

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.2990, -34.9350,  
-11.1510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(108.2990, -34.9350,  
-11.1510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	447D80
RGB	68, 125, 128
RGB Percent	27%, 49%, 50%
CMY	0.7335, 0.5097, 0.4982
CMYK	0.47, 0.02, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	183°, 31%, 38%
HSV	183°, 47%, 50%
XYZ	13.6121, 17.4586, 23.0621
YIQ	108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

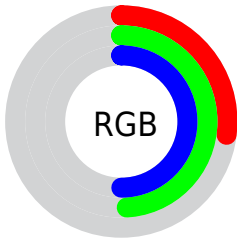
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	68, 97, 128
Decimal	4488576
CIELab	48.83, -17.85, -7.44
CIELCh	49, 19.342, 202.615
Yxy	17.4586, 0.2515, 0.3225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282678656 (0xFF447D80)
YUV	108.2990, 9.7126, -35.3422
Hunter-Lab	41.7835, -14.9699, -3.4763

# Details

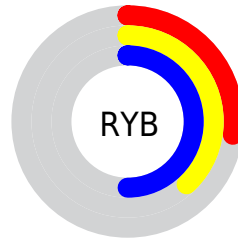
The YIQ color **108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **87.7010, 34.9350, 11.1510**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630**, and **56.6080, -40.2990, -13.0590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.8250, -42.4080, -13.3840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.7730, -27.4620, -8.9180**.

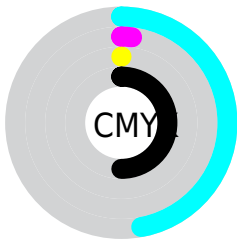
# Distribution



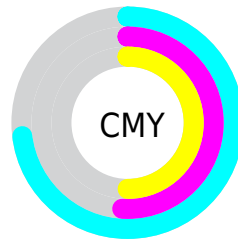
- Red (27%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 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 108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



108.2990,  
-34.9350, -11.1510

108.2990,  
-34.9350, -11.1510

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

83.0000, -35.5310,  
-11.3630

161.0000,  
-35.5310, -11.3630

56.6080, -40.2990,  
-13.0590

188.0000,  
-35.5310, -11.3630

37.4950, -32.5510,  
-10.3030

216.5870,  
-35.8060, -11.8860

22.7740, -20.0350,  
-5.8510

239.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

248.1230,  
-13.7080, -4.8760

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 108.2990,  
-34.9350, -11.1510

■ 108.2990,  
-34.9350, -11.1510

■ 103.8250,  
-42.4080, -13.3840

■ 112.7730,  
-27.4620, -8.9180

■ 99.9380, -50.1560,  
-16.1400

■ 116.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

■ 95.7630, -57.0330,  
-18.1610

■ 120.8350,  
-12.8370, -4.1410

■ 91.8760, -64.7810,  
-20.9170

■ 125.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

■ 87.4020, -72.2540,  
-23.1500

■ 129.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 86.2060, -74.6380,  
-23.9980

■ 133.6700, 9.8570,  
3.0810

■ 137.5570, 17.6050,  
5.8370

■ 141.7320, 24.4820,

7.8580

■ 146.2060, 31.9550,  
10.0910

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.6500, -22.9220, -14.1060



108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



109.8030, -36.1740, -5.2140

# Triad

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



108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



118.6670, 5.9120, 14.0080



115.9620, 20.3580, -5.5140

# Complementary

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



108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



87.7010, 34.9350, 11.1510

# 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.



116.8260, 26.9130, 2.3450



108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



118.4960, 19.5750, 14.1910

# Square

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



108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



116.7620, -10.5930, 10.2630



118.0420, 26.5450, 9.0170



114.0420, 8.2090, -11.1110



# Rectangle

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



108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



112.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530



118.0420, 26.5450, 9.0170



116.3970, 23.5670, -3.0970

# Sweetspot

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



108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



158.5360, -13.4330, -4.3530



103.4480, -17.1420, -30.7580



79.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



135.2580, -54.0530, -17.1010



91.2760, -26.9600, 4.0160



61.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



85.6190, -74.3630, -23.4750



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



92.4380, 17.4630, 30.4470



110.8390, 27.1800, 47.0840



104.7240, 26.9600, -4.0160



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.0660, 37.4470, 64.7670

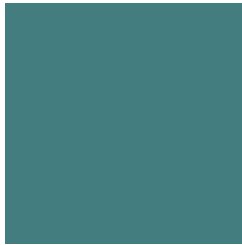


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 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 108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

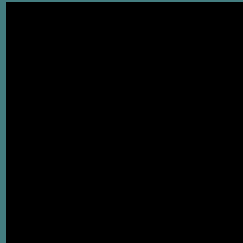
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510.

-11.1510.

# 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

108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510

### Protanopia

116.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

### Deuteranopia

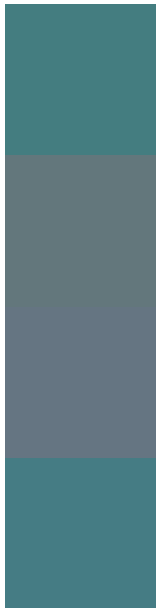
116.5580, -1.3310, 7.6050



## Tritanopia

108.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510

## Protanomaly

113.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

## Deuteranomaly

113.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510

## Tritanomaly

108.4670, -35.3480, -9.1720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

107.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 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(68, 125, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 125, 128)  
}
```

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(68, 125, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 125, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 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(68, 125, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 125, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 125, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 125, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 125, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 125,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 125, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 125,  
128) }
```

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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