

# Converting Colors

YIQ(117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260)</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(117.3630, -49.0140,  
7.2260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4B7EB8
RGB	75, 126, 184
RGB Percent	29%, 49%, 72%
CMY	0.7059, 0.5058, 0.2787
CMYK	0.59, 0.31, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	212°, 43%, 51%
HSV	212°, 59%, 72%
XYZ	19.0089, 19.8803, 48.1493
YIQ	117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

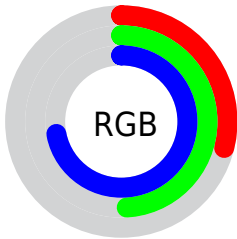
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	75, 110, 184
Decimal	4947640
CIE Lab	51.70, 0.58, -35.65
CIE LCh	52, 35.650, 270.935
Yxy	19.8803, 0.2184, 0.2284
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283137720 (0xFF4B7EB8)
YUV	117.3630, 32.8520, -37.1524
Hunter-Lab	44.5874, -1.9282, -32.8152

# Details

The YIQ color **117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **141.6370, 49.0140, -7.2260**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.3140, -47.3180, 9.5300**, and **60.1330, -63.2260, 0.4700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106.1110, -56.9920, 8.6400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128.6150, -41.0360, 5.8120**.

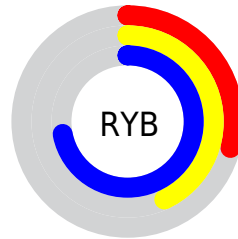
# Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (49%)

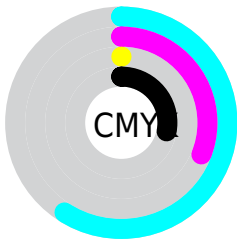
Blue (72%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (72%)

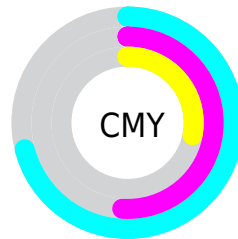


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260 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 117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.3630,  
-49.0140, 7.2260

■ 117.3630,  
-49.0140, 7.2260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 90.3410, -51.9480,  
5.3320

■ 171.3140,  
-47.3180, 9.5300

■ 60.1330, -63.2260,  
0.4700

■ 197.8320,  
-43.1450, 5.4870

■ 44.2550, -48.8300,  
3.8900

■ 222.9390,  
-33.5610, -3.0090

■ 29.1920, -35.3510,  
7.4090

■ 243.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 12.9550, -21.3220,  
11.9740

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,

3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 117.3630,  
-49.0140, 7.2260

■ 117.3630,  
-49.0140, 7.2260

■ 106.1110,  
-56.9920, 8.6400

■ 128.6150,  
-41.0360, 5.8120

■ 94.5600, -65.5660,  
9.8420

■ 140.1660,  
-32.4620, 4.6100

■ 83.8950, -73.8190,  
10.7330

■ 150.8310,  
-24.2090, 3.7190

■ 72.3440, -82.3930,  
11.9350

■ 162.3820,  
-15.6350, 2.5170

■ 71.4580, -82.7140,  
12.2460

■ 173.6340, -7.6570,  
1.1030

■ 184.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 195.8500, 9.1700,  
-0.9900

■ 207.1020, 17.1480,  
-2.4040

■ 218.6530, 25.7220,  
-3.6060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.7220, -93.3460, -15.3460



117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260



125.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150

# Triad

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



117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260



123.8230, 49.3310, 14.5710



111.9620, -24.3410, -26.9410

# Complementary

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



117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260



141.6370, 49.0140, -7.2260

# 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.



117.6530, 7.3860, -23.7340



117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260



122.7710, 45.9410, -1.0910

# Square

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



117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260



125.0690, 40.2510, 24.9470



120.7270, 30.9050, -14.9430



95.6150, -77.7080, -34.4440



# Rectangle

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



117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260



126.7250, 9.1650, 26.6450



120.7270, 30.9050, -14.9430



114.2360, -13.4290, -26.4610

# Sweetspot

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



117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260



213.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



145.3670, -47.9510, -39.5910



103.7090, -12.2420, 1.5980



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260



135.7530, -76.2950, 11.5530



88.0240, -33.7970, 34.3230



86.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



60.6350, -70.1510, 10.3370



10.8230, -12.5630, 1.9090



# Inverse Universe

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



113.4050, 48.5930, 38.9690



129.8360, 75.9610, 60.6090



170.9760, 33.7970, -34.3230



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



54.9660, 69.5430, 55.7750

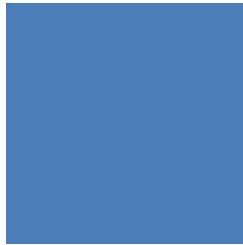


9.8540, 12.5150, 9.9790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260 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 117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

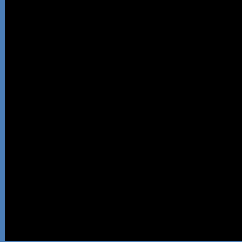
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260.



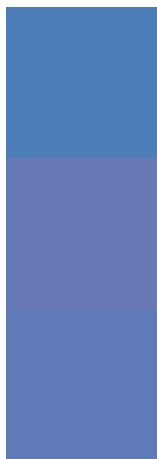
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.3630, -49.0140,



# 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

117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260

### Protanopia

122.3440, -29.6670, 14.5330

### Deuteranopia

120.8100, -36.9110, 13.6570



## Tritanopia

112.5300, -48.8270, -12.6910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260

## Protanomaly

120.6420, -36.4980, 11.6780

## Deuteranomaly

119.3040, -41.3580, 11.6500

## Tritanomaly

114.1590, -48.9200, -5.4960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260 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(75, 126, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 126, 184)  
}
```

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(75, 126, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 126, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260 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(75, 126, 184) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 126, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(75, 126, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 126, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 126, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 126,  
184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.3630, -49.0140, 7.2260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 126, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 126,  
184) }
```

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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