

# Converting Colors

YIQ(107.8930, -115.0360,  
3.3000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(107.8930, -115.0360,  
3.3000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0089F1
RGB	0, 137, 241
RGB Percent	0%, 54%, 95%
CMY	0.9997, 0.4625, 0.0554
CMYK	1.00, 0.43, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	206°, 100%, 47%
HSV	206°, 100%, 94%
XYZ	24.8106, 24.2505, 86.4850
YIQ	107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

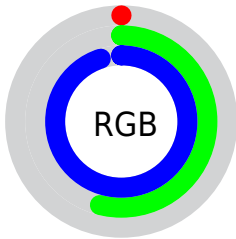
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	0, 87, 241
Decimal	35313
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.34, 7.75, -60.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 60.995, 277.298
Y <sub>xy</sub>	24.2505, 0.1830, 0.1789
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278225393 (0xFF0089F1)
YUV	107.8930, 65.6218, -94.6222
Hunter-Lab	49.2448, 3.7540, -69.6554

# Details

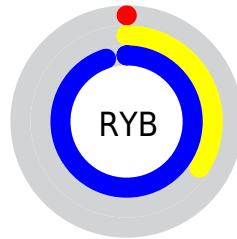
The YIQ color **107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **133.1070, 115.0360, -3.3000**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.8920, -69.7370, 2.8310**, and **72.6320, -83.2640, 11.2000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.9390, -103.4820, 3.1580**.

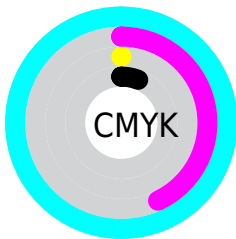
# Distribution



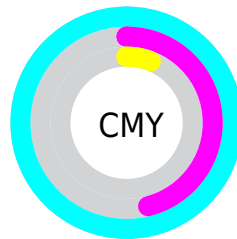
- Red (0%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000 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 107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 107.8930,  
-115.0360, 3.3000

■ 107.8930,  
-115.0360, 3.3000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 89.9120, -98.8520,  
7.3560

■ 172.8920,  
-69.7370, 2.8310

■ 72.6320, -83.2640,  
11.2000

■ 198.9070,  
-56.8980, -4.0820

■ 56.6400, -68.5470,  
14.3090

■ 225.4980,  
-45.8010, -12.4650

■ 41.2350, -54.1050,  
16.8950

■ 240.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 27.1180, -40.5340,  
18.7460

■ 249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 14.8760, -28.1090,  
19.3390

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,

14.4900

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,  
9.2170

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 107.8930,  
-115.0360, 3.3000

■ 120.9390,  
-103.4820, 3.1580

■ 134.5720,  
-92.2030, 2.4930

■ 147.6180,  
-80.6490, 2.3510

■ 161.2510,  
-69.3700, 1.6860

■ 174.2970,  
-57.8160, 1.5440

■ 187.6420,  
-45.6660, 1.6140

■ 201.2750,  
-34.3870, 0.9490

■ 214.3210,  
-22.8330, 0.8070

■ 227.9540,  
-11.5540, 0.1420

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



115.7860, -116.5930, -7.0330



107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000



138.3320, -11.0570, 40.7110

# Triad

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



107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000



130.5790, 82.4330, 20.3930



102.6470, -72.7070, -53.4990

# Complementary

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



107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000



133.1070, 115.0360, -3.3000

# 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.



120.6450, 0.6960, -45.6720



107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000



129.8060, 73.2230, -10.9450

# Square

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



107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000



131.0400, 74.7260, 44.4380



125.1980, 50.4870, -39.4410



110.6780, -91.1870, -37.9630



# Rectangle

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



107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000



138.1210, 26.4460, 49.3740



125.1980, 50.4870, -39.4410



107.1950, -50.8830, -52.5390

# Sweetspot

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



107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000



212.9050, -36.2210, 1.1470



152.8670, -98.3750, -94.9430



102.5060, -21.9160, 0.7080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

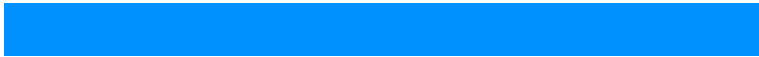


# Same Dimension

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



107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000



114.1850, -121.7300, 3.4700



39.2140, -82.8610, 64.4910



113.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



82.0240, -87.6640, 2.8320



25.1680, -26.7760, 0.6800



# Inverse Universe

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



87.6770, 99.6590, 93.6990



92.7750, 105.4350, 99.1550



201.7860, 82.8610, -64.4910



112.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



66.8720, 76.2800, 71.3520



20.3920, 23.1040, 21.8240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

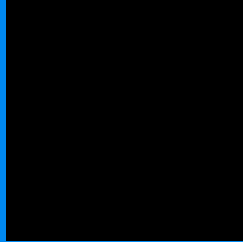
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.8930, -115.0360,



# 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

107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000

### Protanopia

129.7000, -59.6080, 23.0160

### Deuteranopia

115.3680, -100.1360, 8.6000



## Tritanopia

105.5890, -92.0140, -28.4780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000

## Protanomaly

121.5340, -79.8720, 15.8080

## Deuteranomaly

112.6770, -105.5000, 6.6920

## Tritanomaly

106.6610, -100.5440, -17.0560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

108.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000 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(0, 137, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 137, 241)  
}
```

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(0, 137, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 137, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000 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(0, 137, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 137, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 137, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 137, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 137, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 137,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.8930, -115.0360, 3.3000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 137, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 137,  
241) }
```

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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