

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.6330, -41.4470,
-3.2630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.6330, -41.4470,
-3.2630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B728D
RGB	59, 114, 141
RGB Percent	23%, 45%, 55%
CMY	0.7687, 0.5528, 0.4472
CMYK	0.58, 0.19, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	200°, 41%, 39%
HSV	200°, 58%, 55%
XYZ	12.6260, 14.8905, 27.3895
YIQ	100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

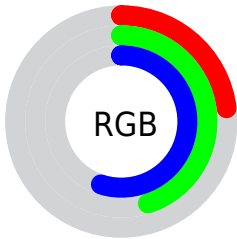
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 92, 141
Decimal	3895949
CIE _{Lab}	45.48, -9.90, -20.25
CIE _{LCh}	45, 22.534, 243.952
Yxy	14.8905, 0.2300, 0.2712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282086029 (0xFF3B728D)
YUV	100.6330, 19.9009, -36.5121
Hunter-Lab	38.5882, -9.1241, -15.0718

Details

The YIQ color $100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006699 . A complement of this color would be $99.3670, 41.4470, 3.2630$, and the grayscale version is $100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $153.4590, -40.8970, -2.2170$, and $49.1160, -47.3610, -6.2170$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $93.5120, -48.4160, -3.6160$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $107.7540, -34.4780, -2.9100$.

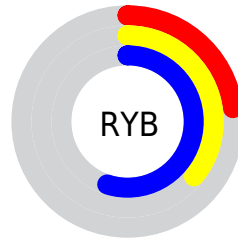
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (45%)

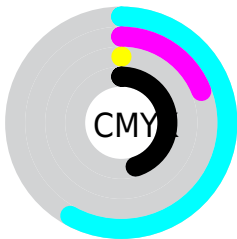
Blue (55%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (55%)

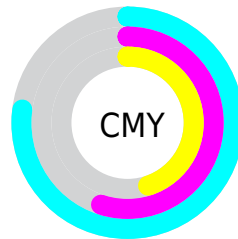


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630 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 100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.6330,
-41.4470, -3.2630

■ 100.6330,
-41.4470, -3.2630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.6110, -44.3810,
-5.1570

■ 153.4590,
-40.8970, -2.2170

■ 49.1160, -47.3610,
-6.2170

■ 180.5730,
-41.2180, -1.9060

■ 33.4660, -33.6070,
-2.1750

■ 208.5730,
-41.2180, -1.9060

■ 19.2180, -21.0450,
1.4430

■ 233.8370,
-33.5140, -9.3700

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 246.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

254.7010, -0.5960,

-0.2120

■ 100.6330,
-41.4470, -3.2630

■ 100.6330,
-41.4470, -3.2630

■ 93.5120, -48.4160,
-3.6160

■ 107.7540,
-34.4780, -2.9100

■ 86.9780, -55.6600,
-4.4920

■ 114.2880,
-27.2340, -2.0340

■ 79.8570, -62.6290,
-4.8450

■ 121.4090,
-20.2650, -1.6810

■ 73.3230, -69.8730,
-5.7210

■ 128.5300,
-13.2960, -1.3280

■ 71.8390, -71.3860,
-5.8340

■ 135.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

■ 142.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 149.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

■ 156.1390, 15.7260,
1.3420

■ 163.2600, 22.6950,
1.6950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430



100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630



106.2270, -25.2640, 6.3200

Triad

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



100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630



109.7310, 26.2230, 14.8550



104.2970, 2.9370, -14.6870

Complementary

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



100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630



99.3670, 41.4470, 3.2630

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.



106.0710, 18.4330, -9.1750



100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630



108.8530, 31.4510, 8.2110

Square

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



100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630



110.6680, 13.3390, 17.0750



107.7890, 28.3350, -1.4010



101.7770, -16.0900, -16.7780

Rectangle

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



100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630



108.6310, -11.6020, 12.0300



107.7890, 28.3350, -1.4010



104.8740, 8.6220, -13.0900

Sweetspot

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



100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630



167.9750, -16.0470, -1.0310



110.0980, -30.8960, -34.8000



82.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900



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.



100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630



120.1880, -65.0590, -4.8590



77.1530, -30.4470, 17.6570



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



68.8070, -68.3600, -5.6080



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Inverse Universe

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



89.7880, 31.2170, 34.4890



103.3750, 49.2780, 54.0940



122.8470, 30.4470, -17.6570



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.7390, 51.2490, 56.9210



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630 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 100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

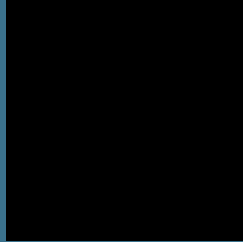
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6330, -41.4470,

-3.2630.

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

100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630

Protanopia

107.5120, -12.8850, 7.7470

Deuteranopia

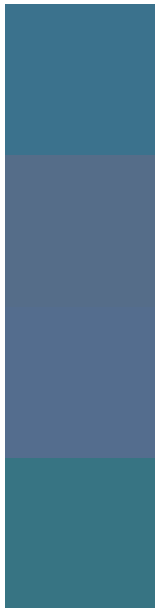
107.8260, -16.6450, 9.8110



Tritanopia

98.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630

Protanomaly

105.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200

Deuteranomaly

105.2870, -25.4930, 4.9630

Tritanomaly

99.4710, -41.1710, -8.2670

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630 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(59, 114, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 114, 141)  
}
```

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(59, 114, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 114, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630 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(59, 114, 141) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 114, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 114, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 114, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 114, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 114,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 114, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 114,  
141) }
```

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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