

# Converting Colors

YIQ(116.6600, -62.1310,  
30.1970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(116.6600, -62.1310,  
30.1970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C72ED
RGB	76, 114, 237
RGB Percent	30%, 45%, 93%
CMY	0.7019, 0.5529, 0.0709
CMYK	0.68, 0.52, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	226°, 82%, 61%
HSV	226°, 68%, 93%
XYZ	24.2727, 19.6840, 82.5741
YIQ	116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

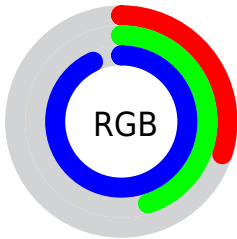
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	76, 107, 237
Decimal	5010157
CIE Lab	51.48, 26.37, -66.04
CIE LCh	51, 71.114, 291.764
Yxy	19.6840, 0.1918, 0.1556
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283200237 (0xFF4C72ED)
YUV	116.6600, 59.3276, -35.6588
Hunter-Lab	44.3666, 20.0145, -79.2924

# Details

The YIQ color **116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **196.3400, 62.1310, -30.1970**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.0840, -43.1940, 22.9020**, and **59.8490, -76.2050, 20.9390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.9180, -71.4850, 34.5230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134.4020, -52.7770, 25.8710**.

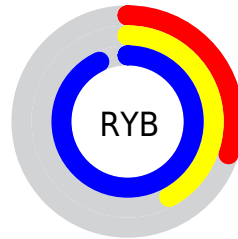
# Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (45%)

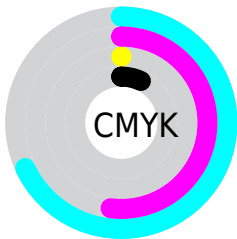
Blue (93%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (93%)

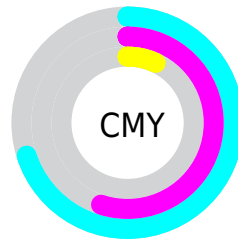


Cyan (68%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970 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 116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.6600,  
-62.1310, 30.1970

■ 116.6600,  
-62.1310, 30.1970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 86.4090, -71.8500,  
24.6140

■ 168.0840,  
-43.1940, 22.9020

■ 59.8490, -76.2050,  
20.9390

■ 193.2020,  
-32.1430, 15.3530

■ 44.4440, -61.7630,  
23.5250

■ 218.6080,  
-21.9630, 7.0690

■ 30.2130, -47.8710,  
25.0650

■ 244.9000,  
-11.4620, -1.5260

■ 11.9870, -32.3750,  
30.5770

■ 13.8330, -26.5500,  
18.6180

■ 8.2760, -17.7920,

14.0800

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.6600,  
-62.1310, 30.1970

■ 116.6600,  
-62.1310, 30.1970

■ 98.9180, -71.4850,  
34.5230

■ 134.4020,  
-52.7770, 25.8710

■ 81.4750, -80.2430,  
39.0610

■ 151.8450,  
-44.0190, 21.3330

■ 63.7330, -89.5970,  
43.3870

■ 169.5870,  
-34.6650, 17.0070

■ 59.8900, -91.4770,  
44.4190

■ 187.3290,  
-25.3110, 12.6810

■ 204.7720,  
-16.5530, 8.1430

■ 223.1010, -7.4740,  
3.2940

■ 240.8430, 1.8800,  
-1.0320

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



107.0610, -115.4490, 5.2790



116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970



124.6290, 19.3840, 56.2160

# Triad

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



116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970



114.1710, 91.7890, 5.0130



98.6180, -73.7630, -45.3710

# Complementary

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



116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970



196.3400, 62.1310, -30.1970

# 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.



88.2730, -51.5230, -62.9710



116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970



115.3560, 65.2020, -25.2780

# Square

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



116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970



109.5060, 93.8450, 44.8610



109.7650, 26.6010, -47.0870



106.3870, -94.2610, -26.3010



# Rectangle

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



116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970



116.7770, 57.2540, 63.7340



109.7650, 26.6010, -47.0870



95.6370, -66.7470, -51.3790

# Sweetspot

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



116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970



216.8580, -19.6710, 9.5850



184.3010, -83.1160, -46.5720



104.6430, -11.8760, 5.9800



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.



116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970



98.5890, -80.5640, 39.3720



106.3140, -27.8410, 58.5510



108.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750



45.8750, -69.9260, 33.8020



13.7870, -20.9090, 9.9950



# Inverse Universe

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



128.4710, 83.7580, 45.9500



114.0770, 108.8350, 59.5470



206.6860, 27.8410, -58.5510



109.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



59.0210, 94.0730, 51.7450

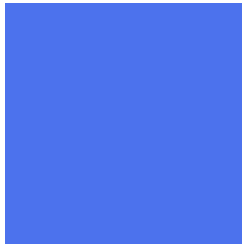


17.6280, 28.0110, 15.4910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

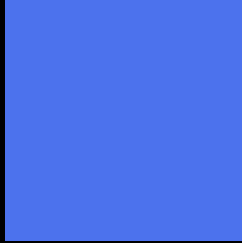
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

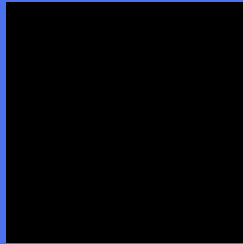
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.6600, -62.1310,



# 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

116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970

### Protanopia

109.5970, -84.1830, 22.3530

### Deuteranopia

98.2270, -104.3530, 2.4230



## Tritanopia

95.8890, -83.9910, -25.1990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970

## Protanomaly

112.4840, -76.4350, 25.1090

## Deuteranomaly

105.0490, -88.8120, 12.6280

## Tritanomaly

103.3270, -75.6960, -4.8160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.9440, -22.7890, 11.0270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970 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(76, 114, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 114, 237)  
}
```

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(76, 114, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 114, 237) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970 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(76, 114, 237) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 114, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 114, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 114, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 114, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 114,  
237) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 114, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 114,  
237) }
```

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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