

# Converting Colors

YIQ(116.4710, -50.3390,  
-18.3310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(116.4710, -50.3390,  
-18.3310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	398E8D
RGB	57, 142, 141
RGB Percent	22%, 56%, 55%
CMY	0.7767, 0.4430, 0.4473
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.01, 0.44
HSL	179°, 43%, 39%
HSV	179°, 60%, 56%
XYZ	16.1667, 22.1466, 28.6021
YIQ	116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

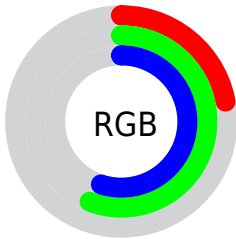
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	57, 100, 142
Decimal	3772045
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.18, -25.48, -7.08
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 26.444, 195.540
Yxy	22.1466, 0.2416, 0.3310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281962125 (0xFF398E8D)
YUV	116.4710, 12.0928, -52.1561
Hunter-Lab	47.0601, -21.0348, -3.0931

# Details

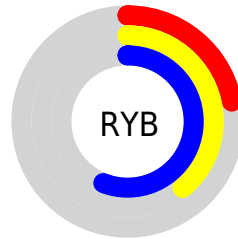
The YIQ color **116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **82.5290, 50.3390, 18.3310**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.3680, -48.5510, -17.6950**, and **63.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.2850, -58.6830, -21.2990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.6570, -41.9950, -15.3630**.

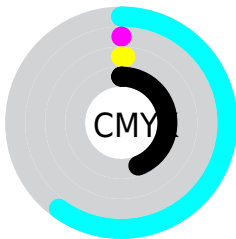
# Distribution



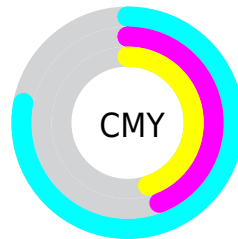
- Red (22%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310 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 116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.4710,  
-50.3390, -18.3310

■ 116.4710,  
-50.3390, -18.3310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 88.0790, -55.1070,  
-20.0270

■ 171.2540,  
-48.2300, -18.0060

■ 63.7910, -54.2360,  
-19.2920

■ 199.2540,  
-48.2300, -18.0060

■ 46.9670, -39.9320,  
-14.2040

■ 227.9550,  
-48.8260, -18.2180

■ 31.5450, -26.8200,  
-9.5400

■ 237.9570,  
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 16.9380, -14.6250,  
-4.7770

■ 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.4710,  
-50.3390, -18.3310

■ 116.4710,  
-50.3390, -18.3310

■ 112.2850,  
-58.6830, -21.2990

■ 120.6570,  
-41.9950, -15.3630

■ 108.0990,  
-67.0270, -24.2670

■ 124.8430,  
-33.6510, -12.3950

■ 103.5000,  
-75.6460, -27.7580

■ 129.3280,  
-24.7110, -9.2150

■ 99.3140, -83.9900,  
-30.7260

■ 133.6280,  
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 137.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

■ 142.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 146.1860, 8.3440,  
2.9680

■ 150.6710, 17.2840,

6.1480

■ 154.9710, 25.3070,  
9.4270

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310



116.9790, -57.4010, -11.4890

# Triad

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



116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310



132.8610, 2.6100, 18.7860



128.9370, 30.6740, -5.2460

# Complementary

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



116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310



82.5290, 50.3390, 18.3310

# 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.



130.6810, 37.6870, 5.3270



116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310



133.0390, 22.6000, 19.9440

# Square

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



116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310



129.8410, -21.0010, 11.6630



132.1080, 35.3470, 14.6990



126.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050



# Rectangle

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



116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310



121.0280, -49.9290, -3.7290



132.1080, 35.3470, 14.6990



129.8990, 33.8370, -1.9950

# Sweetspot

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



116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310



174.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



107.1940, -22.7790, -44.2430



86.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310



144.0050, -78.6260, -28.8180



92.5180, -39.3850, 3.4230



68.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



94.4070, -79.8180, -29.2420



5.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



# Inverse Universe

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



82.5290, 50.3390, 18.3310



90.9950, 78.6260, 28.8180



106.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230



66.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



40.5930, 79.8180, 29.2420

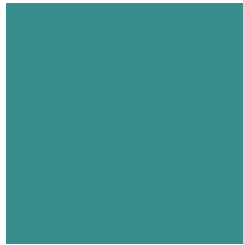


2.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310 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 116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

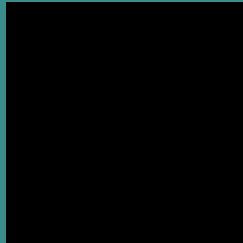
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310.



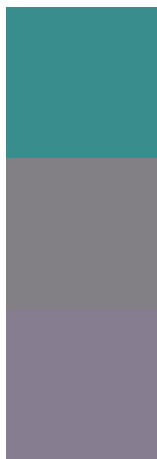
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310.

-18.3310.

# 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

116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310

### Protanopia

129.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

### Deuteranopia

129.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280



## Tritanopia

118.0460, -50.3400, -12.8040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310

## Protanomaly

124.3720, -18.8430, -5.4270

## Deuteranomaly

125.0070, -19.0730, -1.2570

## Tritanomaly

117.5790, -50.5230, -14.9950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310

## Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310 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(57, 142, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 142, 141)  
}
```

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(57, 142, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 142, 141) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310 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(57, 142, 141) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 142, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 142, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 142, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 142, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 142,  
141) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.4710, -50.3390, -18.3310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 142, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 142,  
141) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor