

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.6200, -66.9360,
-20.4080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080)
contains.

YIQ(100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(100.6200, -66.9360,
-20.4080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	18848C
RGB	24, 132, 140
RGB Percent	9%, 52%, 55%
CMY	0.9061, 0.4822, 0.4512
CMYK	0.83, 0.06, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	184°, 71%, 32%
HSV	184°, 83%, 55%
XYZ	13.3611, 18.5997, 27.6700
YIQ	100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

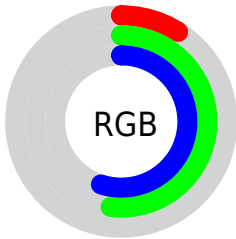
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 80, 140
Decimal	1606796
CIE _{Lab}	50.22, -25.43, -12.52
CIE _{LCh}	50, 28.346, 206.204
Yxy	18.5997, 0.2241, 0.3119
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279796876 (0xFF18848C)
YUV	100.6200, 19.4143, -67.1957
Hunter-Lab	43.1273, -20.1725, -7.8507

Details

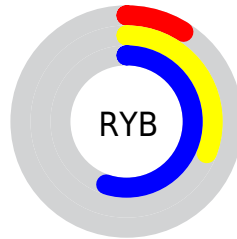
The YIQ color **100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **63.3800, 66.9360, 20.4080**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.2190, -58.3170, -16.9170**, and **58.3940, -51.4400, -14.8960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.8470, -75.0050, -22.8530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.3930, -58.8670, -17.9630**.

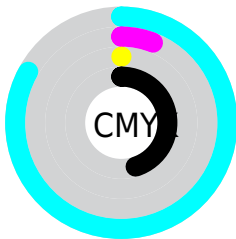
Distribution



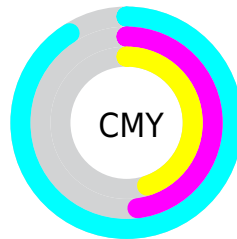
- Red (9%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080 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 100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.6200,
-66.9360, -20.4080

100.6200,
-66.9360, -20.4080

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

75.8050, -66.0190,
-20.5070

158.6920,
-58.2710, -17.7510

58.3940, -51.4400,
-14.8960

186.4040,
-57.4000, -17.0160

42.2710, -37.7320,
-10.0200

215.4040,
-57.4000, -17.0160

26.7350, -24.2990,
-5.6670

232.2760,
-45.2960, -16.1120

4.6110, -8.8500,
6.2060

240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.6180,

-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 100.6200,
-66.9360, -20.4080

■ 100.6200,
-66.9360, -20.4080

■ 95.8470, -75.0050,
-22.8530

■ 105.3930,
-58.8670, -17.9630

■ 92.2700, -80.6900,
-24.4500

■ 110.1660,
-50.7980, -15.5180

■ 114.9390,
-42.7290, -13.0730

■ 119.7120,
-34.6600, -10.6280

■ 124.4850,
-26.5910, -8.1830

■ 129.2580,
-18.5220, -5.7380

■ 134.0310,
-10.4530, -3.2930

■ 138.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 143.5770, 5.6850,
1.5970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.7400, -41.0310, -21.8230



100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080



105.5100, -63.2700, -9.7500

Triad

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



100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080



122.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



118.0350, 27.2820, -9.8540

Complementary

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



100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080



63.3800, 66.9360, 20.4080

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.



120.0460, 37.9170, 1.1570



100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080



122.1600, 29.5690, 20.2970

Square

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



100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080



120.7820, -13.3450, 16.0870



120.7940, 39.1070, 12.6350



115.4240, 9.7690, -17.3590

Rectangle

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



100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080



112.0330, -48.3250, 0.2430



120.7940, 39.1070, 12.6350



118.5950, 31.6370, -6.1790

Sweetspot

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



100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080



165.7840, -25.9950, -7.9710



93.0040, -34.4680, -58.1800



82.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080



120.4350, -103.3840, -31.6720



66.5740, -50.9860, 9.9260



66.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



87.9500, -76.7930, -23.4890



3.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Inverse Universe

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



70.9960, 34.4680, 58.1800



74.5590, 53.0770, 89.8850



97.4260, 50.9860, -9.9260



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



53.9030, 39.4640, 66.7600



2.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080 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 100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

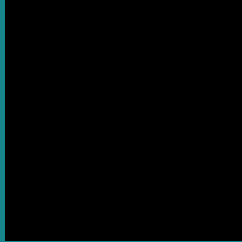
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080.

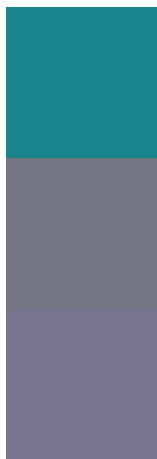


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6200, -66.9360,

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

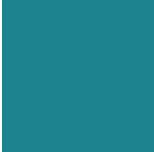
100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080

Protanopia

119.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Deuteranopia

119.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210



Tritanopia

101.7450, -65.7900, -19.1500

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080

Protanomaly

112.2940, -27.3710, -5.0590

Deuteranomaly

112.9180, -29.0680, -1.8360

Tritanomaly

101.3320, -66.0650, -19.6730

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.6810, -24.2070, -7.3350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080 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(24, 132, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 132, 140)  
}
```

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(24, 132, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 132, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080 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(24, 132, 140) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 132, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 132, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 132, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 132, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 132,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 132, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 132,  
140) }
```

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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