

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660)
contains.

YIQ(104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(104.5250, -58.4580,
2.1660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3277AD
RGB	50, 119, 173
RGB Percent	20%, 47%, 68%
CMY	0.8040, 0.5332, 0.3218
CMYK	0.71, 0.31, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	206°, 55%, 44%
HSV	206°, 71%, 68%
XYZ	15.4501, 16.8923, 41.9460
YIQ	104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

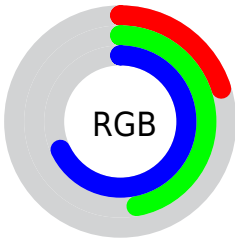
Format	Color
RYB	50, 94, 173
Decimal	3307437
CIELab	48.12, -3.52, -34.97
CIELCh	48, 35.144, 264.253
Yxy	16.8923, 0.2080, 0.2274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281497517 (0xFF3277AD)
YUV	104.5250, 33.7582, -47.8184
Hunter-Lab	41.1002, -4.8249, -31.7399

Details

The YIQ color **104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **118.4750, 58.4580, -2.1660**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.6720, -54.3780, 5.3180**, and **55.3570, -58.0450, 0.1870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.7460, -66.3900, 2.7460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.3040, -50.5260, 1.5860**.

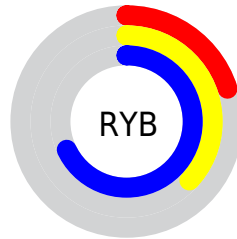
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (47%)

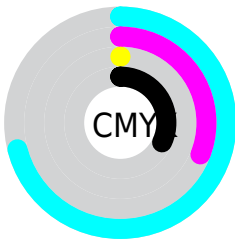
Blue (68%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (68%)

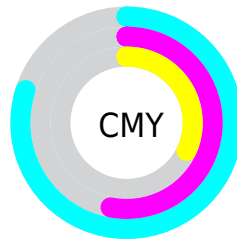


Cyan (71%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660 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 104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 104.5250,
-58.4580, 2.1660

■ 104.5250,
-58.4580, 2.1660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.8220, -72.7160,
-3.7560

■ 159.6720,
-54.3780, 5.3180

■ 55.3570, -58.0450,
0.1870

■ 187.1560,
-52.8650, 5.4310

■ 39.5930, -43.9700,
3.9180

■ 212.2630,
-43.2810, -3.0650

■ 25.1170, -30.7660,
6.9140

■ 237.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,
12.8360

■ 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 104.5250,
-58.4580, 2.1660

■ 104.5250,
-58.4580, 2.1660

■ 94.7460, -66.3900,
2.7460

■ 114.3040,
-50.5260, 1.5860

■ 85.2550, -75.1930,
2.5910

■ 123.7950,
-41.7230, 1.7410

■ 76.6610, -82.2080,
3.0720

■ 133.5740,
-33.7910, 1.1610

■ 142.7660,
-25.5840, 1.1040

■ 152.5450,
-17.6520, 0.5240

■ 162.6230, -9.1240,
0.1560

■ 171.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 181.5940, 7.0150,
-0.4810

■ 191.0850, 15.8180,
-0.3260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.4300, -86.6520, -15.5160



104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660



115.4270, -19.5350, 18.1370

Triad

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



104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660



114.6210, 47.0840, 16.7480



104.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640

Complementary

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



104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660



118.4750, 58.4580, -2.1660

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.



109.3440, 12.7500, -21.8260



104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660



113.8790, 45.7570, 2.2450

Square

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



104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660



116.2580, 35.3450, 25.7530



112.2760, 33.7930, -12.2150



91.8080, -62.0740, -31.4340

Rectangle

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



104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660



117.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240



112.2760, 33.7930, -12.2150



106.1830, -5.9100, -25.0620

Sweetspot

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



104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660



198.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960



128.2430, -50.8380, -47.8460



96.5840, -13.3880, 0.3400



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660



118.4690, -90.4150, 3.1290



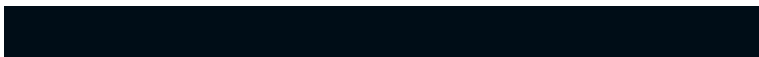
68.7180, -41.6830, 34.0690



81.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



66.4080, -71.2500, 2.7180



10.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540

Inverse Universe

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



94.6430, 51.1590, 47.5350



103.0080, 78.8930, 73.5570



154.2820, 41.6830, -34.0690



81.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



54.4260, 62.4360, 57.9240



8.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660 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 104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

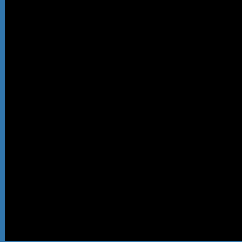
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.5250, -58.4580,

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

104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660

Protanopia

113.1870, -27.7870, 13.5010

Deuteranopia

111.2830, -36.8650, 12.8230



Tritanopia

94.5490, -68.1740, -19.9980

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660

Protanomaly

110.3920, -38.7900, 9.1620

Deuteranomaly

108.8690, -44.5670, 9.2330

Tritanomaly

97.8580, -64.3700, -11.8420

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660

Achromatopsia

105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.8050, -21.3200, 0.9200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660 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(50, 119, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 119, 173)  
}
```

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(50, 119, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 119, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660 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(50, 119, 173) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 119, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 119, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 119, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 119, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 119,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.5250, -58.4580, 2.1660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 119, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 119,  
173) }
```

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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