

# Converting Colors

YIQ(101.3240, -44.1100,  
17.4740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(101.3240, -44.1100,  
17.4740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4666B4
RGB	70, 102, 180
RGB Percent	27%, 40%, 71%
CMY	0.7255, 0.5999, 0.2944
CMYK	0.61, 0.43, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	223°, 44%, 49%
HSV	223°, 61%, 71%
XYZ	15.5101, 14.1001, 45.0521
YIQ	101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

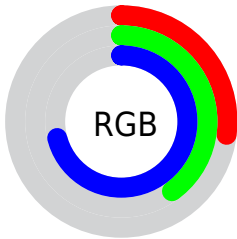
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	70, 95, 180
Decimal	4613812
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.38, 12.99, -44.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 46.775, 286.121
Yxy	14.1001, 0.2077, 0.1889
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282803892 (0xFF4666B4)
YUV	101.3240, 38.7873, -27.4711
Hunter-Lab	37.5501, 8.0169, -44.8502

# Details

The YIQ color **101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. A complement of this color would be **148.6760, 44.1100, -17.4740**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.6880, -42.1390, 20.3010**, and **47.3500, -56.1670, 10.2090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.3110, -51.2630, 20.4570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.3370, -36.9570, 14.4910**.

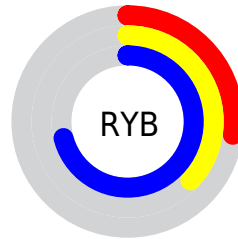
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (40%)

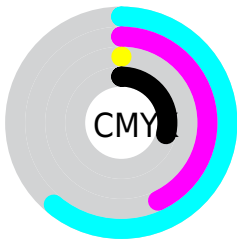
Blue (71%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (71%)

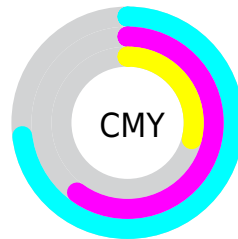


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740 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 101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 101.3240,  
-44.1100, 17.4740

■ 101.3240,  
-44.1100, 17.4740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.5900, -47.9150,  
14.8450

■ 154.6880,  
-42.1390, 20.3010

■ 47.2360, -55.8460,  
9.8980

■ 180.7870,  
-38.1040, 18.7600

■ 32.0590, -42.0460,  
13.1060

■ 205.5950,  
-29.1160, 10.0520

■ 16.9960, -28.5670,  
16.6250

■ 231.0010,  
-18.9360, 1.7680

■ 8.9770, -18.3880,  
13.8680

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,  
8.5950

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,

0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 101.3240,  
-44.1100, 17.4740

■ 101.3240,  
-44.1100, 17.4740

■ 88.3110, -51.2630,  
20.4570

■ 114.3370,  
-36.9570, 14.4910

■ 75.8850, -58.6910,  
22.9170

■ 127.3500,  
-29.8040, 11.5080

■ 62.8720, -65.8440,  
25.9000

■ 139.7760,  
-22.3760, 9.0480

■ 51.0440, -72.0800,  
28.7840

■ 152.7890,  
-15.2230, 6.0650

■ 165.8020, -8.0700,  
3.0820

■ 178.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 191.2410, 6.5110,  
-2.3610

■ 204.2540, 13.6640,  
-5.3440

■ 217.2670, 20.8170,  
-8.3270

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.4380, -89.1300, -3.6420



101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740



108.0870, 5.4500, 33.4020

# Triad

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



101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740



102.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



81.3040, -60.8350, -37.3710

# Complementary

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



101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740



148.6760, 44.1100, -17.4740

# 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.



92.6780, -12.0980, -34.0660



101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740



101.4210, 49.3820, -13.8980

# Square

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



101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740



102.9310, 58.3150, 27.9710



97.7720, 25.8640, -28.2160



87.0380, -74.2250, -25.9770



# Rectangle

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



101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740



106.8850, 29.5660, 36.8780



97.7720, 25.8640, -28.2160



79.2350, -56.3870, -40.8910

# Sweetspot

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



101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740



204.5330, -17.3780, 6.5740



143.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830



98.6600, -10.5460, 3.9020



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.



101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740



111.9580, -68.9620, 27.3420



89.1180, -22.1980, 38.8740



82.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



43.8570, -61.4880, 24.0480



7.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250



# Inverse Universe

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



106.5380, 55.2880, 33.2720



120.1280, 86.4620, 52.0140



160.8820, 22.1980, -38.8740



83.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



50.8770, 76.7430, 46.4310



8.5720, 13.2490, 7.6890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

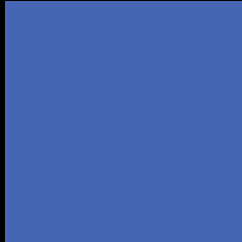
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

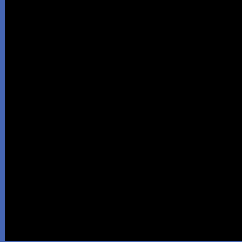
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.3240, -44.1100,



# 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

101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740

### Protanopia

101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740

### Deuteranopia

96.9800, -58.0010, 10.4070



## Tritanopia

93.9110, -45.5260, -11.9420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740

## Protanomaly

101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740

## Deuteranomaly

98.7850, -52.9580, 12.6260

## Tritanomaly

96.8330, -44.8860, -1.5100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.0170, -15.8650, 6.6870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740 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(70, 102, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 102, 180)  
}
```

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(70, 102, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 102, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740 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(70, 102, 180) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 102, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 102, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 102, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 102, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 102,  
180) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 102, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 102,  
180) }
```

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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