

# Converting Colors

YIQ(117.4230, -58.4110,  
-4.1950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(117.4230, -58.4110,  
-4.1950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B88AF
RGB	59, 136, 175
RGB Percent	23%, 53%, 69%
CMY	0.7688, 0.4665, 0.3140
CMYK	0.66, 0.22, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	200°, 50%, 46%
HSV	200°, 66%, 69%
XYZ	18.3413, 21.6386, 43.7330
YIQ	117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

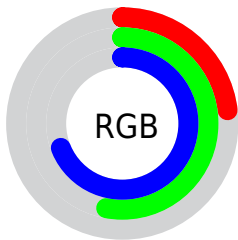
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	59, 105, 175
Decimal	3901615
CIE Lab	53.64, -11.24, -27.49
CIE LCh	54, 29.703, 247.757
Yxy	21.6386, 0.2191, 0.2585
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282091695 (0xFF3B88AF)
YUV	117.4230, 28.3855, -51.2370
Hunter-Lab	46.5173, -11.0245, -23.1792

# Details

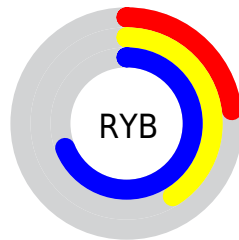
The YIQ color **117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **116.5770, 58.4110, 4.1950**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.5590, -55.7980, -1.9900**, and **64.3900, -62.8120, -7.0360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108.5190, -67.4890, -4.8730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126.0280, -49.9290, -3.7290**.

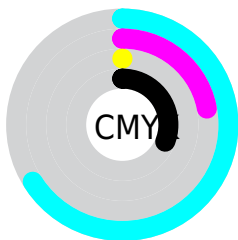
# Distribution



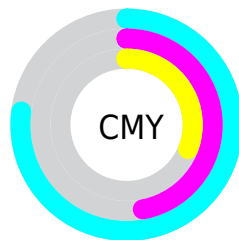
- Red (23%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950 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 117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.4230,  
-58.4110, -4.1950

■ 117.4230,  
-58.4110, -4.1950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 88.0090, -66.1130,  
-7.7850

■ 172.5590,  
-55.7980, -1.9900

■ 64.3900, -62.8120,  
-7.0360

■ 200.4020,  
-53.9180, -3.0220

■ 48.0390, -48.4620,  
-2.7820

■ 226.0960,  
-44.6090, -12.0410

■ 32.3890, -34.7080,  
1.2600

■ 240.0500,  
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 18.6140, -22.1000,  
4.0440

■ 248.7210,  
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 117.4230,  
-58.4110, -4.1950

■ 117.4230,  
-58.4110, -4.1950

■ 108.5190,  
-67.4890, -4.8730

■ 126.0280,  
-49.9290, -3.7290

■ 99.9140, -75.9710,  
-5.3390

■ 134.9320,  
-40.8510, -3.0510

■ 91.0100, -85.0490,  
-6.0170

■ 143.5370,  
-32.3690, -2.5850

■ 88.0420, -88.0750,  
-6.2430

■ 152.4410,  
-23.2910, -1.9070

■ 160.4590,  
-14.5340, -0.9180

■ 169.3630, -5.4560,  
-0.2400

■ 177.9680, 3.0260,  
0.2260

■ 186.8720, 12.1040,  
0.9040

■ 195.4770, 20.5860,  
1.3700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.3680, -74.9140, -18.9940



117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950



126.0400, -31.8670, 10.3490

# Triad

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



117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950



130.5260, 37.2260, 19.1940



122.9390, 0.8290, -20.5390

# Complementary

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



117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950



116.5770, 58.4110, 4.1950

# 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.



126.0620, 22.6520, -14.0520



117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950



129.2410, 42.0420, 9.0020

# Square

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



117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950



131.6630, 20.9030, 23.1670



127.8130, 36.9550, -3.4370



118.4120, -25.4880, -22.6720



# Rectangle

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



117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950



129.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330



127.8130, 36.9550, -3.4370



124.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280

# Sweetspot

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



117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950



204.7400, -22.6950, -1.6950



131.5380, -44.4190, -48.5390



101.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950



136.7750, -91.6970, -6.6810



83.3770, -42.4610, 26.1390



82.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



75.8000, -75.6500, -5.6500



11.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920



# Inverse Universe

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



102.4620, 44.4190, 48.5390



113.2120, 69.6310, 76.2150



150.6230, 42.4610, -26.1390



81.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



56.2500, 57.3000, 62.9000



8.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950 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 117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950 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 117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950.



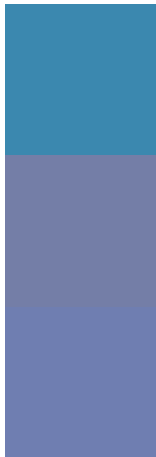
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950.

-4.1950.

# 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

117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950

### Protanopia

127.6840, -19.1210, 10.6310

### Deuteranopia

127.3290, -25.3110, 12.6810



## Tritanopia

113.2620, -59.8760, -16.1960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950

## Protanomaly

124.0950, -33.7000, 5.0200

## Deuteranomaly

123.8820, -37.4140, 6.2500

## Tritanomaly

115.0820, -59.1890, -12.1250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950 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(59, 136, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 136, 175)  
}
```

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(59, 136, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 136, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950 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(59, 136, 175) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 136, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 136, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 136, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 136, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 136,  
175) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 136, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 136,  
175) }
```

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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