

Converting Colors

YIQ(111.4880, -30.6730,
-0.2810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810)
contains.

YIQ(111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(111.4880, -30.6730,
-0.2810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	527891
RGB	82, 120, 145
RGB Percent	32%, 47%, 57%
CMY	0.6785, 0.5293, 0.4315
CMYK	0.43, 0.17, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	204°, 28%, 44%
HSV	204°, 43%, 57%
XYZ	15.3045, 17.2730, 29.3009
YIQ	111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

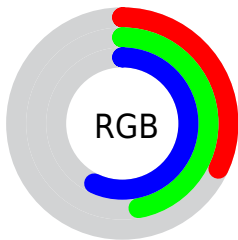
Format	Color
R _Y B	82, 106, 145
Decimal	5404817
CIE Lab	48.60, -6.44, -17.74
CIE LCh	49, 18.873, 250.047
Yxy	17.2730, 0.2473, 0.2791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283594897 (0xFF527891)
YUV	111.4880, 16.5214, -25.8610
Hunter-Lab	41.5608, -7.0000, -12.7077

Details

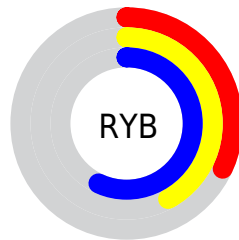
The YIQ color $[111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336699 . A complement of this color would be $[115.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810]$, and the grayscale version is $[111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[163.7160, -31.3150, 0.3410]$, and $[61.9500, -32.0940, -2.0620]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[103.4810, -37.9630, -0.3230]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[119.1960, -23.9790, -0.4510]$.

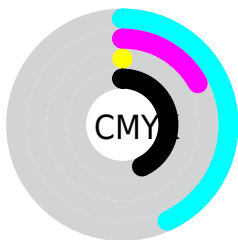
Distribution



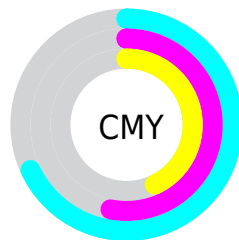
- Red (32%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810 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 111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 111.4880,
-30.6730, -0.2810

■ 111.4880,
-30.6730, -0.2810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 86.0750, -30.9480,
-0.8040

■ 163.7160,
-31.3150, 0.3410

■ 61.9500, -32.0940,
-2.0620

■ 191.4170,
-31.9110, 0.1290

■ 36.8570, -36.2660,
-3.5460

■ 219.4170,
-31.9110, 0.1290

■ 21.9080, -23.1080,
0.2840

■ 243.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 111.4880,
-30.6730, -0.2810

■ 111.4880,
-30.6730, -0.2810

■ 103.4810,
-37.9630, -0.3230

■ 119.1960,
-23.9790, -0.4510

■ 96.3600, -44.9320,
-0.6760

■ 127.2030,
-16.6890, -0.4090

■ 88.3530, -52.2220,
-0.7180

■ 134.3240, -9.7200,
-0.0560

■ 80.6450, -58.9160,
-0.5480

■ 142.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 72.9370, -65.6100,
-0.3780

■ 150.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

■ 68.1860, -70.7450,
-0.9290

■ 157.4590, 11.8290,
0.3810

■ 165.1670, 18.5230,
0.2110

■ 173.1740, 25.8130,

0.2530

 180.8820, 32.5070,
0.0830

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108.2220, -36.0360, -7.7160



111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810



115.0600, -17.4240, 7.4080

Triad

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



111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810



117.9540, 23.9770, 11.5050



112.4970, -0.5020, -12.9340

Complementary

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



111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810



115.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810

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.



114.1460, 13.8480, -8.6800



111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810



116.8200, 27.0500, 5.3700

Square

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



111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810



117.9730, 13.7980, 14.2620



115.9240, 23.5210, -2.2630



110.3580, -16.2280, -14.2760

Rectangle

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



111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810



116.7410, -6.1000, 11.4360



115.9240, 23.5210, -2.2630



112.7750, 4.5870, -11.5490

Sweetspot

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



111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810



175.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700



121.7170, -25.0290, -25.4850



85.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810



136.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790



93.2910, -22.1480, 15.9320



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



63.5240, -65.8850, -0.9010



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Inverse Universe

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



105.1690, 25.3500, 25.1740



127.0280, 39.4690, 39.1250



133.7090, 22.1480, -15.9320



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.7130, 54.1380, 54.1220



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810 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 111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

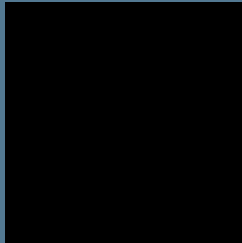
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

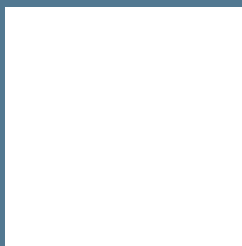
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810.

-0.2810.

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

111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810

Protanopia

115.5830, -11.6470, 7.3370

Deuteranopia

115.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270



Tritanopia

109.9840, -29.4340, -6.2180

Trichromacy



Original Color

111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810

Protanomaly

113.8810, -18.4780, 4.4820

Deuteranomaly

114.6360, -19.1660, 5.9380

Tritanomaly

110.2660, -30.1680, -3.9280

Monochromacy



Original Color

111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810

Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

110.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810 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(82, 120, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 120, 145)  
}
```

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(82, 120, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 120, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810 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(82, 120, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 120, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 120, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 120, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 120, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 120,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 120, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 120,  
145) }
```

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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