

# Converting Colors

YIQ(119.3120, -51.8630,  
42.3530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(119.3120, -51.8630,  
42.3530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	606AF9
RGB	96, 106, 249
RGB Percent	38%, 42%, 98%
CMY	0.6234, 0.5843, 0.0238
CMYK	0.61, 0.57, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	236°, 93%, 68%
HSV	236°, 61%, 98%
XYZ	27.0664, 19.6312, 91.9192
YIQ	119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

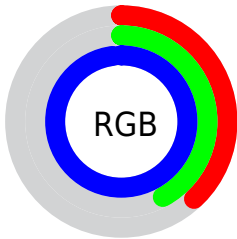
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	96, 105, 249
Decimal	6318841
CIE Lab	51.42, 38.36, -72.78
CIE LCh	51, 82.274, 297.791
Yxy	19.6312, 0.1953, 0.1416
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284508921 (0xFF606AF9)
YUV	119.3120, 63.9362, -20.4446
Hunter-Lab	44.3071, 31.5049, -91.9875

# Details

The YIQ color **119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666FF**. A complement of this color would be **225.6880, 51.8630, -42.3530**, and the grayscale version is **119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.7700, -30.2660, 30.9020**, and **56.4070, -77.5360, 28.5440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.3360, -60.4380, 49.0820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140.2880, -43.2880, 35.6240**.

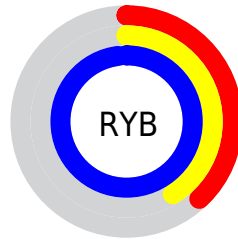
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (42%)

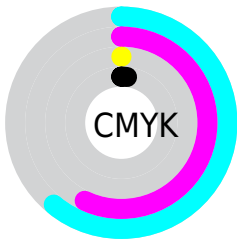
Blue (98%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (98%)

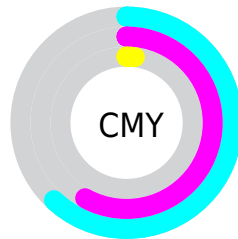


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530 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 119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 119.3120,  
-51.8630, 42.3530

■ 119.3120,  
-51.8630, 42.3530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 91.1540, -57.4100,  
38.2540

■ 168.7700,  
-30.2660, 30.9020

■ 56.4070, -77.5360,  
28.5440

■ 193.8880,  
-19.2150, 23.3530

■ 41.0020, -63.0940,  
31.1300

■ 219.5930, -8.4390,  
15.2810

■ 26.6570, -48.8810,  
32.3590

■ 244.9990, 1.7410,  
6.9970

■ 12.5400, -35.3100,  
34.2100

■ 16.1470, -30.3100,  
20.6820

■ 10.3620, -20.9100,

15.5220

■ 5.5060, -12.7480,  
10.7720

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

■ 119.3120,  
-51.8630, 42.3530

■ 119.3120,  
-51.8630, 42.3530

■ 98.3360, -60.4380,  
49.0820

■ 140.2880,  
-43.2880, 35.6240

■ 76.7730, -68.7380,  
56.3340

■ 161.8510,  
-34.9880, 28.3720

■ 55.7970, -77.3130,  
63.0630

■ 182.8270,  
-26.4130, 21.6430

■ 37.7780, -84.3290,  
69.0710

■ 203.8030,  
-17.8380, 14.9140

■ 224.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 246.0430, -1.5590,  
0.7210

■ 254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



107.7280, -118.7050, 9.2230



119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530



117.9940, 37.9500, 72.1740

# Triad

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



119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530



111.7770, 98.5300, -1.5180



101.7470, -78.4400, -43.2080

# Complementary

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



119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530



225.6880, 51.8630, -42.3530

# 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.



90.6210, -52.6230, -65.0630



119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530



115.0130, 58.7380, -29.2780

# Square

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



119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530



99.0630, 111.4500, 50.6980



105.5350, 12.3890, -53.8430



110.5420, -101.8270, -21.3390



# Rectangle

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



119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530



96.3050, 82.9710, 87.7630



105.5350, 12.3890, -53.8430



98.3100, -70.1400, -50.4600

# Sweetspot

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



119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530



216.0050, -15.5910, 12.7370



202.1130, -87.9780, -35.5460



103.4800, -9.8590, 7.9730



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.



119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530



95.1770, -64.2440, 51.9800



133.1760, -9.7770, 61.5750



114.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



28.5900, -63.9690, 52.5030



9.3020, -20.6810, 16.8790



# Inverse Universe

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



142.8870, 87.9780, 35.5460



123.9930, 108.4710, 44.1110



211.8240, 9.7770, -61.5750



116.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



57.8790, 108.7920, 43.8000

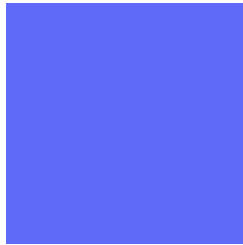


18.6950, 35.0720, 14.1760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

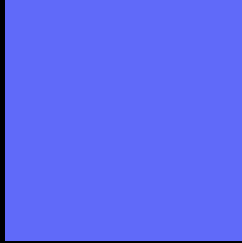
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530 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 119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.3120, -51.8630,



# 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

119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530

### Protanopia

97.0650, -112.1040, 16.2480

### Deuteranopia

97.9990, -103.7110, 1.8010



## Tritanopia

108.0450, -57.7670, -15.8710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530

## Protanomaly

105.1820, -90.1440, 25.7600

## Deuteranomaly

105.7230, -84.7780, 16.6140

## Tritanomaly

112.1880, -55.8910, 5.2050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530

## Achromatopsia

119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

119.0310, -18.4800, 15.5360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530 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(96, 106, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 106, 249)  
}
```

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(96, 106, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 106, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530 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(96, 106, 249) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 106, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 106, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 106, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 106, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 106,  
249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 119.3120, -51.8630, 42.3530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 106, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 106,  
249) }
```

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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