

Converting Colors

YIQ(108.4180, -60.0150,
-8.1670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(108.4180, -60.0150,
-8.1670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E82A1
RGB	46, 130, 161
RGB Percent	18%, 51%, 63%
CMY	0.8198, 0.4901, 0.3689
CMYK	0.71, 0.19, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	196°, 56%, 41%
HSV	196°, 71%, 63%
XYZ	15.5391, 19.1253, 36.5599
YIQ	108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

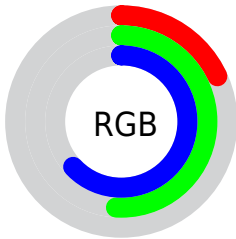
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 95, 161
Decimal	3048097
CIE _{Lab}	50.83, -14.67, -23.78
CIE _{LCh}	51, 27.943, 238.320
Yxy	19.1253, 0.2182, 0.2685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281238177 (0xFF2E82A1)
YUV	108.4180, 25.9229, -54.7406
Hunter-Lab	43.7325, -13.1069, -18.9530

Details

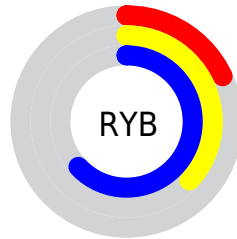
The YIQ color **108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.0380, -55.8890, -5.8490**, and **59.9730, -57.2640, -8.4640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.2860, -68.4510, -9.4670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115.5500, -51.5790, -6.8670**.

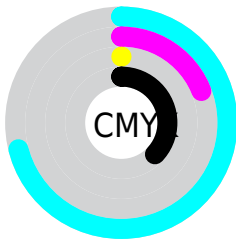
Distribution



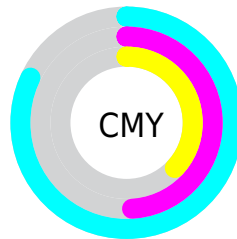
- Red (18%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670 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 108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 108.4180,
-60.0150, -8.1670

■ 108.4180,
-60.0150, -8.1670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 77.0250, -72.2100,
-12.9300

■ 164.0380,
-55.8890, -5.8490

■ 59.9730, -57.2640,
-8.4640

■ 192.0380,
-55.8890, -5.8490

■ 43.7360, -43.2350,
-3.8990

■ 218.3990,
-49.8360, -10.9240

■ 28.0860, -29.4810,
0.1430

■ 236.4620,
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 9.2560, -15.0400,
8.2560

■ 245.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-0.6360

0.0000

■ 108.4180,
-60.0150, -8.1670

■ 108.4180,
-60.0150, -8.1670

■ 101.2860,
-68.4510, -9.4670

■ 115.5500,
-51.5790, -6.8670

■ 93.5670, -76.6120,
-10.2440

■ 123.2690,
-43.4180, -6.0900

■ 87.6200, -84.1310,
-11.6430

■ 130.4010,
-34.9820, -4.7900

■ 137.5330,
-26.5460, -3.4900

■ 145.2520,
-18.3850, -2.7130

■ 152.6830, -9.3530,
-1.2010

■ 159.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 167.5340, 7.2440,
0.8760

■ 174.6660, 15.6800,
2.1760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.3430, -64.5980, -18.7260



108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670



117.3550, -37.3680, 5.4160

Triad

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



108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670



123.8180, 30.5320, 19.3640



116.9400, 8.2560, -17.4720

Complementary

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



108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670



98.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670

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.



119.4370, 26.0900, -10.2780



108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670



122.3810, 38.8320, 12.1120

Square

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



108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670



124.3030, 13.1090, 21.2450



121.3340, 37.0460, 0.4220



113.1420, -15.8600, -20.9480

Rectangle

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



108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670



121.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320



121.3340, 37.0460, 0.4220



117.8160, 14.5370, -15.6630

Sweetspot

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



108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670



188.8000, -22.9240, -3.0520



117.0390, -41.5760, -50.5040



92.8180, -14.1670, -2.0630



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670



127.0040, -94.0800, -13.0560



74.9590, -44.3400, 21.6440



77.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



78.7520, -75.6950, -10.3430



9.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

Inverse Universe

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



89.9610, 41.5760, 50.5040



97.8680, 64.9080, 79.2120



132.0410, 44.3400, -21.6440



76.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



55.4390, 52.3940, 63.7060



6.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670 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 108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

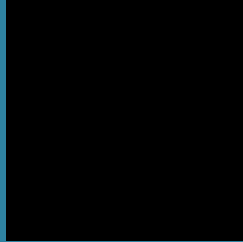
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670.



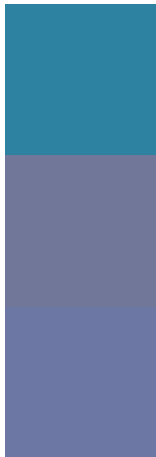
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670.

-8.1670.

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

108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670

Protanopia

120.7830, -15.0860, 9.0900

Deuteranopia

120.7270, -20.6800, 11.3520



Tritanopia

104.3540, -63.1310, -17.7790

Trichromacy



Original Color

108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670

Protanomaly

116.2970, -31.4530, 2.8430

Deuteranomaly

116.0840, -35.1670, 4.0730

Tritanomaly

105.9460, -61.8020, -14.3300

Monochromacy



Original Color

108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670

Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

107.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670 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(46, 130, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 130, 161)  
}
```

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(46, 130, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 130, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670 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(46, 130, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 130, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(46, 130, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 130, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 130, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 130,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 130, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 130,  
161) }
```

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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