

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.7030, -55.6630,  
12.0890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(108.7030, -55.6630,  
12.0890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3F74BF
RGB	63, 116, 191
RGB Percent	25%, 45%, 75%
CMY	0.7530, 0.5450, 0.2513
CMYK	0.67, 0.39, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	215°, 50%, 50%
HSV	215°, 67%, 75%
XYZ	17.6927, 17.3105, 51.6579
YIQ	108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

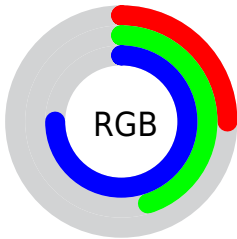
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	63, 100, 191
Decimal	4158655
CIE Lab	48.65, 6.83, -44.52
CIE LCh	49, 45.044, 278.721
Yxy	17.3105, 0.2042, 0.1997
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282348735 (0xFF3F74BF)
YUV	108.7030, 40.5724, -40.0815
Hunter-Lab	41.6059, 3.0960, -44.4904

# Details

The YIQ color **108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **145.2970, 55.6630, -12.0890**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.6650, -52.5000, 15.3400**, and **56.1210, -62.9520, 6.5200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.5650, -63.9620, 13.8140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.8410, -47.3640, 10.3640**.

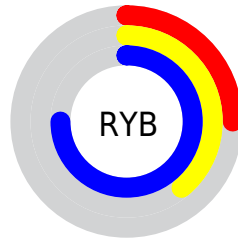
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (45%)

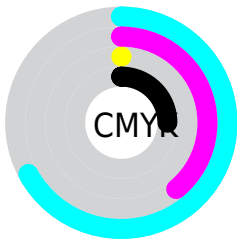
Blue (75%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (75%)

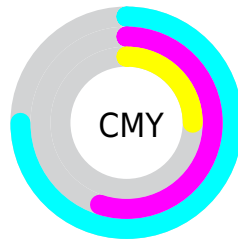


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890 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 108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 108.7030,  
-55.6630, 12.0890

■ 108.7030,  
-55.6630, 12.0890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 79.8760, -63.6400,  
7.9760

■ 163.6650,  
-52.5000, 15.3400

■ 56.1210, -62.9520,  
6.5200

■ 188.9830,  
-44.8880, 9.5440

■ 40.2430, -48.5560,  
9.9400

■ 214.0900,  
-35.3040, 1.0480

■ 25.6530, -35.0310,  
12.6250

■ 239.4960,  
-25.1240, -7.2360

■ 10.5900, -21.5520,  
16.1440

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,  
10.8710

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,

4.7640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 108.7030,  
-55.6630, 12.0890

■ 108.7030,  
-55.6630, 12.0890

■ 96.5650, -63.9620,  
13.8140

■ 120.8410,  
-47.3640, 10.3640

■ 84.4270, -72.2610,  
15.5390

■ 132.9790,  
-39.0650, 8.6390

■ 71.7020, -80.2850,  
17.7870

■ 145.7040,  
-31.0410, 6.3910

■ 68.1470, -83.0360,  
18.0840

■ 157.8420,  
-22.7420, 4.6660

■ 169.9800,  
-14.4430, 2.9410

■ 182.4170, -5.5480,  
1.4280

■ 194.5550, 2.7510,  
-0.2970

■ 206.6930, 11.0500,  
-2.0220

■ 219.4180, 19.0740,  
-4.2700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.7530, -94.6310, -8.5750



108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890



118.7050, -5.2780, 29.5860

# Triad

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



108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890



114.0430, 60.3350, 13.3830



89.3810, -59.7340, -40.8060

# Complementary

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



108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890



145.2970, 55.6630, -12.0890

# 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.



106.0060, -1.2780, -31.9180



108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890



113.1920, 51.7650, -7.5230

# Square

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



108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890



114.9460, 53.9590, 29.8230



110.2290, 32.0070, -23.9050



93.0220, -77.2960, -30.8960



# Rectangle

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



108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890



119.0410, 20.2590, 34.8430



110.2290, 32.0070, -23.9050



99.3860, -31.7670, -35.5350

# Sweetspot

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



108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890



215.3260, -21.2290, 4.7790



146.6860, -59.2750, -43.6190



105.4640, -12.9300, 3.0540



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890



119.7060, -86.1080, 18.6920



80.8810, -34.5320, 42.1400



88.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



56.7540, -68.8680, 14.6200



11.1650, -13.5260, 2.8420



# Inverse Universe

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



107.3140, 59.2750, 43.6190



117.5500, 91.6860, 67.4780



173.1190, 34.5320, -42.1400



88.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



54.7660, 72.9820, 54.0220

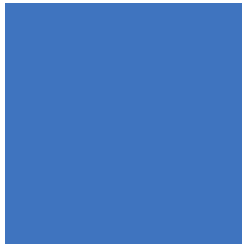


10.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890 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 108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890 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 108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890.



# 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

108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890

### Protanopia

113.1780, -40.7630, 17.3890

### Deuteranopia

109.3010, -54.4710, 12.5130



## Tritanopia

98.0550, -63.7270, -17.9910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890

## Protanomaly

111.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810

## Deuteranomaly

109.0020, -55.0670, 12.3010

## Tritanomaly

101.7600, -60.9780, -7.2340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890

## Achromatopsia

109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

109.0980, -20.5870, 4.1570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890 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(63, 116, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 116, 191)  
}
```

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(63, 116, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 116, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890 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(63, 116, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 116, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 116, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 116, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 116, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 116,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 116, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 116,  
191) }
```

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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