

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.2950, -55.4750,  
-13.3550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(108.2950, -55.4750,  
-13.3550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F8493
RGB	47, 132, 147
RGB Percent	18%, 52%, 58%
CMY	0.8159, 0.4822, 0.4238
CMYK	0.68, 0.10, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	189°, 52%, 38%
HSV	189°, 68%, 58%
XYZ	14.6880, 19.2201, 30.5152
YIQ	108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

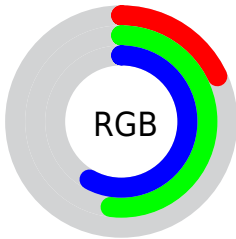
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	47, 93, 147
Decimal	3114131
CIELab	50.94, -20.24, -15.46
CIElCh	51, 25.467, 217.383
Yxy	19.2201, 0.2280, 0.2983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281304211 (0xFF2F8493)
YUV	108.2950, 19.0816, -53.7557
Hunter-Lab	43.8408, -16.9185, -10.5800

# Details

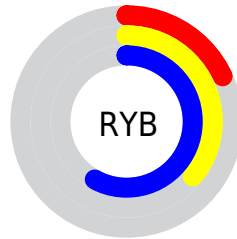
The YIQ color **108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **85.7050, 55.4750, 13.3550**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.2030, -52.2200, -11.7720**, and **59.0780, -53.3660, -13.0300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102.6360, -63.8650, -15.4890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210**.

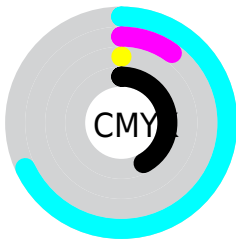
# Distribution



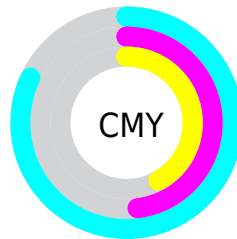
- Red (18%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550 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 108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 108.2950,  
-55.4750, -13.3550

■ 108.2950,  
-55.4750, -13.3550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 76.6030, -68.2660,  
-18.3300

■ 163.2030,  
-52.2200, -11.7720

■ 59.0780, -53.3660,  
-13.0300

■ 191.2030,  
-52.2200, -11.7720

■ 42.9550, -39.6580,  
-8.1540

■ 219.5620,  
-51.8530, -12.9170

■ 27.4190, -26.2250,  
-3.8010

■ 235.8640,  
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 8.0020, -11.5090,  
4.8350

■ 244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

-1.0600

■ 108.2950,  
-55.4750, -13.3550

■ 108.2950,  
-55.4750, -13.3550

■ 102.6360,  
-63.8650, -15.4890

■ 113.9540,  
-47.0850, -11.2210

■ 97.2760, -71.6590,  
-17.4110

■ 119.3140,  
-39.2910, -9.2990

■ 91.0300, -79.7740,  
-19.0220

■ 125.5600,  
-31.1760, -7.6880

■ 90.1330, -81.5620,  
-19.6580

■ 131.2190,  
-22.7860, -5.5540

■ 136.5790,  
-14.9920, -3.6320

■ 142.2380, -6.6020,  
-1.4980

■ 147.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 154.1430, 9.9030,  
2.2470

■ 159.5030, 17.6970,  
4.1690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.4780, -43.0490, -18.2890



108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550



113.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690

# Triad

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



108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550



124.2880, 17.4650, 19.3930



119.6750, 19.4880, -11.7760

# Complementary

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



108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550



85.7050, 55.4750, 13.3550

# 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.



121.1160, 31.7280, -2.3200



108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550



124.0090, 31.3120, 16.2400

# Square

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



108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550



123.8710, -3.3500, 16.6660



122.7780, 36.0360, 7.7160



116.9330, 0.9660, -17.5140



# Rectangle

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



108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550



118.0950, -33.7000, 5.0200



122.7780, 36.0360, 7.7160



120.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230

# Sweetspot

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



108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550



176.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410



107.1820, -31.6730, -48.2570



87.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840



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.



108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550



130.5560, -87.2470, -21.2550



80.1190, -42.2750, 11.7490



71.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



84.4110, -76.4730, -18.2730



6.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



# Inverse Universe

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



86.5900, 32.3150, 47.6350



96.2190, 50.5580, 74.9580



113.8810, 42.2750, -11.7490



69.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



54.6000, 44.6910, 65.6430

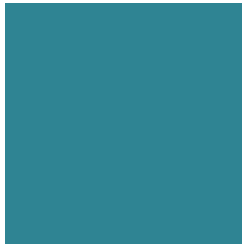


4.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550 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 108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550 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 108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550.



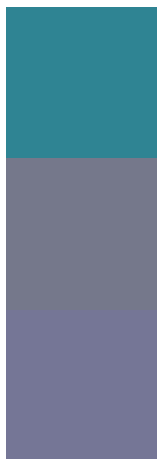
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550.

-13.3550.

# 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

108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550

### Protanopia

121.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730

### Deuteranopia

121.3490, -10.8680, 9.7400



## Tritanopia

107.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550

## Protanomaly

116.4840, -24.8500, -1.1860

## Deuteranomaly

116.6950, -26.8220, 1.5140

## Tritanomaly

108.2410, -55.3830, -15.0230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

108.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550 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(47, 132, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 132, 147)  
}
```

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(47, 132, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 132, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550 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(47, 132, 147) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 132, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 132, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 132, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 132, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 132,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 132, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 132,  
147) }
```

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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