

# Converting Colors

YIQ(113.9490, -47.5480,  
13.7000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(113.9490, -47.5480,  
13.7000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D76BE
RGB	77, 118, 190
RGB Percent	30%, 46%, 75%
CMY	0.6981, 0.5372, 0.2551
CMYK	0.59, 0.38, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	218°, 46%, 52%
HSV	218°, 59%, 74%
XYZ	18.8274, 18.2532, 51.2104
YIQ	113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

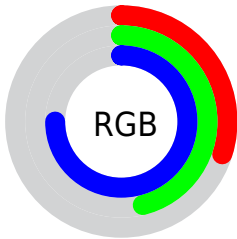
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	77, 107, 190
Decimal	5076670
CIE Lab	49.80, 7.84, -42.08
CIE LCh	50, 42.808, 280.550
Yxy	18.2532, 0.2132, 0.2067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283266750 (0xFF4D76BE)
YUV	113.9490, 37.4931, -32.4043
Hunter-Lab	42.7237, 3.8945, -41.1608

# Details

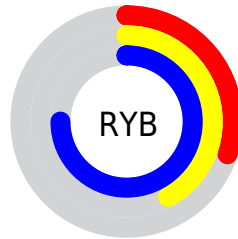
The YIQ color **113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **153.0510, 47.5480, -13.7000**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.0140, -46.1730, 16.3150**, and **56.5940, -62.9060, 5.6860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.2240, -55.5720, 15.9480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126.6740, -39.5240, 11.4520**.

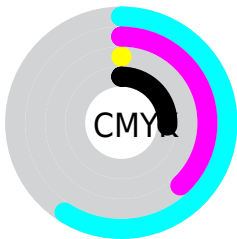
# Distribution



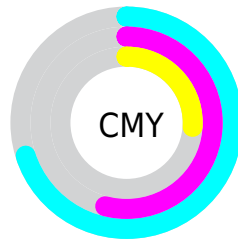
- Red (30%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000 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 113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 113.9490,  
-47.5480, 13.7000

■ 113.9490,  
-47.5480, 13.7000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 87.5140, -50.7570,  
11.2830

■ 168.0140,  
-46.1730, 16.3150

■ 56.5940, -62.9060,  
5.6860

■ 193.4460,  
-38.8820, 10.8300

■ 40.7160, -48.5100,  
9.1060

■ 218.5530,  
-29.2980, 2.3340

■ 26.1260, -34.9850,  
11.7910

■ 243.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

■ 7.6550, -20.1770,  
18.7590

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,  
10.5600

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,

4.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 113.9490,  
-47.5480, 13.7000

■ 113.9490,  
-47.5480, 13.7000

■ 101.2240,  
-55.5720, 15.9480

■ 126.6740,  
-39.5240, 11.4520

■ 88.4990, -63.5960,  
18.1960

■ 139.3990,  
-31.5000, 9.2040

■ 75.7740, -71.6200,  
20.4440

■ 152.1240,  
-23.4760, 6.9560

■ 63.0490, -79.6440,  
22.6920

■ 164.8490,  
-15.4520, 4.7080

■ 62.1630, -79.9650,  
23.0030

■ 177.5740, -7.4280,  
2.4600

■ 190.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 203.6110, 8.3450,  
-2.5590

■ 216.3360, 16.3690,  
-4.8070

■ 229.0610, 24.3930,  
-7.0550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.0410, -95.5020, -9.3100



113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000



122.1460, -2.2060, 28.9780

# Triad

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



113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000



117.3200, 57.9970, 11.7010



96.4250, -53.8660, -37.0180

# Complementary

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



113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000



153.0510, 47.5480, -13.7000

# 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.



109.2770, -3.4790, -30.5750



113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000



116.1100, 49.0600, -8.0600

# Square

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



113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000



118.8810, 52.5840, 27.2080



113.9020, 28.6140, -22.9860



95.3530, -79.7260, -30.9100



# Rectangle

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



113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000



121.5850, 21.5430, 33.5990



113.9020, 28.6140, -22.9860



103.4400, -31.8590, -33.8670

# Sweetspot

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



113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000



217.4080, -18.5240, 5.3160



151.5390, -54.1870, -36.7070



106.0620, -11.7380, 3.4780



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.



113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000



129.5180, -73.7750, 20.9530



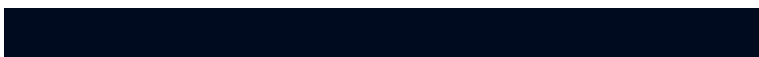
94.3670, -27.3330, 38.3230



87.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



51.4710, -66.3930, 19.3270



9.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



# Inverse Universe

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



115.4610, 54.1870, 36.7070



131.6210, 83.7560, 57.0040



172.6330, 27.3330, -38.3230



88.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



53.7400, 75.8710, 51.2230



10.5230, 14.9450, 9.9930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000 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 113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000 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 113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.9490, -47.5480,



# 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

113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000

### Protanopia

116.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800

### Deuteranopia

113.6500, -48.1440, 13.4880



## Tritanopia

108.0140, -47.3140, -12.5780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000

## Protanomaly

115.6400, -42.1840, 15.6080

## Deuteranomaly

113.6500, -48.1440, 13.4880

## Tritanomaly

110.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000

## Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

113.8920, -17.0110, 5.4290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000 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(77, 118, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 118, 190)  
}
```

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(77, 118, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 118, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000 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(77, 118, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 118, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 118, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 118, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 118, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 118,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.9490, -47.5480, 13.7000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 118, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 118,  
190) }
```

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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