

# Converting Colors

YIQ(101.7850, -27.7360,  
-14.9680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(101.7850, -27.7360,  
-14.9680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42776B
RGB	66, 119, 107
RGB Percent	26%, 47%, 42%
CMY	0.7413, 0.5332, 0.5805
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.10, 0.53
HSL	166°, 29%, 36%
HSV	166°, 45%, 47%
XYZ	11.4964, 15.4170, 16.2727
YIQ	101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

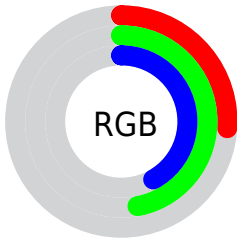
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	66, 96, 119
Decimal	4355947
CIELab	46.20, -20.83, 1.11
CIElCh	46, 20.859, 176.962
Yxy	15.4170, 0.2662, 0.3570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282546027 (0xFF42776B)
YUV	101.7850, 2.5710, -31.3834
Hunter-Lab	39.2645, -16.4490, 2.9131

# Details

The YIQ color **101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **83.2150, 27.7360, 14.9680**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.3720, -28.0110, -15.4910**, and **51.8170, -30.7620, -15.1940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.8550, -33.9250, -18.4450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910**.

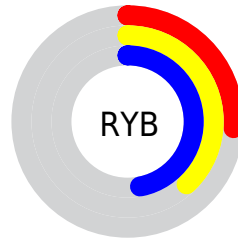
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (47%)

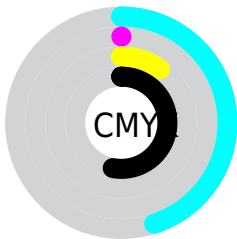
Blue (42%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (47%)

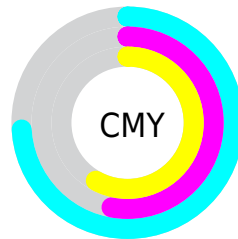


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 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 101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



101.7850,  
-27.7360, -14.9680

101.7850,  
-27.7360, -14.9680

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

76.8990, -28.0570,  
-14.6570

153.9590,  
-28.2860, -16.0140

51.8170, -30.7620,  
-15.1940

180.9590,  
-28.2860, -16.0140

31.9210, -25.1230,  
-12.7630

208.6600,  
-28.8820, -16.2260

18.3740, -13.1570,  
-9.3570

236.6600,  
-28.8820, -16.2260

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

246.6280,  
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 101.7850,  
-27.7360, -14.9680

■ 101.7850,  
-27.7360, -14.9680

■ 97.8550, -33.9250,  
-18.4450

■ 105.7150,  
-21.5470, -11.4910

■ 94.0390, -40.4350,  
-21.6110

■ 109.5310,  
-15.0370, -8.3250

■ 90.1090, -46.6240,  
-25.0880

■ 113.4610, -8.8480,  
-4.8480

■ 86.1790, -52.8130,  
-28.5650

■ 117.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

■ 82.2490, -59.0020,  
-32.0420

■ 120.9080, 3.2550,  
1.5830

■ 80.3410, -62.2570,  
-33.6250

■ 124.8380, 9.4440,  
5.0600

■ 128.7680, 15.6330,  
8.5370

■ 132.6980, 21.8220,

12.0140

■ 136.5140, 28.3320,  
15.1800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



104.3540, -10.4050, -15.1810



101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



100.5480, -40.0700, -11.7020

# Triad

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



101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



111.0720, -8.5300, 11.4220



110.0710, 27.6010, 0.8890

# Complementary

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



101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



83.2150, 27.7360, 14.9680

# 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.



111.2980, 28.7000, 8.5080



101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



112.2760, 8.5710, 15.3790

# Square

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



101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



107.2760, -26.9600, 4.0160



112.1650, 22.0050, 14.2050



109.0220, 20.1290, -6.8710



# Rectangle

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



101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



100.9980, -41.2170, -7.4330



112.1650, 22.0050, 14.2050



110.5490, 29.2510, 4.0270

# Sweetspot

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



101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



149.1510, -10.9110, -6.0070



100.6990, -7.4230, -25.1750



74.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



129.0170, -43.3690, -23.5050



94.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



56.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



82.4440, -64.0450, -34.2610



168.7520, -130.7030, -70.7270



# Inverse Universe

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



83.2150, 27.7360, 14.9680



99.9830, 43.3690, 23.5050



90.0650, 27.7380, 3.9140



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



39.6700, 63.7240, 34.5720



81.2480, 130.7030, 70.7270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 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 101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

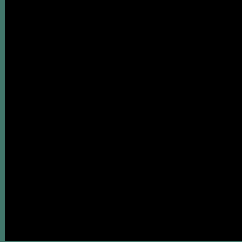
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680.

-14.9680.

# 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

101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680

### Protanopia

109.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400

### Deuteranopia

110.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



## Tritanopia

103.6850, -30.0300, -6.4300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680

## Protanomaly

106.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

## Deuteranomaly

107.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540

## Tritanomaly

102.8760, -29.2500, -9.5540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680

## Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.8630, -10.0400, -5.2720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 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(66, 119, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 119, 107)  
}
```

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(66, 119, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 119, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 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(66, 119, 107) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 119, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 119, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 119, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 119, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 119,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 119, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 119,  
107) }
```

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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