

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.2210, -76.7120,  
35.6400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.2210, -76.7120,  
35.6400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3162F6
RGB	49, 98, 246
RGB Percent	19%, 38%, 96%
CMY	0.8078, 0.6156, 0.0357
CMYK	0.80, 0.60, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	225°, 92%, 58%
HSV	225°, 80%, 96%
XYZ	22.2541, 16.0394, 89.0258
YIQ	100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

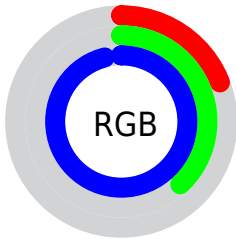
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	49, 88, 246
Decimal	3236598
CIE Lab	47.03, 36.51, -78.35
CIE LCh	47, 86.440, 294.983
Yxy	16.0394, 0.1748, 0.1260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281426678 (0xFF3162F6)
YUV	100.2210, 71.8690, -44.9208
Hunter-Lab	40.0492, 29.1010, -103.7620

# Details

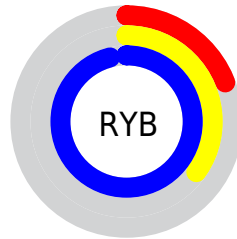
The YIQ color **100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366FF**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **194.7790, 76.7120, -35.6400**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.9190, -46.8630, 28.8250**, and **52.5430, -74.9230, 30.7490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.1800, -86.6620, 39.7540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.2620, -66.7620, 31.5260**.

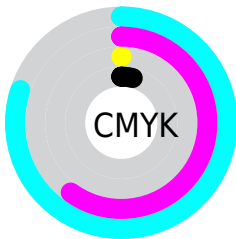
# Distribution



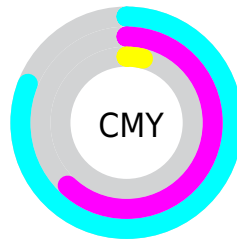
- Red (19%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400 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 100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 100.2210,  
-76.7120, 35.6400

■ 100.2210,  
-76.7120, 35.6400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 68.7630, -90.2820,  
28.2620

■ 153.6200,  
-47.4590, 28.6130

■ 52.5430, -74.9230,  
30.7490

■ 179.3360,  
-35.2160, 21.4880

■ 37.7250, -60.7560,  
32.8120

■ 204.7530,  
-23.5690, 14.1510

■ 25.1410, -47.3680,  
32.4720

■ 230.4580,  
-12.7930, 6.0790

■ 12.7850, -34.6220,  
32.7540

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 15.8050, -29.3470,  
19.7490

■ 9.5470, -19.9930,

15.4230

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 100.2210,  
-76.7120, 35.6400

■ 100.2210,  
-76.7120, 35.6400

■ 82.1800, -86.6620,  
39.7540

■ 118.2620,  
-66.7620, 31.5260

■ 63.8510, -95.7410,  
44.6030

■ 136.5910,  
-57.6830, 26.6770

■ 154.6320,  
-47.7330, 22.5630

■ 172.9610,  
-38.6540, 17.7140

■ 191.0020,  
-28.7040, 13.6000

■ 209.6300,  
-19.0290, 8.9630

■ 227.3720, -9.6750,  
4.6370

■ 246.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.0320, -116.5050, 13.4070



100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400



104.0630, 33.5020, 75.6940

# Triad

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



100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400



98.5310, 99.5830, 6.9350



92.6510, -69.3620, -42.5300

# Complementary

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



100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400



194.7790, 76.7120, -35.6400

# 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.



79.3590, -37.4460, -70.2940



100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400



105.5880, 58.7370, -23.7510

# Square

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



100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400



74.8550, 118.5080, 65.9640



96.0990, 10.9210, -49.2630



102.3750, -93.9870, -20.2510



# Rectangle

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



100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400



82.3960, 81.4570, 93.1770



96.0990, 10.9210, -49.2630



89.1000, -60.7410, -50.0930

# Sweetspot

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



100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400



209.7590, -23.7060, 11.1260



181.5110, -101.6830, -57.0030



100.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000



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.



100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400



73.7370, -95.4200, 44.2920



86.1090, -34.0330, 71.6550



113.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630



48.2060, -72.3560, 33.7880



15.5310, -23.0640, 10.5040



# Inverse Universe

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



113.4890, 101.6830, 57.0030



90.2090, 126.4390, 70.9110



208.8910, 34.0330, -71.6550



113.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



60.8580, 96.0900, 53.7380



19.3510, 30.3490, 17.1730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

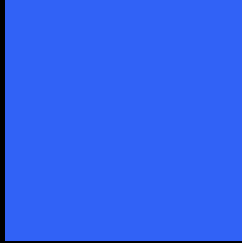
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400 looks on a black 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

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

# YIQ 100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2210, -76.7120,



# 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

100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400

### Protanopia

87.9860, -101.6960, 14.8480

### Deuteranopia

88.4470, -93.3490, 1.2350



## Tritanopia

87.1350, -75.8760, -23.5880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400

## Protanomaly

92.4050, -92.3900, 22.4100

## Deuteranomaly

93.0600, -87.3450, 13.5750

## Tritanomaly

92.0220, -76.1550, -2.0030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.7740, -28.0620, 12.9780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400 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(49, 98, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 98, 246)  
}
```

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(49, 98, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 98, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400 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(49, 98, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 98, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(49, 98, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 98, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 98, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 98,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.2210, -76.7120, 35.6400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 98, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 98,  
246) }
```

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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