

# Converting Colors

YIQ(113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(113.2280, -8.6690,  
19.4510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	75679C
RGB	117, 103, 156
RGB Percent	46%, 40%, 61%
CMY	0.5411, 0.5961, 0.3883
CMYK	0.25, 0.34, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	256°, 21%, 51%
HSV	256°, 34%, 61%
XYZ	18.1872, 15.8821, 33.5509
YIQ	113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

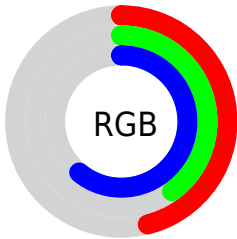
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	117, 103, 156
Decimal	7694236
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.82, 17.35, -26.78
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 31.907, 302.942
Yxy	15.8821, 0.2690, 0.2349
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285884316 (0xFF75679C)
YUV	113.2280, 21.0866, 3.3080
Hunter-Lab	39.8523, 11.7195, -22.0185

# Details

The YIQ color **113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **145.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.2820, -8.7610, 21.1190**, and **64.7610, -8.8520, 17.2600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.5470, -10.8250, 25.4870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125.9090, -6.5130, 13.4150**.

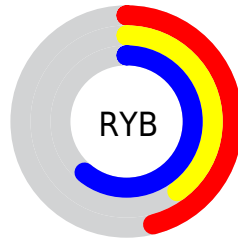
# Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (40%)

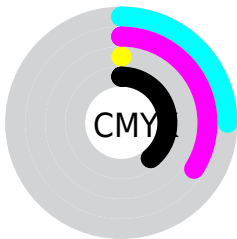
Blue (61%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (61%)

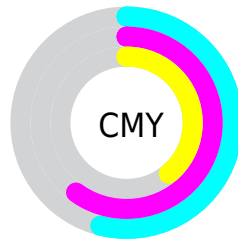


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510 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 113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 113.2280, -8.6690,  
19.4510

■ 113.2280, -8.6690,  
19.4510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 88.7010, -8.6230,  
18.6170

■ 165.2820, -8.7610,  
21.1190

■ 64.7610, -8.8520,  
17.2600

■ 192.6950, -8.4860,  
21.6420

■ 41.9350, -9.4020,  
16.2140

■ 219.3270, -4.6340,  
17.9100

■ 20.6960, -10.2270,  
14.6450

■ 244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

■ 3.9900, -11.2350,  
10.8850

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 113.2280, -8.6690,  
19.4510

■ 113.2280, -8.6690,  
19.4510

■ 100.5470,  
-10.8250, 25.4870

■ 125.9090, -6.5130,  
13.4150

■ 88.1540, -13.8520,  
30.7880

■ 138.3020, -3.4860,  
8.1140

■ 75.4730, -16.0080,  
36.8240

■ 150.9830, -1.3300,  
2.0780

■ 63.0800, -19.0350,  
42.1250

■ 163.3760, 1.6970,  
-3.2230

■ 50.3990, -21.1910,  
48.1610

■ 176.0570, 3.8530,  
-9.2590

■ 37.4190, -23.9430,  
53.9850

■ 189.0370, 6.6050,  
-15.0830

■ 30.0430, -25.6400,  
57.2080

■ 201.1310, 9.0360,  
-20.5960

■ 214.1110, 11.7880,  
-26.4200

■ 226.2050, 14.2190,  
-31.9330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



106.8540, -40.2110, 7.3810



113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510



114.6350, 18.1060, 24.2980

# Triad

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



113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510



110.5360, 39.2930, -1.7550



88.0510, -67.0720, -28.9600

# Complementary

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



113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510



145.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510

# 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.



101.1410, -23.2870, -24.0150



113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510



108.3290, 26.2740, -13.6140

# Square

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



113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510



111.3060, 43.4170, 11.6170



105.6790, 4.4970, -20.9350



88.6340, -78.7190, -21.6230



# Rectangle

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



113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510



113.5240, 31.5400, 23.1240



105.6790, 4.4970, -20.9350



95.0980, -48.0910, -26.0350

# Sweetspot

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



113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510



187.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800



132.5220, -28.0130, -4.4370



92.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510



136.1540, -13.8520, 30.7880



121.0020, 6.8270, 24.9630



72.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



27.6640, -23.2550, 52.5290



2.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



# Inverse Universe

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



123.2930, 19.0690, 23.3650



152.1840, 30.1620, 37.0900



137.9980, -6.8270, -24.9630



74.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



54.7270, 51.5230, 62.9710



5.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510 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 113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

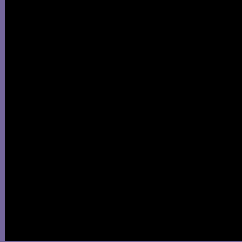
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.2280, -8.6690,



# 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

113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510

### Protanopia

110.4430, -25.6320, 12.9920

### Deuteranopia

110.9440, -22.7890, 11.0270



## Tritanopia

111.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510

## Protanomaly

111.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120

## Deuteranomaly

111.5750, -17.1960, 14.2920

## Tritanomaly

111.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510

## Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

112.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510 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(117, 103, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 103, 156)  
}
```

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(117, 103, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 103, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510 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".

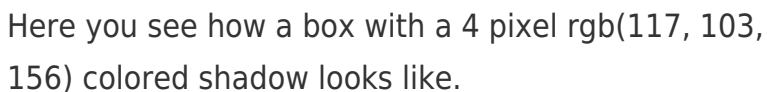
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(117, 103, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 103, 156) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 103, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 103, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 103, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 103, 156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 103, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
103, 156) }
```

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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