

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620)
contains.

YIQ(100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620)	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(100.6530, -70.5620,
1.2620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2277B5
RGB	34, 119, 181
RGB Percent	13%, 47%, 71%
CMY	0.8668, 0.5332, 0.2905
CMYK	0.81, 0.34, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	205°, 68%, 42%
HSV	205°, 81%, 71%
XYZ	15.5913, 16.8743, 46.1064
YIQ	100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

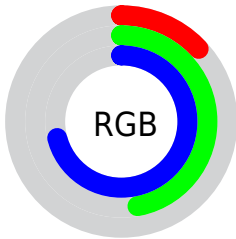
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 88, 181
Decimal	2258869
CIE _{Lab}	48.10, -2.59, -39.67
CIE _{LCh}	48, 39.751, 266.261
Yxy	16.8743, 0.1984, 0.2148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280448949 (0xFF2277B5)
YUV	100.6530, 39.6111, -58.4547
Hunter-Lab	41.0784, -4.1374, -37.7923

Details

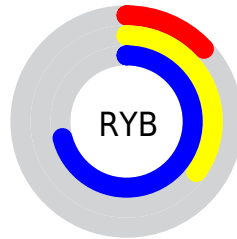
The YIQ color **100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **114.3470, 70.5620, -1.2620**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.1920, -61.7140, 6.1100**, and **56.2690, -60.6130, 2.6750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.5750, -79.0900, 1.6300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.7310, -62.0340, 0.8940**.

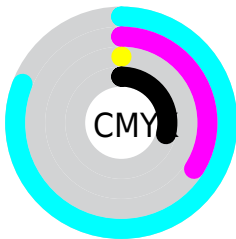
Distribution



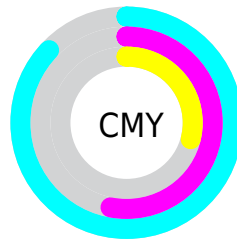
- Red (13%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620 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 100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.6530,
-70.5620, 1.2620

■ 100.6530,
-70.5620, 1.2620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.3210, -75.5590,
-1.7910

■ 158.1920,
-61.7140, 6.1100

■ 56.2690, -60.6130,
2.6750

■ 185.0630,
-57.0370, 3.9470

■ 40.3910, -46.2170,
6.0950

■ 210.1700,
-47.4530, -4.5490

■ 25.9150, -33.0130,
9.0910

■ 236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 245.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,

-0.6360

1.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 100.6530,
-70.5620, 1.2620

■ 100.6530,
-70.5620, 1.2620

■ 90.5750, -79.0900,
1.6300

■ 110.7310,
-62.0340, 0.8940

■ 82.2690, -86.9760,
1.3760

■ 120.2220,
-53.2310, 1.0490

■ 130.3000,
-44.7030, 0.6810

■ 140.3780,
-36.1750, 0.3130

■ 149.8690,
-27.3720, 0.4680

■ 160.2460,
-18.2480, 0.3120

■ 169.7370, -9.4450,
0.4670

■ 179.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 189.8930, 7.6110,
-0.2690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.8150, -89.1740, -13.8620



100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620



115.2360, -20.3150, 21.2610

Triad

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



100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620



114.0840, 53.0900, 18.0340



102.2240, -22.3230, -30.4750

Complementary

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



100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620



114.3470, 70.5620, -1.2620

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.



107.9370, 12.3380, -25.3740



100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620



112.6900, 50.6630, 1.4390

Square

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



100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620



115.8890, 40.9380, 29.0180



111.2500, 36.6820, -15.0140



89.3230, -71.0140, -34.6140

Rectangle

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



100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620



117.7400, 4.8090, 28.4970



111.2500, 36.6820, -15.0140



104.8080, -9.3480, -28.8360

Sweetspot

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



100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620



203.8690, -27.3720, 0.4680



127.2430, -60.0060, -57.9100



98.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620



110.4760, -109.4880, 1.8720



57.8020, -50.4870, 39.4410



83.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



69.6850, -73.5880, 1.0360



11.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410

Inverse Universe

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



87.6430, 60.3270, 57.5990



90.2200, 93.5160, 89.3880



157.1980, 50.4870, -39.4410



83.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



55.8930, 62.6190, 60.1150



9.4840, 10.6810, 10.1770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620 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 100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

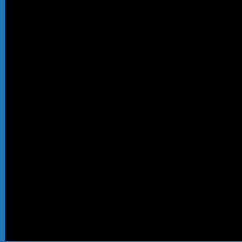
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6530, -70.5620,

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

100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620

Protanopia

112.2020, -32.1430, 15.3530

Deuteranopia

109.7920, -45.6680, 12.6680



Tritanopia

89.4660, -78.3060, -23.6020

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620

Protanomaly

108.0260, -46.4470, 10.2650

Deuteranomaly

106.4810, -55.1580, 8.4420

Tritanomaly

93.1170, -75.4650, -14.5130

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.2390, -25.5380, 0.2700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620 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(34, 119, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 119, 181)  
}
```

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(34, 119, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 119, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620 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(34, 119, 181) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 119, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 119, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 119, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 119, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 119,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.6530, -70.5620, 1.2620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 119, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 119,  
181) }
```

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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