

# Converting Colors

YIQ(117.9630, -60.4720,  
-16.4080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(117.9630, -60.4720,  
-16.4080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	32919D
RGB	50, 145, 157
RGB Percent	20%, 57%, 62%
CMY	0.8041, 0.4312, 0.3846
CMYK	0.68, 0.08, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	187°, 52%, 41%
HSV	187°, 68%, 62%
XYZ	17.5245, 23.3719, 35.4574
YIQ	117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

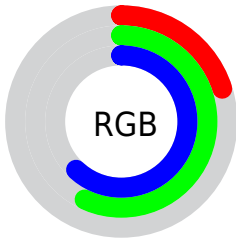
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	50, 100, 157
Decimal	3314077
CIELab	55.45, -23.41, -14.40
CIELCh	55, 27.484, 211.604
Yxy	23.3719, 0.2295, 0.3061
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281504157 (0xFF32919D)
YUV	117.9630, 19.2452, -59.6036
Hunter-Lab	48.3445, -19.8978, -9.6441

# Details

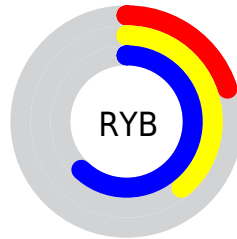
The YIQ color **117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **89.0370, 60.4720, 16.4080**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173.8710, -57.2170, -14.8250**, and **67.2620, -59.8760, -16.1960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.0050, -69.4580, -18.7540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.9210, -51.4860, -14.0620**.

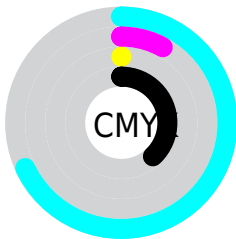
# Distribution



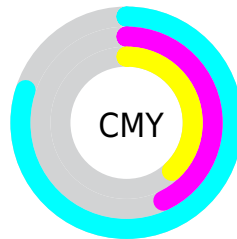
- Red (20%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080 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 117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.9630,  
-60.4720, -16.4080

■ 117.9630,  
-60.4720, -16.4080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 84.7870, -74.7760,  
-21.4960

■ 173.7570,  
-56.8960, -15.1360

■ 67.2620, -59.8760,  
-16.1960

■ 202.1700,  
-56.6210, -14.6130

■ 50.4380, -45.5720,  
-11.1080

■ 228.9870,  
-51.8520, -18.4440

■ 34.3150, -31.8640,  
-6.2320

■ 237.6580,  
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 21.2410, -19.8520,  
-3.6600

■ 246.3290,  
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 117.9630,  
-60.4720, -16.4080

■ 117.9630,  
-60.4720, -16.4080

■ 112.0050,  
-69.4580, -18.7540

■ 123.9210,  
-51.4860, -14.0620

■ 106.9330,  
-78.1230, -21.4110

■ 129.5800,  
-43.0960, -11.9280

■ 100.9750,  
-87.1090, -23.7570

■ 134.9510,  
-33.8350, -9.0590

■ 99.4910, -88.6220,  
-23.8700

■ 140.9090,  
-24.8490, -6.7130

■ 146.5680,  
-16.4590, -4.5790

■ 152.5260, -7.4730,  
-2.2330

■ 157.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 163.8550, 10.7740,  
2.9820

■ 169.5140, 19.1640,  
5.1160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910



117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080



122.6360, -54.6970, -5.4250

# Triad

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



117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080



136.0860, 15.2180, 21.5700



131.4260, 24.6230, -11.2250

# Complementary

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



117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080



89.0370, 60.4720, 16.4080

# 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.



133.5080, 36.4960, -0.6240



117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080



135.7750, 32.0910, 18.6430

# Square

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



117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080



134.9460, -7.9350, 17.1610



134.6260, 39.5200, 10.6560



128.8580, 5.5510, -18.0090



# Rectangle

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



117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080



127.7350, -41.4940, 3.0980



134.6260, 39.5200, 10.6560



131.8720, 29.2990, -7.8610

# Sweetspot

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



117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080



188.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770



114.0630, -32.9560, -52.5400



93.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080



142.9140, -94.3070, -25.4670



87.4390, -46.1720, 10.7880



76.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



90.8510, -80.8280, -21.9480



9.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570



# Inverse Universe

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



92.8230, 33.2770, 52.2290



103.8050, 52.0240, 81.4320



119.5610, 46.1720, -10.7880



74.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



57.2350, 44.4610, 69.8130



6.0810, 4.4460, 7.5340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

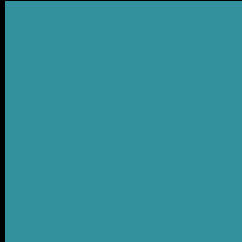
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

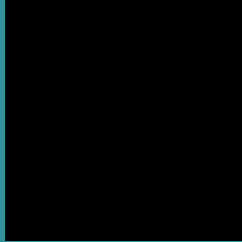
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080.



# 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

117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080

### Protanopia

132.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

### Deuteranopia

133.1320, -8.7590, 10.0650



## Tritanopia

117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080

## Protanomaly

127.2450, -25.6750, -2.7550

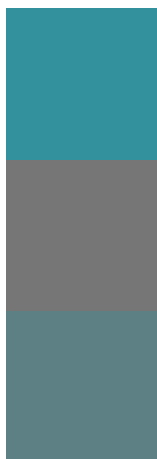
## Deuteranomaly

127.8690, -27.3720, 0.4680

## Tritanomaly

117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080

## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.9910, -22.1440, -6.1760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080 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(50, 145, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 145, 157)  
}
```

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(50, 145, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 145, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080 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(50, 145, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 145, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 145, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 145, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 145, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 145,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 145, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 145,  
157) }
```

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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