

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.8210, -27.4170,  
-4.2250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(100.8210, -27.4170,  
-4.2250)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	486F7C
RGB	72, 111, 124
RGB Percent	28%, 44%, 49%
CMY	0.7177, 0.5646, 0.5138
CMYK	0.42, 0.10, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	195°, 27%, 38%
HSV	195°, 42%, 49%
XYZ	11.9933, 14.2038, 21.1682
YIQ	100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

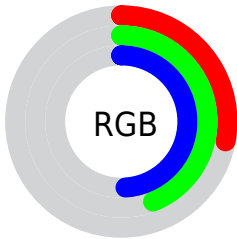
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	72, 94, 124
Decimal	4747132
CIELab	44.52, -10.09, -11.51
CIElCh	45, 15.308, 228.753
Yxy	14.2038, 0.2532, 0.2999
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282937212 (0xFF486F7C)
YUV	100.8210, 11.4272, -25.2760
Hunter-Lab	37.6880, -9.1506, -6.9199

# Details

The YIQ color **100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **95.1790, 27.4170, 4.2250**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.6360, -28.3340, -4.1260**, and **51.8100, -28.8840, -5.1720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.4720, -33.7440, -5.2000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.1700, -21.0900, -3.2500**.

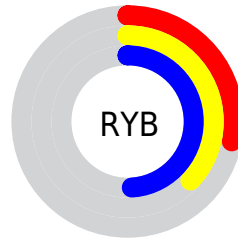
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (44%)

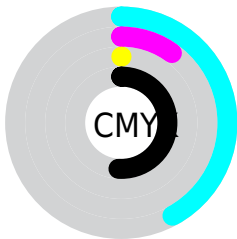
Blue (49%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (49%)

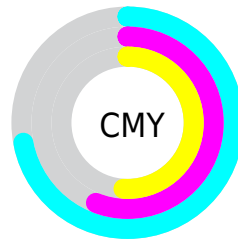


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250 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 100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 100.8210,  
-27.4170, -4.2250

■ 100.8210,  
-27.4170, -4.2250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 76.4080, -27.6920,  
-4.7480

■ 152.5220,  
-28.0130, -4.4370

■ 51.8100, -28.8840,  
-5.1720

■ 179.6360,  
-28.3340, -4.1260

■ 30.1090, -28.2880,  
-4.9600

■ 207.3370,  
-28.9300, -4.3380

■ 15.8610, -15.7260,  
-1.3420

■ 234.7670,  
-27.3250, -5.8930

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 248.4220,  
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.8210,  
-27.4170, -4.2250

■ 100.8210,  
-27.4170, -4.2250

■ 95.4720, -33.7440,  
-5.2000

■ 106.1700,  
-21.0900, -3.2500

■ 89.8240, -40.6670,  
-6.3870

■ 111.8180,  
-14.1670, -2.0630

■ 84.4750, -46.9940,  
-7.3620

■ 117.1670, -7.8400,  
-1.0880

■ 78.8270, -53.9170,  
-8.5490

■ 122.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 73.4780, -60.2440,  
-9.5240

■ 128.1640, 5.4100,  
1.0740

■ 68.7270, -65.3790,  
-10.0750

■ 134.1000, 11.4620,  
1.5260

■ 139.7480, 18.3850,  
2.7130

■ 145.0970, 24.7120,

3.6880

■ 150.7450, 31.6350,  
4.8750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.1430, -25.6280, -9.1160



100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250



103.3320, -21.3660, 1.7540

# Triad

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



100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250



107.8650, 13.9820, 10.9260



104.0360, 8.3460, -8.0860

# Complementary

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



100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250



95.1790, 27.4170, 4.2250

# 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.



105.2760, 16.5980, -3.4500



100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250



106.9920, 20.8140, 8.2540

# Square

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



100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250



107.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690



106.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



102.1100, -3.6660, -10.6580



# Rectangle

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



100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250



104.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



106.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



104.5310, 11.3260, -7.0260

# Sweetspot

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



100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250



151.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



103.8920, -18.1520, -23.4640



75.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250



125.0410, -42.7760, -6.7120



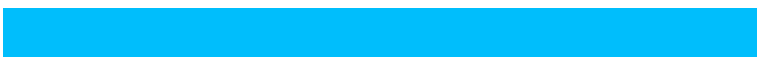
86.1460, -20.5420, 8.8500



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



69.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870



140.2580, -133.1420, -20.9980



# Inverse Universe

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



91.9940, 18.4730, 23.1530



111.1730, 28.6950, 36.1430



109.8540, 20.5420, -8.8500



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.0910, 44.3260, 55.7340

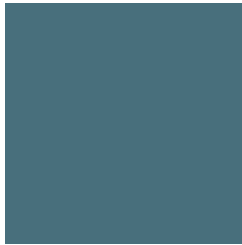


97.0080, 89.2020, 112.5140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250 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 100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

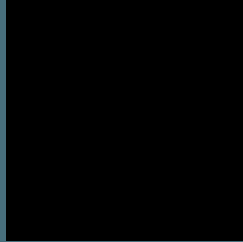
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250.



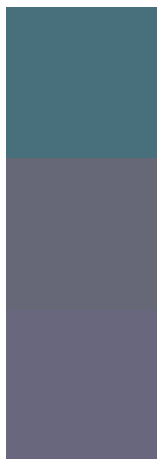
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.8210, -27.4170,

-4.2250.

# 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

100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250

### Protanopia

105.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

### Deuteranopia

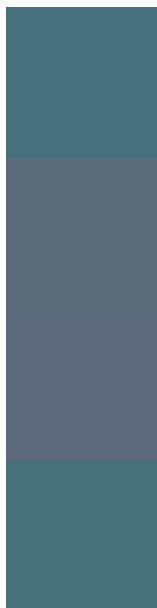
106.2200, -6.1910, 7.5770



## Tritanopia

100.7670, -27.3250, -5.8930

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250

## Protanomaly

103.8120, -14.0300, 0.9620

## Deuteranomaly

104.2790, -13.8470, 3.1530

## Tritanomaly

100.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250 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(72, 111, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 111, 124)  
}
```

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(72, 111, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 111, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250 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(72, 111, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 111, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 111, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 111, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 111, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 111,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 111, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 111,  
124) }
```

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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