

Converting Colors

YIQ(102.0450, -76.1030,
-35.9990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(102.0450, -76.1030,
-35.9990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | 07927D |
| RGB | 7, 146, 125 |
| RGB Percent | 3%, 57%, 49% |
| CMY | 0.9728, 0.4272, 0.5101 |
| CMYK | 0.95, 0.00, 0.14, 0.43 |
| HSL | 171°, 91%, 30% |
| HSV | 171°, 95%, 57% |
| XYZ | 14.0714, 22.0992, 22.9016 |
| YIQ | 102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

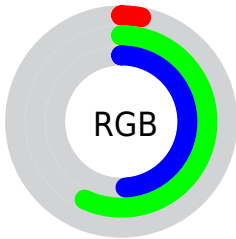
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RYB | 7, 82, 146 |
| Decimal | 496253 |
| CIELab | 54.13, -37.79, 1.98 |
| CIELCh | 54, 37.838, 177.006 |
| Yxy | 22.0992, 0.2382, 0.3741 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278686333 (0xFF07927D) |
| YUV | 102.0450, 11.3168, -83.3545 |
| Hunter-Lab | 47.0098, -28.8367, 4.0228 |

Details

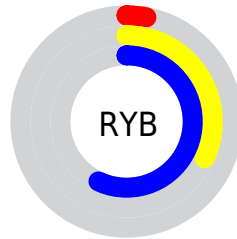
The YIQ color **102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **50.9550, 76.1030, 35.9990**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.5910, -59.9650, -31.1090**, and **63.8420, -50.2460, -25.5260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.8380, -79.9540, -37.7940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.7580, -67.8050, -32.1970**.

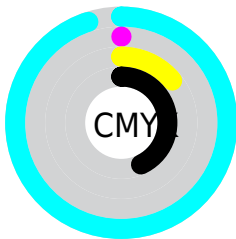
Distribution



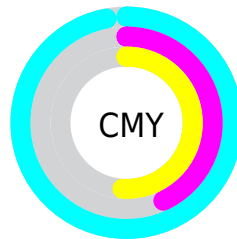
- Red (3%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990 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 102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 102.0450,
-76.1030, -35.9990

■ 102.0450,
-76.1030, -35.9990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 81.8400, -65.1000,
-31.6600

■ 164.4770,
-59.6440, -31.4200

■ 63.8420, -50.2460,
-25.5260

■ 192.7760,
-59.0480, -31.2080

■ 47.2460, -36.5840,
-19.8160

■ 219.9010,
-57.9020, -29.9500

■ 31.2370, -23.1970,
-14.6290

■ 231.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 14.5270, -9.2140,
-9.2300

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.0200,

-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 102.0450,
-76.1030, -35.9990

■ 102.0450,
-76.1030, -35.9990

■ 99.8380, -79.9540,
-37.7940

■ 106.7580,
-67.8050, -32.1970

■ 111.1720,
-60.1030, -28.6070

■ 115.9990,
-52.1260, -24.4940

■ 120.4130,
-44.4240, -20.9040

■ 125.1260,
-36.1260, -17.1020

■ 129.8390,
-27.8280, -13.3000

■ 134.2530,
-20.1260, -9.7100

■ 139.0800,
-12.1490, -5.5970

■ 143.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118.4630, -21.4980, -28.9060



102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990



103.7140, -90.8680, -27.2200

Triad

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



102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990



131.0190, -18.2060, 21.5860



128.9780, 49.7920, 0.7040

Complementary

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



102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990



50.9550, 76.1030, 35.9990

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.



130.3720, 52.2190, 17.2990



102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990



133.3130, 16.3170, 29.1890

Square

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



102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990



120.8070, -59.1920, 4.4560



131.9490, 40.7090, 27.6610



126.5920, 35.7190, -14.0810

Rectangle

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



102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990



104.5920, -96.0960, -20.5760



131.9490, 40.7090, 27.6610



129.3360, 51.9000, 6.5560

Sweetspot

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



102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990



171.5290, -29.8910, -14.4590



95.4700, -24.5170, -67.8210



83.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510



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.



102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990



129.1830, -103.3350, -49.0870



77.4370, -70.1940, -5.4100



71.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



94.3440, -75.5070, -35.7870



6.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310

Inverse Universe

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



50.9550, 76.1030, 35.9990



59.8170, 103.3350, 49.0870



75.5630, 70.1940, 5.4100



69.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



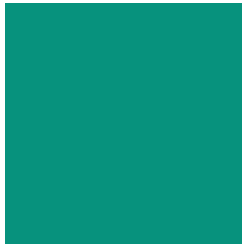
43.6560, 75.5070, 35.7870



3.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990 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 102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

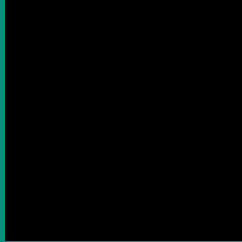
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990.



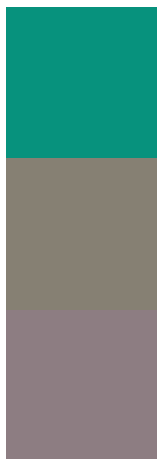
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990.

-35.9990.

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

102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990

Protanopia

128.3120, 7.7490, -2.7710

Deuteranopia

130.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470



Tritanopia

113.1690, -64.0480, -17.6800

Trichromacy



Original Color

102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990

Protanomaly

119.1230, -22.8760, -14.9400

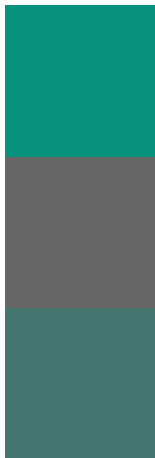
Deuteranomaly

120.1710, -22.8310, -10.2470

Tritanomaly

108.9140, -67.9440, -24.1680

Monochromacy



Original Color

102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990

Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.8390, -27.8280, -13.3000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990 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, 146, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 146, 125)  
}
```

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, 146, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 146, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990 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, 146, 125) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 146, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 146, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 146, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 146, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 146,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.0450, -76.1030, -35.9990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 146, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 146,  
125) }
```

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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