

# Converting Colors

YIQ(118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620)</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(118.9170, -53.6900,  
3.8620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4683B9
RGB	70, 131, 185
RGB Percent	27%, 51%, 73%
CMY	0.7256, 0.4862, 0.2748
CMYK	0.62, 0.29, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	208°, 45%, 50%
HSV	208°, 62%, 73%
XYZ	19.3936, 21.0406, 48.9021
YIQ	118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

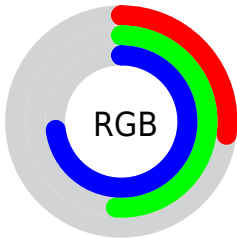
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	70, 110, 185
Decimal	4621241
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.99, -3.03, -34.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 34.341, 264.940
Yxy	21.0406, 0.2171, 0.2355
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282811321 (0xFF4683B9)
YUV	118.9170, 32.5789, -42.9002
Hunter-Lab	45.8700, -4.8038, -31.1001

# Details

The YIQ color **118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **136.0830, 53.6900, -3.8620**, and the grayscale version is **119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173.7540, -51.6730, 5.8550**, and **63.1820, -64.9220, -1.8340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107.9530, -62.5390, 4.5410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.5820, -45.4370, 2.9710**.

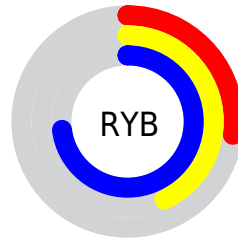
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (51%)

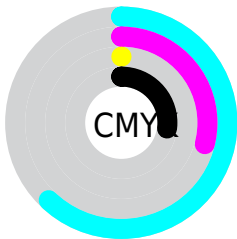
Blue (73%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (73%)

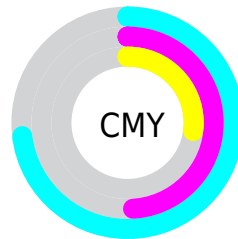


Cyan (62%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620 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 118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 118.9170,  
-53.6900, 3.8620

■ 118.9170,  
-53.6900, 3.8620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 91.2970, -57.8160,  
1.5440

■ 173.7540,  
-51.6730, 5.8550

■ 63.1820, -64.9220,  
-1.8340

■ 199.5710,  
-46.9040, 2.0240

■ 46.7170, -50.2510,  
2.1090

■ 225.2650,  
-37.5950, -6.9950

■ 31.6540, -36.7720,  
5.6280

■ 243.0400,  
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 16.5910, -23.2930,  
9.1470

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,  
10.1500

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,

3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 118.9170,  
-53.6900, 3.8620

■ 118.9170,  
-53.6900, 3.8620

■ 107.9530,  
-62.5390, 4.5410

■ 129.5820,  
-45.4370, 2.9710

■ 97.8750, -71.0670,  
4.9090

■ 139.9590,  
-36.3130, 2.8150

■ 86.9110, -79.9160,  
5.5880

■ 150.6240,  
-28.0600, 1.9240

■ 78.6160, -86.3350,  
6.2810

■ 161.5880,  
-19.2110, 1.2450

■ 171.6660,  
-10.6830, 0.8770

■ 182.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 193.2950, 6.4190,  
-0.6930

■ 203.6720, 15.5430,  
-0.8490

■ 214.3370, 23.7960,  
-1.7400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.8420, -93.8040, -18.0600



118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620



128.0250, -18.3430, 18.5610

# Triad

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



118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620



128.0940, 47.1300, 15.9140



117.4960, -17.0970, -26.0650

# Complementary

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



118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620



136.0830, 53.6900, -3.8620

# 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.



121.5720, 12.1080, -21.2040



118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620



126.7650, 46.0780, 1.9340

# Square

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



118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620



129.1440, 35.6660, 25.4420



124.6890, 34.0680, -11.6920



108.6950, -54.3260, -28.6780



# Rectangle

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



118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620



129.8490, 2.8840, 24.8360



124.6890, 34.0680, -11.6920



119.2970, -6.2310, -24.7510

# Sweetspot

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



118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620



213.3320, -21.3660, 1.7540



143.6610, -48.9590, -43.3510



103.9970, -13.1130, 0.8630



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.



118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620



136.2850, -83.9050, 6.2950



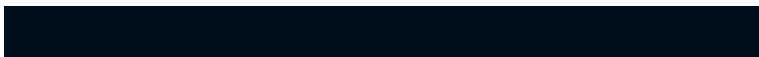
85.4580, -38.0150, 33.6730



86.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



66.5050, -72.9010, 5.1070



11.9970, -13.1130, 0.8630



# Inverse Universe

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



111.3390, 48.9590, 43.3510



124.6500, 76.7850, 67.7050



169.5420, 38.0150, -33.6730



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



56.1060, 66.3330, 58.8850



10.0820, 11.8730, 10.6010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620 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 118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

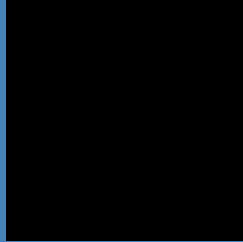
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620.



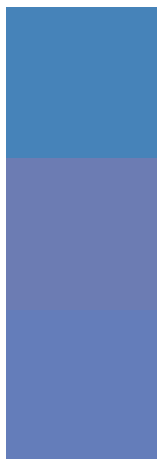
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.9170, -53.6900,



# 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

118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620

### Protanopia

125.4860, -27.1910, 13.7130

### Deuteranopia

124.4790, -34.4810, 13.6710



## Tritanopia

113.5400, -54.7870, -14.8110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620

## Protanomaly

123.2890, -37.0020, 9.7980

## Deuteranomaly

122.3640, -41.5870, 10.2930

## Tritanomaly

115.3540, -53.9630, -7.7150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620

## Achromatopsia

119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

118.7020, -19.5320, 1.5560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620 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(70, 131, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 131, 185)  
}
```

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(70, 131, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 131, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620 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(70, 131, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 131, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 131, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 131, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 131, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 131,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 131, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 131,  
185) }
```

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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