

# Converting Colors

YIQ(110.8050, -47.6830,  
-0.3790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(110.8050, -47.6830,  
-0.3790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	417CA3
RGB	65, 124, 163
RGB Percent	25%, 49%, 64%
CMY	0.7452, 0.5136, 0.3610
CMYK	0.60, 0.24, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	204°, 43%, 45%
HSV	204°, 60%, 64%
XYZ	15.9946, 18.1867, 37.2914
YIQ	110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

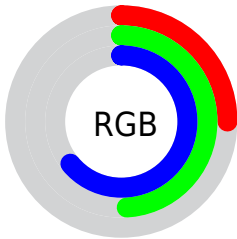
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	65, 102, 163
Decimal	4291747
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.72, -7.24, -26.62
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 27.584, 254.789
Yxy	18.1867, 0.2238, 0.2545
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282481827 (0xFF417CA3)
YUV	110.8050, 25.7321, -40.1710
Hunter-Lab	42.6459, -7.6826, -21.9937

# Details

The YIQ color **110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **117.1950, 47.6830, 0.3790**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.3430, -46.2620, 1.4020**, and **56.6790, -56.2560, -4.7040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102.4990, -55.5690, -0.6330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.1110, -39.7970, -0.1250**.

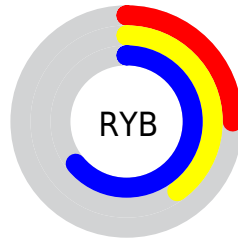
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (49%)

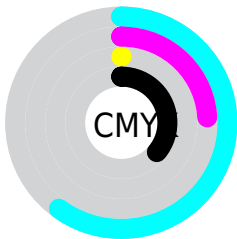
Blue (64%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (64%)

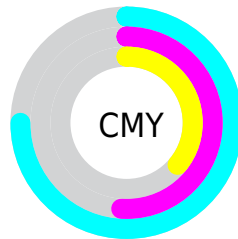


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790 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 110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 110.8050,  
-47.6830, -0.3790

■ 110.8050,  
-47.6830, -0.3790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 83.8970, -50.9380,  
-1.9620

■ 164.3430,  
-46.2620, 1.4020

■ 56.6790, -56.2560,  
-4.7040

■ 192.4570,  
-46.5830, 1.7130

■ 40.9150, -42.1810,  
-0.9730

■ 218.1770,  
-40.1630, -4.5070

■ 25.9660, -29.0230,  
2.8570

■ 240.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

■ 249.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 110.8050,  
-47.6830, -0.3790

■ 110.8050,  
-47.6830, -0.3790

■ 102.4990,  
-55.5690, -0.6330

■ 119.1110,  
-39.7970, -0.1250

■ 93.3070, -63.7760,  
-0.5760

■ 128.3030,  
-31.5900, -0.1820

■ 85.0010, -71.6620,  
-0.8300

■ 136.6090,  
-23.7040, 0.0720

■ 76.1080, -79.2730,  
-0.5610

■ 145.5020,  
-16.0930, -0.1970

■ 153.8080, -8.2070,  
0.0570

■ 163.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 171.3060, 7.8860,  
0.2540

■ 180.1990, 15.4970,  
-0.0150

■ 188.8040, 23.9790,  
0.4510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.0920, -65.1490, -14.2450



110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790



118.3570, -22.5140, 11.5500

# Triad

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



110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790



119.9340, 35.8970, 15.7450



112.8290, -4.6730, -19.9450

# Complementary

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



110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790



117.1950, 47.6830, 0.3790

# 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.



115.7130, 16.3250, -15.0270



110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790



118.9800, 38.2830, 5.5390

# Square

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



110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790



121.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790



117.7090, 31.3160, -5.8680



108.3130, -29.5230, -21.1310



# Rectangle

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



110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790



120.7290, -5.8260, 17.4860



117.7090, 31.3160, -5.8680



113.7760, 2.8460, -18.5460

# Sweetspot

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



110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790



191.8330, -18.5230, -0.2110



126.8580, -39.1480, -39.4360



94.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790



130.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



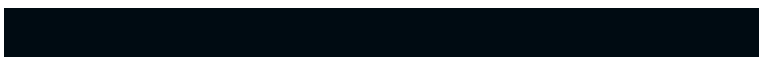
82.6290, -34.4830, 24.7250



76.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



68.1860, -70.7450, -0.9290



8.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



# Inverse Universe

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



101.0280, 39.4690, 39.1250



115.2350, 61.6560, 61.0480



145.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



53.3870, 58.1720, 58.1080



6.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790 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 110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790 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 110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790.



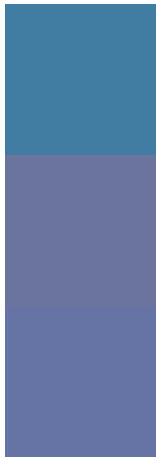
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790.

-0.3790.

# 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

110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790

### Protanopia

117.6840, -19.1210, 10.6310

### Deuteranopia

117.1010, -24.6690, 12.0590



## Tritanopia

107.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790

## Protanomaly

115.1880, -29.5280, 6.5040

## Deuteranomaly

114.8610, -32.9210, 7.4230

## Tritanomaly

108.7630, -47.8650, -8.0970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790

## Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

111.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790 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(65, 124, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 124, 163)  
}
```

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(65, 124, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 124, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790 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(65, 124, 163) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 124, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 124, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 124, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 124, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 124,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 124, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 124,  
163) }
```

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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