

# Converting Colors

YIQ(111.1960, -76.7050,  
-3.0490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(111.1960, -76.7050,  
-3.0490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2486BF
RGB	36, 134, 191
RGB Percent	14%, 53%, 75%
CMY	0.8590, 0.4743, 0.2513
CMYK	0.81, 0.30, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	202°, 68%, 44%
HSV	202°, 81%, 75%
XYZ	18.6508, 21.1935, 52.3467
YIQ	111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

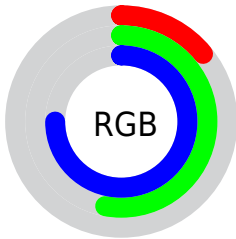
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	36, 96, 191
Decimal	2393791
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.16, -7.55, -37.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 38.190, 258.591
Yxy	21.1935, 0.2023, 0.2299
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280583871 (0xFF2486BF)
YUV	111.1960, 39.3434, -65.9469
Hunter-Lab	46.0364, -8.2476, -35.1916

# Details

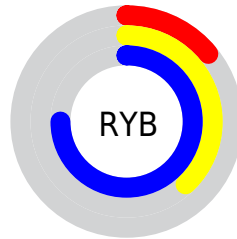
The YIQ color **111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **115.8040, 76.7050, 3.0490**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170.0340, -67.2610, 2.0110**, and **65.5130, -67.3520, -1.8480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.4060, -86.1040, -3.4160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.9860, -67.3060, -2.6820**.

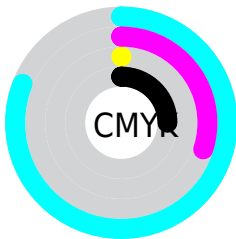
# Distribution



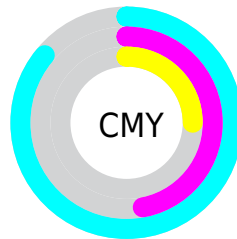
- Red (14%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490 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 111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 111.1960,  
-76.7050, -3.0490

■ 111.1960,  
-76.7050, -3.0490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 82.6790, -82.6190,  
-6.0030

■ 170.0340,  
-67.2610, 2.0110

■ 65.5130, -67.3520,  
-1.8480

■ 196.2380,  
-59.3280, -4.0960

■ 49.0480, -52.6810,  
2.0950

■ 221.6440,  
-49.1480, -12.3800

■ 33.3980, -38.9270,  
6.1370

■ 237.3590,  
-35.1640, -12.5080

■ 18.9220, -25.7230,  
9.1330

■ 246.6280,  
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,

5.0750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 111.1960,  
-76.7050, -3.0490

■ 111.1960,  
-76.7050, -3.0490

■ 101.4060,  
-86.1040, -3.4160

■ 120.9860,  
-67.3060, -2.6820

■ 92.8010, -94.5860,  
-3.8820

■ 130.7760,  
-57.9070, -2.3150

■ 140.5660,  
-48.5080, -1.9480

■ 150.3560,  
-39.1090, -1.5810

■ 160.1460,  
-29.7100, -1.2140

■ 170.2350,  
-19.7150, -0.6350

■ 180.0250,  
-10.3160, -0.2680

■ 189.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 199.6050, 8.4820,  
0.4660

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.7170, -94.9500, -19.3180



111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490



126.6370, -28.9340, 17.7700

# Triad

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



111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490



128.1100, 50.2010, 20.8330



117.5520, -11.5030, -28.3270

# Complementary

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



111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490



115.8040, 76.7050, 3.0490

# 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.



122.0520, 19.4440, -21.9960



111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490



126.8090, 51.9460, 5.7220

# Square

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



111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490



129.7790, 35.4360, 29.6120



125.3370, 40.9910, -10.5050



106.9890, -55.3340, -32.4380



# Rectangle

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



111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490



130.2550, -4.1310, 25.3170



125.3370, 40.9910, -10.5050



119.3530, -0.6370, -27.0130

# Sweetspot

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



111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490



217.0320, -29.3890, -1.5250



133.4830, -60.9220, -63.3380



106.6050, -17.8810, -0.8330



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.



111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490



123.5840, -118.8400, -4.8560



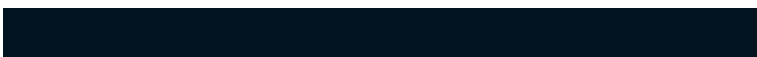
65.9970, -55.5300, 37.2220



89.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



76.7120, -78.2180, -3.1620



14.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960



# Inverse Universe

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



93.5170, 60.9220, 63.3380



96.0880, 94.2480, 98.1520



161.0030, 55.5300, -37.2220



88.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



58.6420, 62.0680, 64.5960



11.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490 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 111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

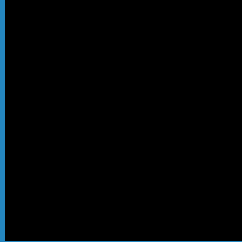
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490.



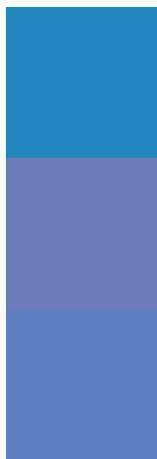
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.1960, -76.7050,

-3.0490.

# 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

111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490

### Protanopia

125.6430, -29.0710, 14.7450

### Deuteranopia

123.7710, -41.1750, 13.8410



## Tritanopia

99.3940, -86.9710, -26.2590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490

## Protanomaly

120.5590, -46.6300, 8.0740

## Deuteranomaly

119.1390, -54.1950, 7.5090

## Tritanomaly

103.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490

## Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

110.9290, -27.6010, -0.8890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490 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(36, 134, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 134, 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(36, 134, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 134, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490 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(36, 134, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 134, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 134, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 134, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 134, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 134,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.1960, -76.7050, -3.0490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 134, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 134,  
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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