

# Converting Colors

YIQ(101.3400, -50.2070,  
12.3290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(101.3400, -50.2070,  
12.3290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3D6BB2
RGB	61, 107, 178
RGB Percent	24%, 42%, 70%
CMY	0.7608, 0.5803, 0.3022
CMYK	0.66, 0.40, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	216°, 49%, 47%
HSV	216°, 66%, 70%
XYZ	15.2125, 14.7228, 44.1253
YIQ	101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

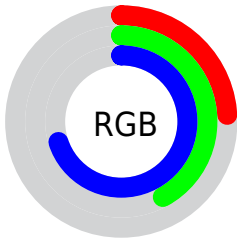
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	61, 94, 178
Decimal	4025266
CIE Lab	45.25, 7.45, -42.40
CIE LCh	45, 43.047, 279.971
Yxy	14.7228, 0.2054, 0.1988
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282215346 (0xFF3D6BB2)
YUV	101.3400, 37.7934, -35.3782
Hunter-Lab	38.3703, 3.6214, -41.3236

# Details

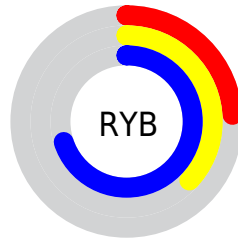
The YIQ color **101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **137.6600, 50.2070, -12.3290**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.3020, -47.0440, 15.5800**, and **49.4700, -56.6250, 7.4950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.5010, -57.9100, 14.2660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.1790, -42.5040, 10.3920**.

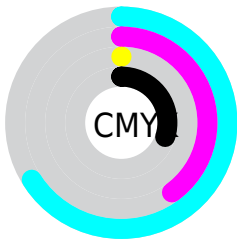
# Distribution



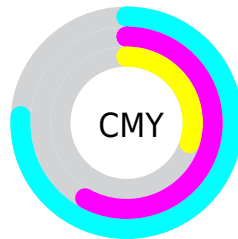
- Red (24%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290 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 101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 101.3400,  
-50.2070, 12.3290

■ 101.3400,  
-50.2070, 12.3290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 73.1110, -56.9920,  
8.6400

■ 155.3020,  
-47.0440, 15.5800

■ 49.4700, -56.6250,  
7.4950

■ 181.9170,  
-44.5220, 13.9260

■ 34.1790, -42.5040,  
10.3920

■ 206.4370,  
-34.6630, 5.9530

■ 19.7030, -29.3000,  
13.3880

■ 232.1310,  
-25.3540, -3.0660

■ 8.2760, -17.7920,  
14.0800

■ 249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 101.3400,  
-50.2070, 12.3290

■ 101.3400,  
-50.2070, 12.3290

■ 89.5010, -57.9100,  
14.2660

■ 113.1790,  
-42.5040, 10.3920

■ 77.6620, -65.6130,  
16.2030

■ 125.0180,  
-34.8010, 8.4550

■ 66.7090, -72.9950,  
17.8290

■ 135.9710,  
-27.4190, 6.8290

■ 61.3820, -76.3880,  
18.7480

■ 147.8100,  
-19.7160, 4.8920

■ 159.6490,  
-12.0130, 2.9550

■ 171.4880, -4.3100,  
1.0180

■ 183.3270, 3.3930,  
-0.9190

■ 194.2800, 10.7750,  
-2.5450

■ 206.1190, 18.4780,  
-4.4820

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.1020, -88.3040, -7.6000



101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290



110.4340, -3.0770, 28.2430

# Triad

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



101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290



105.8360, 56.4840, 11.5880



81.4350, -59.8260, -39.1380

# Complementary

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



101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290



137.6600, 50.2070, -12.3290

# 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.



97.5760, -2.8830, -30.3630



101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290



104.3380, 48.4180, -7.4380

# Square

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



101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290



106.6960, 51.6670, 27.3070



101.9020, 28.6140, -22.9860



86.8270, -72.2530, -28.6770



# Rectangle

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



101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290



110.2860, 20.9470, 33.3870



101.9020, 28.6140, -22.9860



91.1410, -32.4550, -34.0790

# Sweetspot

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



101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290



201.8100, -19.7160, 4.8920



137.6590, -54.6450, -39.4210



98.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550



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.



101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290



112.1260, -78.5430, 19.2570



77.9260, -30.4050, 38.9310



83.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



52.6620, -65.6130, 16.2030



8.8340, -11.0960, 2.8560



# Inverse Universe

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



101.2270, 54.9660, 39.1100



111.9250, 85.9560, 61.1880



161.0740, 30.4050, -38.9310



83.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



52.5870, 71.9280, 51.0960



8.9140, 12.2860, 8.6220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290 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 101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290 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 101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.3400, -50.2070,



# 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

101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290

### Protanopia

104.3200, -38.2870, 16.5690

### Deuteranopia

100.7420, -51.3990, 11.9050



## Tritanopia

92.4150, -55.9330, -16.0690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290

## Protanomaly

103.2270, -42.4590, 15.0850

## Deuteranomaly

101.0410, -50.8030, 12.1170

## Tritanomaly

95.8210, -53.7800, -5.5240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.8810, -18.4780, 4.4820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290 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(61, 107, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 107, 178)  
}
```

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(61, 107, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 107, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290 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(61, 107, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 107, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 107, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 107, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 107, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 107,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.3400, -50.2070, 12.3290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 107, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 107,  
178) }
```

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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