

# Converting Colors

YIQ(110.1010, -51.0320,  
10.7600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(110.1010, -51.0320,  
10.7600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4475B9
RGB	68, 117, 185
RGB Percent	27%, 46%, 73%
CMY	0.7334, 0.5411, 0.2748
CMYK	0.63, 0.37, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	215°, 46%, 50%
HSV	215°, 63%, 73%
XYZ	17.4964, 17.4557, 48.3101
YIQ	110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

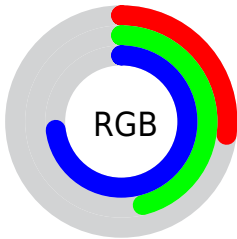
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	68, 103, 185
Decimal	4486585
CIE Lab	48.83, 4.99, -40.77
CIE LCh	49, 41.072, 276.982
Yxy	17.4557, 0.2101, 0.2096
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282676665 (0xFF4475B9)
YUV	110.1010, 36.9252, -36.9226
Hunter-Lab	41.7800, 1.6360, -39.3107

# Details

The YIQ color **110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **142.8990, 51.0320, -10.7600**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.3510, -48.7400, 13.2760**, and **55.4370, -61.0260, 4.6540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.9630, -59.3310, 12.4850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.9400, -43.3290, 8.8230**.

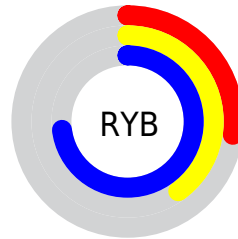
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (46%)

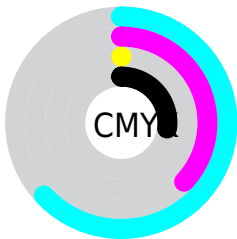
Blue (73%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (73%)

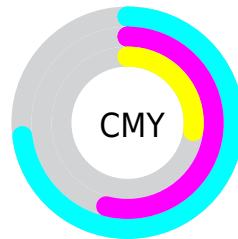


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 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 110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 110.1010,  
-51.0320, 10.7600

■ 110.1010,  
-51.0320, 10.7600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 82.7690, -56.0290,  
7.7070

■ 164.3510,  
-48.7400, 13.2760

■ 55.4370, -61.0260,  
4.6540

■ 190.4670,  
-43.3750, 9.6570

■ 40.2600, -47.2260,  
7.8620

■ 215.5740,  
-33.7910, 1.1610

■ 25.6700, -33.7010,  
10.5470

■ 240.6810,  
-24.2070, -7.3350

■ 9.5470, -19.9930,  
15.4230

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,

3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.1010,  
-51.0320, 10.7600

■ 110.1010,  
-51.0320, 10.7600

■ 97.9630, -59.3310,  
12.4850

■ 121.9400,  
-43.3290, 8.8230

■ 86.7110, -67.3090,  
13.8990

■ 134.0780,  
-35.0300, 7.0980

■ 74.8720, -75.0120,  
15.8360

■ 145.3300,  
-27.0520, 5.6840

■ 66.8760, -80.8350,  
16.7410

■ 157.4680,  
-18.7530, 3.9590

■ 169.3070,  
-11.0500, 2.0220

■ 180.8580, -2.4760,  
0.8200

■ 192.6970, 5.2270,  
-1.1170

■ 204.8350, 13.5260,  
-2.8420

■ 216.6740, 21.2290,  
-4.7790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.9550, -92.3840, -10.7520



110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



119.2270, -6.9280, 26.4480

# Triad

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



110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



115.5910, 55.7960, 13.0440



98.2910, -41.6250, -33.0890

# Complementary

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



110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



142.8990, 51.0320, -10.7600

# 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.



107.7830, 0.9680, -28.5680



110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



114.1040, 49.1970, -5.0350

# Square

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



110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



116.7280, 48.6410, 27.0810



111.8530, 30.3100, -20.6820



92.0930, -76.0580, -31.3060



# Rectangle

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



110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



119.6660, 16.8210, 31.0690



111.8530, 30.3100, -20.6820



103.0280, -24.7070, -31.3230

# Sweetspot

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



110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



210.3970, -19.9910, 4.3690



144.2030, -53.3610, -40.6650



102.2360, -12.2880, 2.4320



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



123.3600, -79.3220, 16.8540



83.7300, -32.7890, 38.0830



85.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



55.9390, -67.9510, 14.5210



10.2360, -12.2880, 2.4320



# Inverse Universe

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



108.5690, 54.0030, 40.0430



121.0820, 84.0760, 62.2200



169.2700, 32.7890, -38.0830



86.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



54.0540, 72.1110, 53.2870

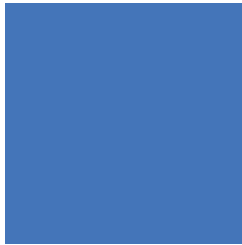


9.7400, 12.8360, 9.6680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 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 110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 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 110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.1010, -51.0320,



# 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

110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600

### Protanopia

113.9890, -35.8570, 16.5830

### Deuteranopia

111.6070, -46.5850, 12.7670



## Tritanopia

103.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600

## Protanomaly

112.2980, -41.2210, 14.6750

## Deuteranomaly

110.7100, -48.3730, 12.1310

## Tritanomaly

105.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

110.3540, -18.4320, 3.6480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 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, 117, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 117, 185)  
}
```

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, 117, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 117, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 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, 117, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 117, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 117, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 117, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 117, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 117,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 117, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 117,  
185) }
```

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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