

# Converting Colors

YIQ(112.1790, -60.8400,  
-9.7360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(112.1790, -60.8400,  
-9.7360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3087A3
RGB	48, 135, 163
RGB Percent	19%, 53%, 64%
CMY	0.8119, 0.4704, 0.3610
CMYK	0.71, 0.17, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	195°, 55%, 41%
HSV	195°, 71%, 64%
XYZ	16.4906, 20.6073, 37.7273
YIQ	112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

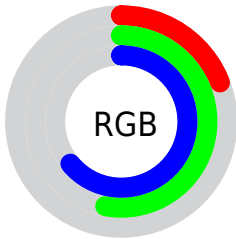
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	48, 98, 163
Decimal	3180451
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.52, -16.46, -22.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 27.751, 233.616
Yxy	20.6073, 0.2204, 0.2754
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281370531 (0xFF3087A3)
YUV	112.1790, 25.0548, -56.2850
Hunter-Lab	45.3953, -14.5987, -17.4983

# Details

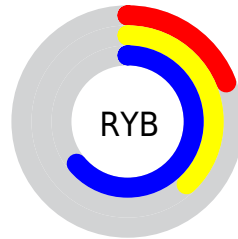
The YIQ color **112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **98.8210, 60.8400, 9.7360**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167.7990, -56.7140, -7.4180**, and **62.5490, -59.0060, -9.9340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.0470, -69.2760, -11.0360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.3110, -52.4040, -8.4360**.

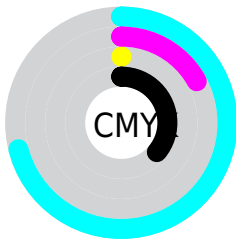
# Distribution



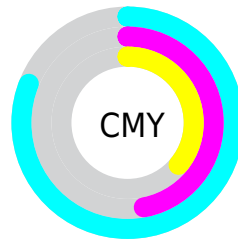
- Red (19%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360 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 112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 112.1790,  
-60.8400, -9.7360

■ 112.1790,  
-60.8400, -9.7360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 80.1880, -74.2270,  
-14.9230

■ 167.7990,  
-56.7140, -7.4180

■ 62.5490, -59.0060,  
-9.9340

■ 196.0980,  
-56.1180, -7.2060

■ 46.3120, -44.9770,  
-5.3690

■ 222.5190,  
-50.2940, -13.6380

■ 30.6620, -31.2230,  
-1.3270

■ 237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 15.2400, -18.1110,  
3.3370

■ 246.0300,  
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 112.1790,  
-60.8400, -9.7360

■ 112.1790,  
-60.8400, -9.7360

■ 105.0470,  
-69.2760, -11.0360

■ 119.3110,  
-52.4040, -8.4360

■ 97.6160, -78.3080,  
-12.5480

■ 126.7420,  
-43.3720, -6.9240

■ 90.7830, -86.1480,  
-13.6360

■ 133.8740,  
-34.9360, -5.6240

■ 141.0060,  
-26.5000, -4.3240

■ 148.1380,  
-18.0640, -3.0240

■ 155.5690, -9.0320,  
-1.5120

■ 162.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 169.8330, 7.8400,  
1.0880

■ 177.2640, 16.8720,  
2.6000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.3820, -60.3340, -18.9100



112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360



120.4470, -40.6230, 3.8330

# Triad

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



112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360



128.5620, 28.3770, 19.8730



122.0220, 10.9610, -16.9350

# Complementary

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



112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360



98.8210, 60.8400, 9.7360

# 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.



124.1600, 28.4280, -8.5960



112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360



127.0220, 38.4650, 13.2570

# Square

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



112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360



129.0360, 9.4870, 20.8070



125.9860, 38.1460, 2.5140



118.5940, -11.3210, -20.6090



# Rectangle

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



112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360



124.8730, -24.0270, 11.4370



125.9860, 38.1460, 2.5140



122.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910

# Sweetspot

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



112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360



192.0880, -23.7950, -3.7870



118.5830, -40.2920, -51.7480



95.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



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.



112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360



132.3520, -95.1800, -15.1480



79.3070, -45.4400, 19.5520



78.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



81.1000, -76.7950, -12.4350



10.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240



# Inverse Universe

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



92.3030, 40.6130, 51.4370



101.3240, 63.6240, 80.4560



131.6930, 45.4400, -19.5520



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



55.8950, 51.1100, 64.9500



6.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360 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 112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

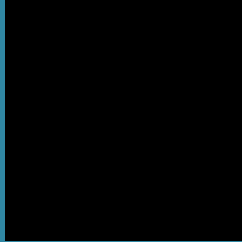
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360.



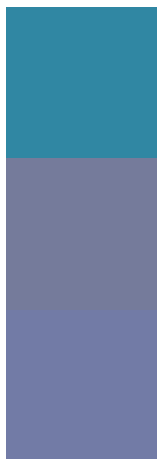
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360.

-9.7360.

# 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

112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360

### Protanopia

124.8540, -13.8480, 8.6800

### Deuteranopia

125.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650



## Tritanopia

108.7670, -62.8560, -17.2560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360

## Protanomaly

120.0690, -30.8110, 2.2210

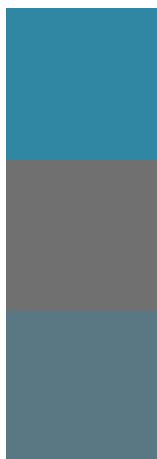
## Deuteranomaly

120.2690, -34.2500, 3.9740

## Tritanomaly

109.9460, -61.8020, -14.3300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360

## Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

111.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360 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(48, 135, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 135, 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(48, 135, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 135, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360 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(48, 135, 163) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 135, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 135, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 135, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 135, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 135,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 135, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 135,  
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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