomaly

102.6290, -35.6240, -4.1680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490

## Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

104.1110, -13.4340, 1.1740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490 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, 112, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 112, 151)  
}
```

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, 112, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 112, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490 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, 112, 151) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 112, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 112, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 112, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 112, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 112,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 112, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 112,  
151) }
```

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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