

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.9040, -16.1440,
28.2720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.9040, -16.1440,
28.2720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6757A7
RGB	103, 87, 167
RGB Percent	40%, 34%, 65%
CMY	0.5960, 0.6588, 0.3452
CMYK	0.38, 0.48, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	252°, 31%, 50%
HSV	252°, 48%, 65%
XYZ	15.9758, 12.4891, 38.1123
YIQ	100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

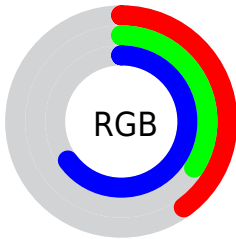
Format	Color
R_{YB}	103, 87, 167
Decimal	6772647
CIE _{Lab}	41.98, 26.01, -40.98
CIE _{LCh}	42, 48.537, 302.405
Yxy	12.4891, 0.2400, 0.1876
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284962727 (0xFF6757A7)
YUV	100.9040, 32.5853, 1.8382
Hunter-Lab	35.3399, 18.8485, -39.2034

Details

The YIQ color **100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **153.0960, 16.1440, -28.2720**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860**, and **52.0130, -18.0690, 24.6110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.0380, -19.2170, 34.4070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.7700, -13.0710, 22.1370**.

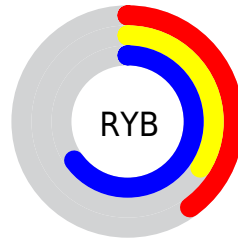
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (34%)

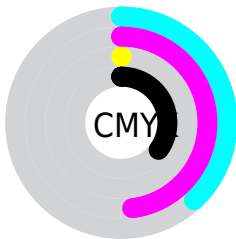
Blue (65%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (65%)

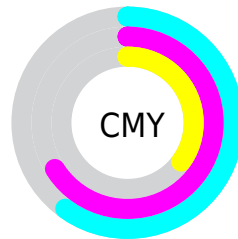


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720 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 100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.9040,
-16.1440, 28.2720

■ 100.9040,
-16.1440, 28.2720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.9640, -16.3730,
26.9150

■ 152.7840,
-15.6860, 30.9860

■ 52.0130, -18.0690,
24.6110

■ 179.6100,
-15.1360, 32.0320

■ 28.4640, -20.9570,
21.8830

■ 204.8740, -7.4320,
24.5680

■ 7.5240, -21.1860,
20.5260

■ 229.9810, 2.1520,
16.0720

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,
11.4930

■ 250.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 100.9040,
-16.1440, 28.2720

■ 100.9040,
-16.1440, 28.2720

■ 87.0380, -19.2170,
34.4070

■ 114.7700,
-13.0710, 22.1370

■ 73.4600, -23.1610,
39.8070

■ 128.3480, -9.1270,
16.7370

■ 59.5940, -26.2340,
45.9420

■ 142.2140, -6.0540,
10.6020

■ 45.7280, -29.3070,
52.0770

■ 156.0800, -2.9810,
4.4670

■ 32.1500, -33.2510,
57.4770

■ 169.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 28.9050, -33.9390,
58.9330

■ 183.5240, 4.0360,
-7.0680

■ 197.3900, 7.1090,
-13.2030

■ 211.5550, 10.7780,
-19.1260

■ 224.8340, 14.1260,
-24.7380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.8670, -85.7840, 1.8000



100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720



100.9710, 26.4480, 38.3200

Triad

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



100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720



95.5240, 56.7620, -4.4700



80.7800, -64.8710, -30.3030

Complementary

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



100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720



153.0960, 16.1440, -28.2720

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.



74.3450, -50.8850, -41.4850



100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720



92.4380, 41.5440, -26.0400

Square

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



100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720



95.4010, 62.4430, 19.2350



89.0300, 7.3420, -33.9540



84.7530, -77.4360, -17.3400

Rectangle

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



100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720



97.7960, 45.9340, 37.5980



89.0300, 7.3420, -33.9540



78.5970, -60.1020, -34.1340

Sweetspot

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



100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720



191.3280, -6.3750, 10.9130



133.6880, -43.2800, -8.5920



94.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720



114.6110, -24.9040, 43.8640



112.8640, 7.6960, 36.7520



77.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



25.8420, -29.6280, 52.3880



3.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680

Inverse Universe

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



118.2160, 27.1360, 36.8640



141.3620, 42.1250, 57.0770



141.1360, -7.6960, -36.7520



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



57.7040, 50.3300, 68.0740



7.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720 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 100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720 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 100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9040, -16.1440,

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

100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720

Protanopia

94.9540, -45.9440, 17.6720

Deuteranopia

94.1400, -46.7680, 10.5760



Tritanopia

98.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720

Protanomaly

97.3360, -35.2160, 21.4880

Deuteranomaly

96.4020, -35.5820, 17.1060

Tritanomaly

99.5770, -11.5100, 10.3620

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720 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(103, 87, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 87, 167)  
}
```

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(103, 87, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 87, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720 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(103, 87, 167) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 87, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 87, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 87, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 87, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 87,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.9040, -16.1440, 28.2720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 87, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 87,  
167) }
```

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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