

Converting Colors

YIQ(112.3900, -43.3350,
41.9850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(112.3900, -43.3350,
41.9850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6161E8
RGB	97, 97, 232
RGB Percent	38%, 38%, 91%
CMY	0.6195, 0.6196, 0.0905
CMYK	0.58, 0.58, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	240°, 75%, 64%
HSV	240°, 58%, 91%
XYZ	23.7622, 16.9142, 78.3038
YIQ	112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

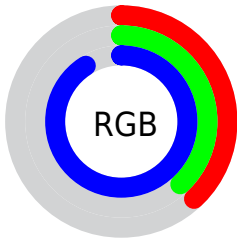
Format	Color
R_{YB}	97, 97, 232
Decimal	6382056
CIE _{Lab}	48.15, 38.47, -68.58
CIE _{LCh}	48, 78.631, 299.288
Yxy	16.9142, 0.1997, 0.1422
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284572136 (0xFF6161E8)
YUV	112.3900, 58.9677, -13.4970
Hunter-Lab	41.1269, 31.1615, -84.0967

Details

The YIQ color **112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666FF**. A complement of this color would be **216.6100, 43.3350, -41.9850**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.1880, -28.3870, 35.3970**, and **53.7850, -60.9850, 31.4550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.0120, -50.7180, 49.1380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.7680, -35.9520, 34.8320**.

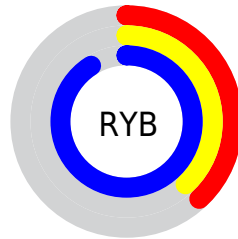
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (38%)

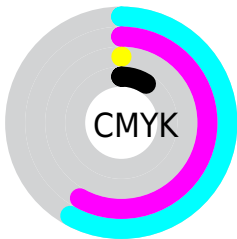
Blue (91%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (91%)

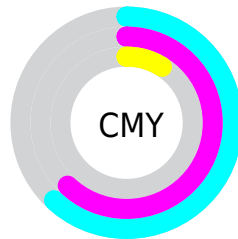


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850 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 112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112.3900,
-43.3350, 41.9850

■ 112.3900,
-43.3350, 41.9850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 85.1290, -47.0940,
38.5220

■ 163.1880,
-28.3870, 35.3970

■ 53.7850, -60.9850,
31.4550

■ 188.0070,
-17.9320, 27.6360

■ 33.8950, -55.4830,
30.8610

■ 212.8260, -7.4770,
19.8750

■ 19.6640, -41.5910,
32.4010

■ 238.5310, 3.2990,
11.8030

■ 10.9440, -30.8160,
29.8560

■ 12.7900, -24.9910,
17.8970

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,

12.5250

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 112.3900,
-43.3350, 41.9850

■ 112.3900,
-43.3350, 41.9850

■ 92.0120, -50.7180,
49.1380

■ 132.7680,
-35.9520, 34.8320

■ 71.6340, -58.1010,
56.2910

■ 153.1460,
-28.5690, 27.6790

■ 50.3700, -65.8050,
63.7550

■ 174.4100,
-20.8650, 20.2150

■ 29.9920, -73.1880,
70.9080

■ 194.7880,
-13.4820, 13.0620

■ 26.4480, -74.4720,
72.1520

■ 215.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 235.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.1740, -114.0290, 12.5870



112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850



109.0710, 39.0510, 68.7390

Triad

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



112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850



104.9440, 90.6900, -2.6060



95.4210, -74.4060, -39.2220

Complementary

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



112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850



216.6100, 43.3350, -41.9850

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.



84.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330



112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850



107.3160, 53.5110, -28.1610

Square

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



112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850



93.0790, 105.3530, 45.5530



97.5500, 8.0330, -51.9910



103.6460, -96.1880, -18.9080

Rectangle

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



112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850



85.3650, 82.7420, 86.4060



97.5500, 8.0330, -51.9910



92.0980, -66.4270, -46.1630

Sweetspot

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



112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850



216.9020, -13.8030, 13.3730



191.6350, -80.4600, -28.6200



104.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850



97.2920, -57.1380, 55.3580



132.4230, -3.4030, 56.1890



104.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



20.4060, -57.4590, 55.6690



5.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610

Inverse Universe

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



152.7550, 37.1250, 70.6050



150.5140, 48.9500, 93.0940



196.2780, 2.8070, -56.4010



107.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



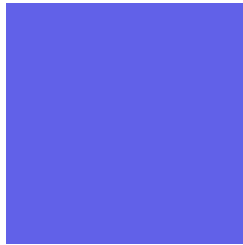
73.8130, 49.5460, 93.3060



21.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

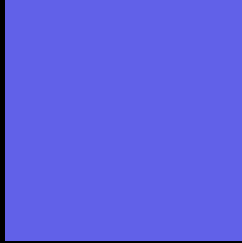
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850 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 112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.3900, -43.3350,

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

112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850

Deuteranopia

91.1200, -96.7420, 2.1540

Tritanopia

104.8080, -43.7380, -11.3060

Trichromacy



Original Color

112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850

Deuteranomaly

98.7300, -77.4880, 16.6560

Tritanomaly

107.5270, -43.6040, 8.3000

Monochromacy



Original Color

112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850

Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

112.5860, -15.7290, 15.2390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850 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(97, 97, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 97, 232)  
}
```

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(97, 97, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 97, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850 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(97, 97, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 97, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 97, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 97, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 97, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 97,  
232) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 97, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 97,  
232) }
```

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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