

Converting Colors

YIQ(118.2740, -48.7000,
45.6040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(118.2740, -48.7000,
45.6040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | 6466FA |
| RGB | 100, 102, 250 |
| RGB Percent | 39%, 40%, 98% |
| CMY | 0.6077, 0.6000, 0.0199 |
| CMYK | 0.60, 0.59, 0.00, 0.02 |
| HSL | 239°, 94%, 69% |
| HSV | 239°, 60%, 98% |
| XYZ | 27.2525, 19.1108, 92.6303 |
| YIQ | 118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

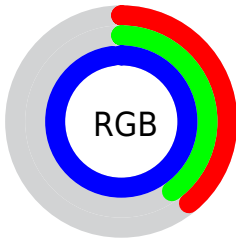
| Format | Color |
|---|--|
| RYB | 100, 102, 250 |
| Decimal | 6579962 |
| CIELab | 50.82, 41.70, -74.31 |
| CIELCh | 51, 85.210, 299.302 |
| Yxy | 19.1108, 0.1961, 0.1375 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4284770042 (0xFF6466FA) |
| YUV | 118.2740, 64.9409, -16.0263 |
| Hunter-Lab | 43.7159, 34.7742, -95.0295 |

Details

The YIQ color **118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666FF**. A complement of this color would be **231.7260, 48.7000, -45.6040**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167.6180, -26.7820, 33.8420**, and **55.9670, -73.1810, 32.2190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.1240, -56.7250, 53.3790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140.4240, -40.6750, 37.8290**.

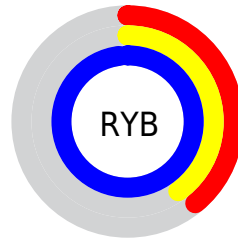
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (40%)

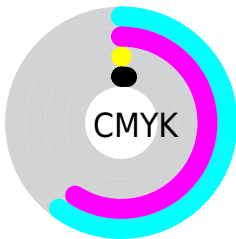
Blue (98%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (98%)

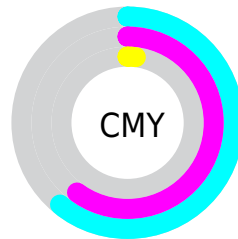


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040 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 118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 118.2740,
-48.7000, 45.6040

■ 118.2740,
-48.7000, 45.6040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 90.4150, -53.6510,
41.7170

■ 167.6180,
-26.7820, 33.8420

■ 55.9670, -73.1810,
32.2190

■ 192.7360,
-15.7310, 26.2930

■ 38.0670, -61.7190,
33.7450

■ 218.1420, -5.5510,
18.0090

■ 23.8360, -47.8270,
35.2850

■ 243.8470, 5.2250,
9.9370

■ 12.6540, -35.6310,
34.5210

■ 15.5600, -30.0350,
21.2050

■ 10.4760, -21.2310,

15.8330

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 118.2740,
-48.7000, 45.6040

■ 118.2740,
-48.7000, 45.6040

■ 96.1240, -56.7250,
53.3790

■ 140.4240,
-40.6750, 37.8290

■ 74.5610, -65.0250,
60.6310

■ 161.9870,
-32.3750, 30.5770

■ 52.4110, -73.0500,
68.4060

■ 184.1370,
-24.3500, 22.8020

■ 30.2610, -81.0750,
76.1810

■ 206.2870,
-16.3250, 15.0270

■ 227.8500, -8.0250,
7.7750

■ 250.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.5540, -118.1550, 10.2690



118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040



113.0920, 43.7260, 77.6300

Triad

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



118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040



110.5920, 97.6130, -1.4190



101.3880, -78.8070, -42.0630

Complementary

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



118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040



231.7260, 48.7000, -45.6040

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.



89.9200, -52.0270, -64.8510



118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040



113.8170, 56.3540, -30.1260

Square

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



118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040



92.6940, 117.0430, 53.9630



102.8440, 7.0250, -55.7510



110.4110, -102.8360, -19.5720

Rectangle

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



118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040



87.0660, 91.3140, 96.2580



102.8440, 7.0250, -55.7510



97.9510, -70.5070, -49.3150

Sweetspot

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



118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040



214.8310, -15.0410, 13.7830



204.8080, -88.4370, -32.7330



102.8930, -9.5840, 8.4960



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.



118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040



93.7370, -59.8890, 55.6550



138.6280, -5.2380, 61.9140



114.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



22.7200, -61.2190, 57.7330



7.5410, -19.8560, 18.4480

Inverse Universe

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



145.0780, 88.7580, 32.4220



126.3580, 108.7010, 39.9410



211.0730, 4.6420, -62.1260



116.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



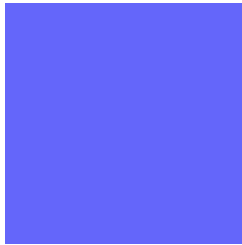
56.7390, 112.0020, 40.6900



18.3530, 36.0350, 13.2430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

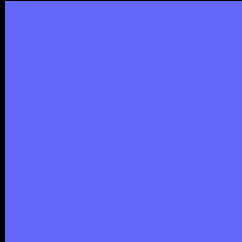
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

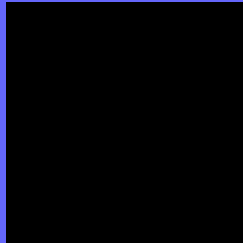
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.2740, -48.7000,

45.6040.

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

118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040

Protanopia

96.1360, -110.8660, 15.8380

Deuteranopia

96.4830, -102.1980, 1.9140



Tritanopia

108.6220, -52.0820, -14.2740

Trichromacy



Original Color

118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040

Protanomaly

104.0790, -88.3560, 26.3960

Deuteranomaly

104.0330, -82.7150, 17.7730

Tritanomaly

111.9930, -50.8480, 7.4240

Monochromacy



Original Color

118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040

Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

117.8570, -17.9300, 16.5820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040 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(100, 102, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 102, 250)  
}
```

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(100, 102, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 102, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040 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(100, 102, 250) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 102, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 102, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 102, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 102, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 102,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.2740, -48.7000, 45.6040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 102, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
102, 250) }
```

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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