

# Converting Colors

YIQ(106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(106.2370, -31.2240,  
4.2000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4F7094
RGB	79, 112, 148
RGB Percent	31%, 44%, 58%
CMY	0.6902, 0.5607, 0.4198
CMYK	0.47, 0.24, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	211°, 30%, 44%
HSV	211°, 47%, 58%
XYZ	14.3612, 15.3900, 30.2146
YIQ	106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

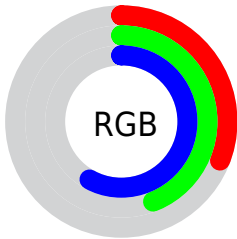
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	79, 101, 148
Decimal	5206164
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.16, -1.64, -23.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 23.330, 265.976
Yxy	15.3900, 0.2395, 0.2566
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283396244 (0xFF4F7094)
YUV	106.2370, 20.5892, -23.8868
Hunter-Lab	39.2300, -3.3079, -18.2035

# Details

The YIQ color **106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **120.7630, 31.2240, -4.2000**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.4650, -31.8660, 4.8220**, and **56.4000, -33.2410, 2.2070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.0560, -37.9640, 5.2040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115.4180, -24.4840, 3.1960**.

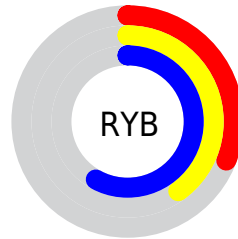
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (44%)

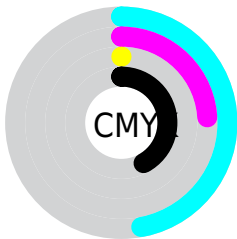
Blue (58%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (58%)

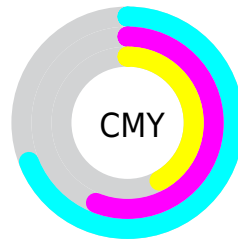


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000 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 106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 106.2370,  
-31.2240, 4.2000

■ 106.2370,  
-31.2240, 4.2000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 81.4110, -31.7740,  
3.1540

■ 158.4650,  
-31.8660, 4.8220

■ 56.4000, -33.2410,  
2.2070

■ 185.8780,  
-31.5910, 5.3450

■ 33.5630, -35.2580,  
0.2140

■ 212.6500,  
-30.9490, 4.7230

■ 18.6140, -22.1000,  
4.0440

■ 238.3440,  
-21.6400, -4.2960

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 106.2370,  
-31.2240, 4.2000

■ 106.2370,  
-31.2240, 4.2000

■ 97.0560, -37.9640,  
5.2040

■ 115.4180,  
-24.4840, 3.1960

■ 88.4620, -44.9790,  
5.6850

■ 124.0120,  
-17.4690, 2.7150

■ 79.5800, -51.1230,  
6.9010

■ 132.8940,  
-11.3250, 1.4990

■ 70.3990, -57.8630,  
7.9050

■ 142.0750, -4.5850,  
0.4950

■ 61.2180, -64.6030,  
8.9090

■ 151.2560, 2.1550,  
-0.5090

■ 58.5490, -67.0330,  
8.8950

■ 159.8500, 9.1700,  
-0.9900

■ 169.0310, 15.9100,  
-1.9940

■ 177.9130, 22.0540,

-3.2100

■ 186.5070, 29.0690,  
-3.6910

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.3010, -46.4440, -6.3160



106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000



110.3430, -10.7310, 12.7650

# Triad

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



106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000



111.2060, 31.9550, 10.0910



104.0010, -10.9090, -17.0610

# Complementary

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



106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000



120.7630, 31.2240, -4.2000

# 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.



106.1620, 7.7510, -13.8250



106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000



110.0390, 30.6270, 1.1150

# Square

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



106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000



112.0020, 24.0220, 16.1980



108.1640, 22.6050, -7.6910



100.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740



# Rectangle

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



106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000



112.2800, 2.7480, 16.2840



108.1640, 22.6050, -7.6910



104.3500, -4.5820, -16.0860

# Sweetspot

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



106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000



174.7090, -12.2420, 1.5980



123.6070, -30.5310, -24.8910



86.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000



126.1350, -48.3720, 6.6040



87.1650, -21.5530, 21.6710



69.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



54.4740, -62.4480, 8.4000



4.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



# Inverse Universe

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



103.3930, 30.5310, 24.8910



121.8070, 47.4010, 38.5450



139.8350, 21.5530, -21.6710



69.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



48.7860, 61.0620, 49.7820



3.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

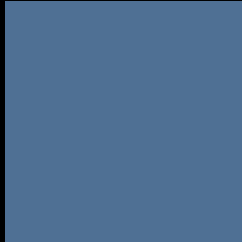
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

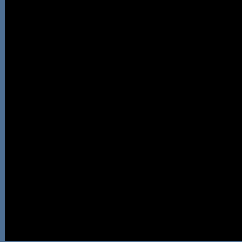
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000.



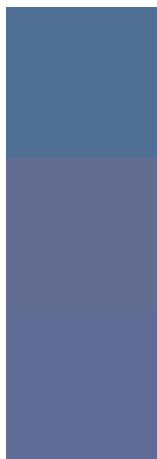
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.2370, -31.2240,



# 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

106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000

### Protanopia

109.5270, -17.2410, 9.5990

### Deuteranopia

109.3850, -19.7170, 10.4190



## Tritanopia

103.8700, -29.1130, -6.5290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000

## Protanomaly

108.1350, -22.0090, 7.9030

## Deuteranomaly

107.8790, -24.1640, 8.4120

## Tritanomaly

105.0920, -29.6180, -2.8820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000

## Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.8940, -11.3250, 1.4990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000 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(79, 112, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 112, 148)  
}
```

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(79, 112, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 112, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000 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(79, 112, 148) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 112, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 112, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 112, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 112, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 112,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 112, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 112,  
148) }
```

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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