

# Converting Colors

YIQ(104.9330, -75.8410,  
36.3750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(104.9330, -75.8410,  
36.3750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3766FB
RGB	55, 102, 251
RGB Percent	22%, 40%, 98%
CMY	0.7843, 0.5999, 0.0161
CMYK	0.78, 0.59, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	226°, 96%, 60%
HSV	226°, 78%, 98%
XYZ	23.7245, 17.2771, 93.2635
YIQ	104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

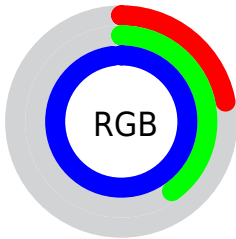
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	55, 93, 251
Decimal	3630843
CIE Lab	48.61, 36.34, -78.55
CIE LCh	49, 86.544, 294.825
Yxy	17.2771, 0.1767, 0.1287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281820923 (0xFF3766FB)
YUV	104.9330, 72.0110, -43.7912
Hunter-Lab	41.5658, 29.1423, -103.9363

# Details

The YIQ color **104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366FF**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **201.0670, 75.8410, -36.3750**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.0500, -45.8540, 27.0580**, and **54.8740, -77.3530, 30.7350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.3050, -85.5160, 41.0120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.5610, -66.1660, 31.7380**.

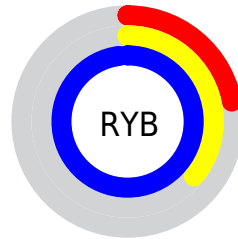
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (40%)

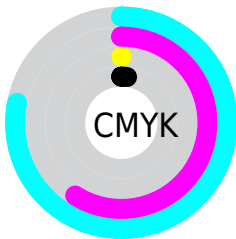
Blue (98%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (98%)

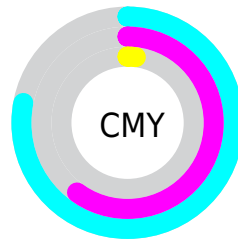


Cyan (78%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750 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 104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 104.9330,  
-75.8410, 36.3750

■ 104.9330,  
-75.8410, 36.3750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 71.0940, -92.7120,  
28.2480

■ 158.0500,  
-45.8540, 27.0580

■ 54.8740, -77.3530,  
30.7350

■ 182.8800,  
-33.9320, 20.2440

■ 39.9420, -62.8650,  
32.4870

■ 208.8840,  
-22.5600, 12.3840

■ 26.8850, -49.5230,  
32.9810

■ 234.5890,  
-11.7840, 4.3120

■ 12.7680, -35.9520,  
34.8320

■ 16.8480, -30.9060,  
20.4700

■ 10.5900, -21.5520,

16.1440

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,  
10.5600

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 104.9330,  
-75.8410, 36.3750

■ 104.9330,  
-75.8410, 36.3750

■ 86.3050, -85.5160,  
41.0120

■ 123.5610,  
-66.1660, 31.7380

■ 67.6770, -95.1910,  
45.6490

■ 142.1890,  
-56.4910, 27.1010

■ 63.8340, -97.0710,  
46.6810

■ 160.8170,  
-46.8160, 22.4640

■ 179.4450,  
-37.1410, 17.8270

■ 198.0730,  
-27.4660, 13.1900

■ 217.0000,  
-17.1950, 8.7650

■ 235.6280, -7.5200,  
4.1280

254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.3800, -117.6050, 11.3150



104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750



109.3510, 32.6310, 74.9590

# Triad

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



104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750



102.6730, 102.0590, 6.1150



95.9280, -71.7000, -44.2120

# Complementary

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



104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750



201.0670, 75.8410, -36.3750

# 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.



82.3910, -40.4720, -70.5200



104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750



108.8440, 60.8920, -24.2600

# Square

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



104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750



77.1050, 120.8000, 68.4800



99.9420, 12.8010, -50.2950



105.1790, -96.3710, -21.0990



# Rectangle

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



104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750



84.4610, 82.8320, 95.7920



99.9420, 12.8010, -50.2950



92.3770, -63.0790, -51.7750

# Sweetspot

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



104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750



210.9440, -22.7890, 11.0270



186.8100, -101.0870, -56.7910



100.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750



76.4060, -92.9900, 44.3060



91.9950, -33.7120, 71.3440



115.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740



47.9610, -73.0440, 35.2440



15.7590, -23.7060, 11.1260



# Inverse Universe

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



118.9620, 101.7290, 56.1690



93.3720, 124.4220, 68.9180



214.0050, 33.7120, -71.3440



116.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



61.6410, 98.1990, 54.0630



19.9490, 31.5410, 17.5970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

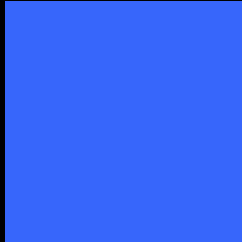
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

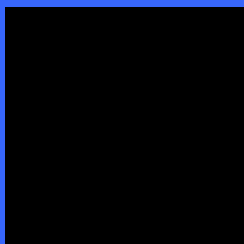
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.9330, -75.8410,



# 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

104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750

### Protanopia

91.2460, -105.3640, 15.2440

### Deuteranopia

91.5930, -96.6960, 1.3200



## Tritanopia

89.9390, -78.2600, -24.4360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750

## Protanomaly

96.1490, -94.5450, 22.9190

## Deuteranomaly

96.6900, -89.1790, 13.7730

## Tritanomaly

95.4240, -77.3470, -2.4270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750

## Achromatopsia

105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.0730, -27.4660, 13.1900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750 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(55, 102, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 102, 251)  
}
```

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(55, 102, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 102, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750 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(55, 102, 251) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 102, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 102, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 102, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 102, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 102,  
251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.9330, -75.8410, 36.3750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 102, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 102,  
251) }
```

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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