

# Converting Colors

YIQ(101.5040, -81.4690,  
-26.8530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530)</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(101.5040, -81.4690,  
-26.8530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	078D92
RGB	7, 141, 146
RGB Percent	3%, 55%, 57%
CMY	0.9728, 0.4468, 0.4278
CMYK	0.95, 0.03, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	182°, 91%, 30%
HSV	182°, 95%, 57%
XYZ	14.8016, 21.1838, 30.4689
YIQ	101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

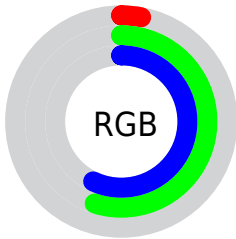
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	7, 75, 146
Decimal	494994
CIELab	53.15, -29.06, -11.59
CIELCh	53, 31.283, 201.750
Yxy	21.1838, 0.2227, 0.3188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278685074 (0xFF078D92)
YUV	101.5040, 21.9365, -82.8800
Hunter-Lab	46.0258, -23.1407, -7.0316

# Details

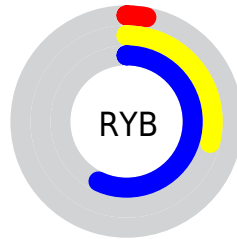
The YIQ color **101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **51.4960, 81.4690, 26.8530**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.8760, -64.7810, -20.9170**, and **63.7740, -55.5660, -17.2140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.5760, -72.8040, -24.1960**.

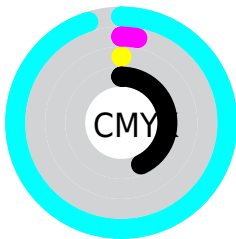
# Distribution



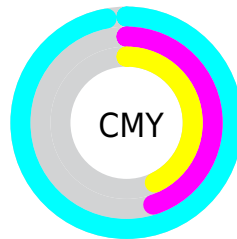
- Red (3%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 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 101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



101.5040,  
-81.4690, -26.8530

101.5040,  
-81.4690, -26.8530

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

81.1850, -70.1450,  
-22.8250

163.8760,  
-64.7810, -20.9170

63.6600, -55.2450,  
-17.5250

192.4740,  
-63.5890, -20.4930

46.9500, -41.2620,  
-12.1260

221.2460,  
-62.9470, -21.1150

30.8270, -27.5540,  
-7.2500

231.9770,  
-45.8920, -16.3240

15.0460, -14.8090,  
-1.4410

240.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

249.6180,

-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 101.5040,  
-81.4690, -26.8530

■ 101.5040,  
-81.4690, -26.8530

■ 99.4110, -85.6410,  
-28.3370

■ 106.5760,  
-72.8040, -24.1960

■ 110.7620,  
-64.4600, -21.2280

■ 115.8340,  
-55.7950, -18.5710

■ 120.0200,  
-47.4510, -15.6030

■ 125.0920,  
-38.7860, -12.9460

■ 129.2780,  
-30.4420, -9.9780

■ 134.3500,  
-21.7770, -7.3210

■ 138.8350,  
-12.8370, -4.1410

■ 143.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.2620, -42.6810, -24.9610



101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



105.5400, -81.1500, -16.1100

# Triad

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



101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



130.7310, 9.0280, 23.6200



125.6720, 32.7380, -9.6140

# Complementary

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



101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



51.4960, 81.4690, 26.8530

# 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.



127.2640, 43.2350, 3.8990



101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



130.3390, 30.6230, 23.2230

# Square

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



101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



127.9600, -19.7180, 15.9460



128.6420, 42.5910, 15.5750



122.9360, 14.0790, -18.3770



# Rectangle

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



101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



115.8790, -59.6950, -2.9510



128.6420, 42.5910, 15.5750



126.6450, 37.3680, -5.4160

# Sweetspot

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



101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



171.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140



89.1630, -39.8300, -71.1420



83.5460, -19.3930, -6.4730



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530



128.3800, -110.7190, -36.4070



61.0010, -62.4940, 9.2340



71.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



93.8030, -80.8730, -26.6410



7.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



# Inverse Universe

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



63.8370, 39.8300, 71.1420



77.2590, 54.2220, 96.6700



91.9990, 62.4940, -9.2340



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



56.4240, 39.5550, 70.6190



4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 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 101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

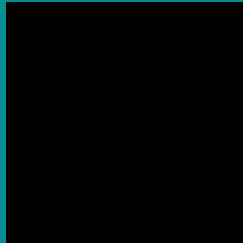
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530.

-26.8530.

# 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

101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530

### Protanopia

126.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330

### Deuteranopia

127.2740, -6.2830, 9.2450



## Tritanopia

105.7870, -74.7760, -21.4960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530

## Protanomaly

117.6740, -31.4970, -7.3770

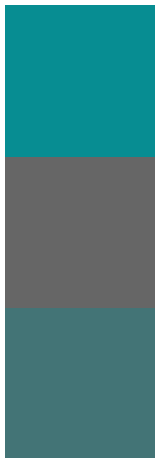
## Deuteranomaly

118.1130, -34.1110, -4.0550

## Tritanomaly

104.0640, -77.1140, -23.1780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530

## Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.5770, -29.8460, -9.7660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 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(7, 141, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 141, 146)  
}
```

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(7, 141, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 141, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 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(7, 141, 146) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 141, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(7, 141, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 141, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 141, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 141,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 141, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 141,  
146) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor