

Converting Colors

YIQ(119.9160, -87.4800,
-0.5040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(119.9160, -87.4800,
-0.5040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2490D8
RGB	36, 144, 216
RGB Percent	14%, 56%, 85%
CMY	0.8590, 0.4351, 0.1533
CMYK	0.83, 0.33, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	204°, 71%, 49%
HSV	204°, 83%, 85%
XYZ	23.0872, 25.2870, 68.5602
YIQ	119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

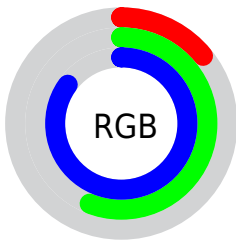
Format	Color
R _Y B	36, 104, 216
Decimal	2396376
CIE Lab	57.35, -4.21, -44.95
CIE LCh	57, 45.147, 264.650
Yxy	25.2870, 0.1974, 0.2162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280586456 (0xFF2490D8)
YUV	119.9160, 47.3694, -73.5943
Hunter-Lab	50.2862, -6.0485, -45.6357

Details

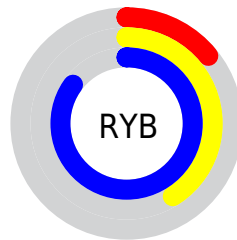
The YIQ color **119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **132.0840, 87.4800, 0.5040**, and the grayscale version is **120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.7840, -69.5530, -0.5050**, and **73.5320, -77.5310, 0.9090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108.0550, -98.1170, -0.4610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.7770, -76.8430, -0.5470**.

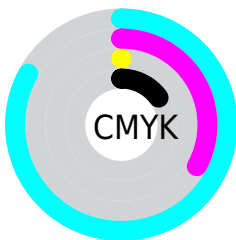
Distribution



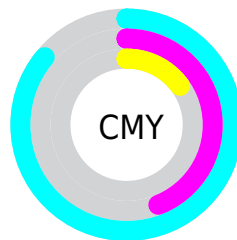
- Red (14%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 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 119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 119.9160,
-87.4800, -0.5040

■ 119.9160,
-87.4800, -0.5040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 91.2850, -93.0730,
-3.7690

■ 178.7840,
-69.5530, -0.5050

■ 73.5320, -77.5310,
0.9090

■ 203.9020,
-58.5020, -8.0540

■ 56.9530, -62.5390,
4.5410

■ 230.1940,
-48.0010, -16.6490

■ 41.0750, -48.1430,
7.9610

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 26.5990, -34.9390,
10.9570

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 10.3620, -20.9100,
15.5220

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,

10.4610

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 119.9160,
-87.4800, -0.5040

■ 119.9160,
-87.4800, -0.5040

■ 108.0550,
-98.1170, -0.4610

■ 131.7770,
-76.8430, -0.5470

■ 100.9340,
-105.0860, -0.8140

■ 142.7520,
-66.5270, -0.2790

■ 154.6130,
-55.8900, -0.3220

■ 166.1750,
-45.8490, -0.5770

■ 177.4490,
-34.9370, -0.0970

■ 189.3100,
-24.3000, -0.1400

■ 200.2850,
-13.9840, 0.1280

■ 212.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

■ 223.7080, 6.6940,
-0.1700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112.7250, -106.5960, -17.5080



119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



138.7070, -25.9550, 24.3570

Triad

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



119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



137.5090, 62.2590, 22.5710



123.9910, -23.2850, -35.0690

Complementary

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



119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



132.0840, 87.4800, 0.5040

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.



130.5690, 16.1900, -29.1060



119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



136.8930, 60.3370, 2.3290

Square

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



119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



139.8730, 47.0350, 34.1630



134.5020, 44.6600, -16.4280



106.8650, -84.5840, -41.9920

Rectangle

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



119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



141.8910, 3.0660, 32.5540



134.5020, 44.6600, -16.4280



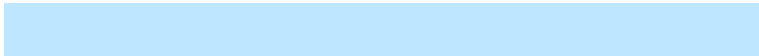
126.9450, -8.4760, -33.6280

Sweetspot

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



119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



221.1890, -31.2690, -0.4930



149.5260, -71.6490, -72.6810



106.9470, -18.8440, 0.1000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



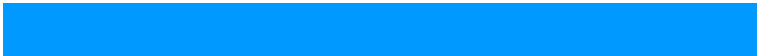
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



118.8810, -123.9300, -0.7140



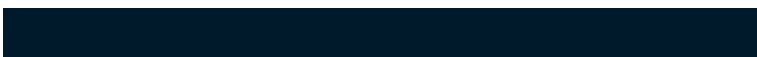
68.8470, -63.5550, 44.9970



101.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



79.9550, -83.2160, -0.6880



20.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250

Inverse Universe

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



102.1320, 72.6120, 71.7480



93.6870, 102.8670, 101.6430



183.1530, 63.5550, -44.9970



100.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



62.8710, 68.8530, 68.2850



15.8210, 17.2820, 17.2020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

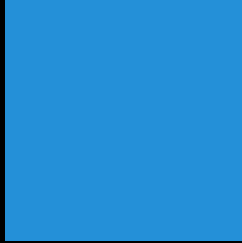
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 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

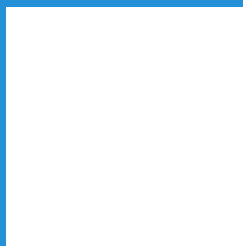
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040.



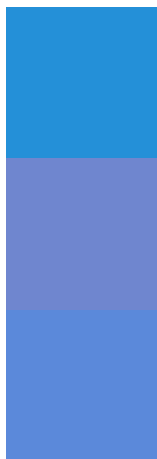
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040.

-0.5040.

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

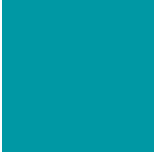
119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040

Protanopia

135.4450, -37.1410, 17.8270

Deuteranopia

132.4800, -53.4170, 15.4390



Tritanopia

107.9200, -94.4440, -28.4920

Trichromacy



Original Color

119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040

Protanomaly

130.0620, -55.2960, 10.9440

Deuteranomaly

128.1470, -65.8410, 9.3190

Tritanomaly

112.2120, -91.9700, -18.2580

Monochromacy



Original Color

119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040

Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

120.0040, -32.1860, -0.3940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 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(36, 144, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 144, 216)  
}
```

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(36, 144, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 144, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 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(36, 144, 216) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 144, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 144, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 144, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 144, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 144,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 119.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 144, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 144,  
216) }
```

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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