

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.7060, -112.4710,  
17.3930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.7060, -112.4710,  
17.3930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0478FF
RGB	4, 120, 255
RGB Percent	2%, 47%, 100%
CMY	0.9842, 0.5292, 0.0005
CMYK	0.98, 0.53, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	212°, 100%, 51%
HSV	212°, 98%, 100%
XYZ	24.7992, 20.6812, 97.1740
YIQ	100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

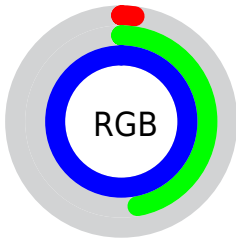
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	4, 83, 255
Decimal	293119
CIE Lab	52.60, 23.81, -74.28
CIE LCh	53, 78.008, 287.775
Yxy	20.6812, 0.1738, 0.1450
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278483199 (0xFF0478FF)
YUV	100.7060, 76.0669, -84.8112
Hunter-Lab	45.4766, 17.7553, -94.8568

# Details

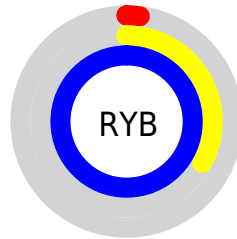
The YIQ color **100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **158.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.2340, -61.5320, 13.8280**, and **65.3090, -83.3120, 23.0880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.3360, -114.3050, 17.5910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.6980, -100.8250, 15.5830**.

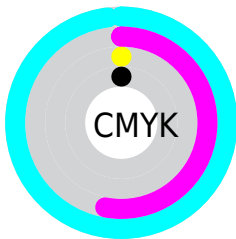
# Distribution



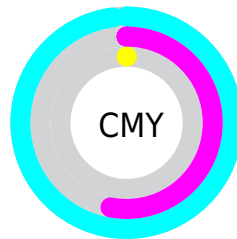
- Red (2%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930 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 100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 100.7060,  
-112.4710, 17.3930

■ 100.7060,  
-112.4710, 17.3930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 82.1160, -98.9460,  
20.0780

■ 163.8210,  
-61.8070, 13.3050

■ 65.3090, -83.3120,  
23.0880

■ 190.1350,  
-48.3720, 6.6040

■ 49.7900, -68.5490,  
25.3630

■ 215.5520,  
-36.7250, -0.7330

■ 35.5590, -54.6570,  
26.9030

■ 242.1430,  
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 20.7410, -40.4900,  
28.9660

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

■ 17.8910, -32.4650,  
21.1910

■ 11.5190, -22.7900,

16.5540

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,  
11.4930

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 100.7060,  
-112.4710, 17.3930

■ 100.7060,  
-112.4710, 17.3930

■ 98.3360,  
-114.3050, 17.5910

■ 116.6980,  
-100.8250, 15.5830

■ 131.8040,  
-89.5000, 14.0840

■ 147.4970,  
-78.4500, 12.0620

■ 163.4890,  
-66.8040, 10.2520

■ 179.1820,  
-55.7540, 8.2300

■ 194.5870,  
-43.8330, 6.9430

■ 210.2800,  
-32.7830, 4.9210

■ 226.2720,  
-21.1370, 3.1110

■ 241.3780, -9.8120,  
1.6120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



112.4240, -120.9050, 5.0390



100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930



127.2570, 11.8640, 60.3440

# Triad

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



100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930



114.2480, 102.0580, 11.6420



100.0540, -72.2950, -49.9510

# Complementary

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



100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930



158.2940, 112.4710, -17.3930

# 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.



87.9990, -45.2400, -72.2160



100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930



118.6560, 73.2250, -21.9990

# Square

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



100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930



104.2120, 104.0210, 58.6850



113.6300, 31.4150, -46.2250



109.2080, -95.3150, -29.2270



# Rectangle

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



100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930



117.7480, 56.1980, 71.8620



113.6300, 31.4150, -46.2250



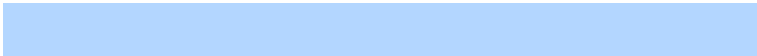
96.7310, -64.3160, -56.8920

# Sweetspot

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



100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930



208.2090, -34.0210, 5.3310



166.6130, -112.0390, -89.5990



99.5710, -20.5410, 3.3230



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.



100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930



98.3360, -114.3050, 17.5910



35.0060, -75.8030, 79.7570



120.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



73.4300, -85.5110, 13.3770



24.3190, -28.5190, 4.7370



# Inverse Universe

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



92.2730, 112.3600, 89.2880



89.6970, 114.1020, 90.7580



223.6950, 75.2070, -79.9690



119.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



67.1410, 85.5880, 67.8600



22.4420, 28.8350, 22.5870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

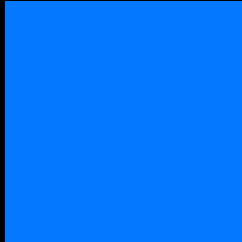
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930 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

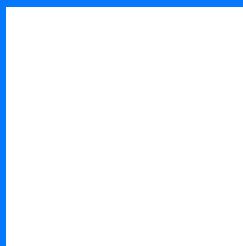
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930.



# 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

100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930

### Protanopia

103.6960, -106.5110, 19.5130

### Deuteranopia

100.2160, -105.8200, 1.4760



## Tritanopia

98.3510, -85.4120, -26.9800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930

## Protanomaly

102.5000, -108.8950, 18.6650

## Deuteranomaly

100.2360, -108.5720, 7.3000

## Tritanomaly

98.9870, -95.4100, -10.9780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.0280, -40.7610, 6.3350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930 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(4, 120, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 120, 255)  
}
```

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(4, 120, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 120, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930 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(4, 120, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 120, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(4, 120, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 120, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 120, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 120,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.7060, -112.4710, 17.3930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 120, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 120,  
255) }
```

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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