

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.4780, -67.1300,  
38.1980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(108.4780, -67.1300,  
38.1980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4466F8
RGB	68, 102, 248
RGB Percent	27%, 40%, 97%
CMY	0.7333, 0.5999, 0.0278
CMYK	0.73, 0.59, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	229°, 93%, 62%
HSV	229°, 73%, 97%
XYZ	24.0651, 17.5060, 90.8389
YIQ	108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

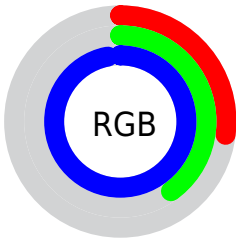
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	68, 97, 248
Decimal	4482808
CIE Lab	48.89, 36.61, -76.40
CIE LCh	49, 84.716, 295.605
Yxy	17.5060, 0.1817, 0.1322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282672888 (0xFF4466F8)
YUV	108.4780, 68.7843, -35.4992
Hunter-Lab	41.8401, 29.4474, -99.4360

# Details

The YIQ color **108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366FF**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **207.5220, 67.1300, -38.1980**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.1430, -41.6820, 28.5420**, and **54.5320, -76.3900, 29.8020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.2630, -76.5300, 43.3580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.6930, -57.7300, 33.0380**.

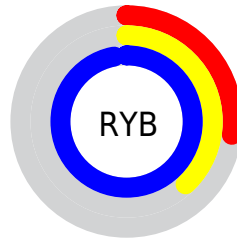
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (40%)

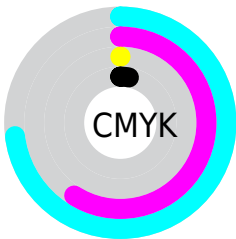
Blue (97%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (97%)

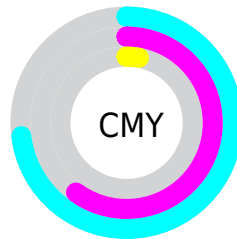


Cyan (73%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980 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 108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 108.4780,  
-67.1300, 38.1980

■ 108.4780,  
-67.1300, 38.1980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 70.7520, -91.7490,  
27.3150

■ 160.1430,  
-41.6820, 28.5420

■ 54.5320, -76.3900,  
29.8020

■ 184.9730,  
-29.7600, 21.7280

■ 39.6000, -61.9020,  
31.5540

■ 210.6780,  
-18.9840, 13.6560

■ 25.9560, -48.2850,  
32.5710

■ 236.3830, -8.2080,  
5.5840

■ 12.4260, -34.9890,  
33.8990

■ 16.0330, -29.9890,  
20.3710

■ 10.2480, -20.5890,

15.2110

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

■ 108.4780,  
-67.1300, 38.1980

■ 108.4780,  
-67.1300, 38.1980

■ 89.2630, -76.5300,  
43.3580

■ 127.6930,  
-57.7300, 33.0380

■ 70.0480, -85.9300,  
48.5180

■ 146.9080,  
-48.3300, 27.8780

■ 55.8610, -92.5330,  
52.5470

■ 165.8240,  
-39.5260, 22.5060

■ 185.0390,  
-30.1260, 17.3460

■ 204.8410,  
-21.0010, 11.6630

■ 224.0560,  
-11.6010, 6.5030

■ 243.2710, -2.2010,  
1.3430

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



104.7930, -117.3300, 11.8380



108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980



110.8950, 33.9150, 73.7150

# Triad

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



108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980



104.4230, 99.7670, 3.5990



96.2700, -72.6630, -43.2790

# Complementary

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



108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980



207.5220, 67.1300, -38.1980

# 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.



84.2320, -44.2780, -67.6220



108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980



109.7190, 59.7460, -25.5180

# Square

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



108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980



76.5070, 119.6080, 68.0560



100.5290, 12.5260, -50.8180



105.2930, -96.6920, -20.7880



# Rectangle

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



108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980



84.2330, 83.4740, 95.1700



100.5290, 12.5260, -50.8180



92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310

# Sweetspot

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



108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980



211.8410, -21.0010, 11.6630



190.0760, -95.7240, -49.3560



101.9850, -12.8390, 6.9130



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.



108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980



82.9620, -82.8120, 47.0760



104.6660, -25.5960, 67.4280



115.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740



42.6780, -70.5690, 39.9510



13.9980, -22.8810, 12.6950



# Inverse Universe

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



125.6960, 96.3660, 48.7340



104.1660, 118.8300, 60.1260



211.3340, 25.5960, -67.4280



116.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



60.6150, 101.0880, 51.2640

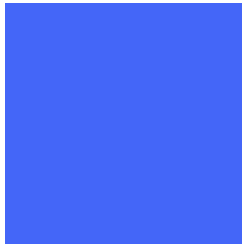


19.6070, 32.5040, 16.6640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

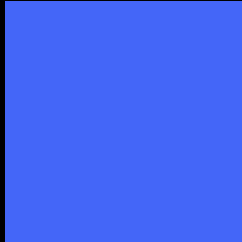
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

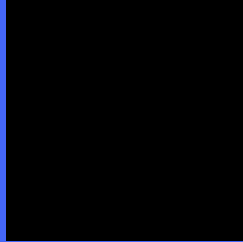
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.4780, -67.1300,



# 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

108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980

### Protanopia

92.0610, -106.2810, 15.3430

### Deuteranopia

92.4080, -97.6130, 1.4190



## Tritanopia

90.7540, -79.1770, -24.3370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980

## Protanomaly

98.2310, -91.8400, 23.4560

## Deuteranomaly

98.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330

## Tritanomaly

97.5060, -74.6420, -1.8900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

108.1550, -24.7610, 13.7270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980 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, 102, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 102, 248)  
}
```

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, 102, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 102, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980 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, 102, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 102, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 102, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 102, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 102, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 102,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.4780, -67.1300, 38.1980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 102, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 102,  
248) }
```

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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