

# Converting Colors

YIQ(102.1250, -43.5530,  
-20.1690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(102.1250, -43.5530,  
-20.1690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	307F74
RGB	48, 127, 116
RGB Percent	19%, 50%, 45%
CMY	0.8119, 0.5018, 0.5453
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.09, 0.50
HSL	172°, 45%, 34%
HSV	172°, 62%, 50%
XYZ	11.9602, 17.0745, 19.1756
YIQ	102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

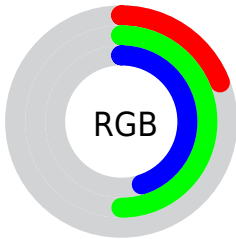
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	48, 90, 127
Decimal	3178356
CIELab	48.35, -26.83, -1.15
CIELCh	48, 26.856, 182.455
Yxy	17.0745, 0.2481, 0.3542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281368436 (0xFF307F74)
YUV	102.1250, 6.8404, -47.4676
Hunter-Lab	41.3213, -20.6465, 1.4108

# Details

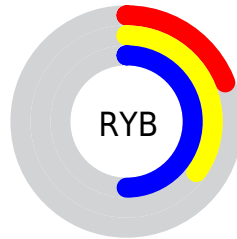
The YIQ color **102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **72.8750, 43.5530, 20.1690**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.6090, -42.0400, -20.0560**, and **52.9510, -43.0030, -19.1230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.0100, -50.6590, -23.5470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.2400, -36.4470, -16.7910**.

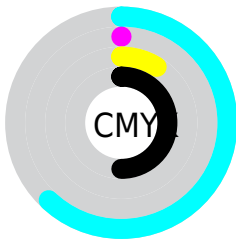
# Distribution



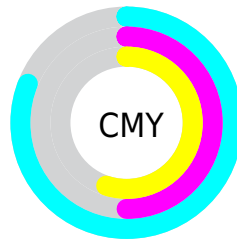
- Red (19%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 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 102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 102.1250,  
-43.5530, -20.1690

■ 102.1250,  
-43.5530, -20.1690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.1350, -49.5130,  
-22.2890

■ 155.6090,  
-42.0400, -20.0560

■ 52.9510, -43.0030,  
-19.1230

■ 183.1960,  
-42.3150, -20.5790

■ 36.9420, -29.6160,  
-13.9360

■ 211.1960,  
-42.3150, -20.5790

■ 22.8080, -17.3750,  
-10.0070

■ 234.0270,  
-40.1610, -15.5610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 243.0400,  
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,

-2.3320

■ 102.1250,  
-43.5530, -20.1690

■ 102.1250,  
-43.5530, -20.1690

■ 98.0100, -50.6590,  
-23.5470

■ 106.2400,  
-36.4470, -16.7910

■ 94.1940, -57.1690,  
-26.7130

■ 110.0560,  
-29.9370, -13.6250

■ 90.1930, -64.5960,  
-29.7800

■ 114.0570,  
-22.5100, -10.5580

■ 86.9750, -69.9140,  
-32.5220

■ 118.1720,  
-15.4040, -7.1800

■ 121.9880, -8.8940,  
-4.0140

■ 126.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 130.1040, 5.6390,  
2.4310

■ 134.2190, 12.7450,  
5.8090

■ 138.0350, 19.2550,  
8.9750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



107.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280



102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



97.7670, -62.8560, -17.2560

# Triad

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



102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



116.7180, -7.2930, 16.5390



114.7250, 34.3870, -0.9490

# Complementary

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



102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



72.8750, 43.5530, 20.1690

# 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.



116.4300, 37.1360, 9.8080



102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



118.1460, 14.9890, 20.2130

# Square

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



102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



112.0460, -32.0040, 7.3240



117.1770, 30.8990, 18.2190



113.0560, 22.7890, -11.0270



# Rectangle

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



102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



100.9510, -60.1980, -10.3580



117.1770, 30.8990, 18.2190



115.6160, 36.3120, 2.7120

# Sweetspot

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



102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



155.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



97.9610, -14.5730, -38.7730



77.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



126.5730, -68.7220, -32.0980



86.9430, -39.3840, -2.1040



61.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



87.6760, -70.5100, -32.7340



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



72.8750, 43.5530, 20.1690



80.4270, 68.7220, 32.0980



88.0570, 39.3840, 2.1040



59.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



40.3240, 70.5100, 32.7340

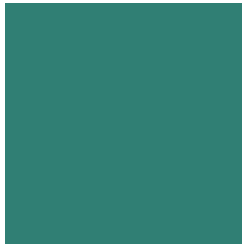


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 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 102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

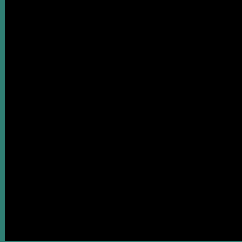
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690.



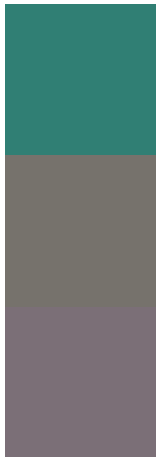
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.1250, -43.5530,

-20.1690.

# 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

102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690

### Protanopia

114.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

### Deuteranopia

115.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320



## Tritanopia

104.8080, -43.7380, -11.3060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690

## Protanomaly

110.3140, -12.9280, -8.0000

## Deuteranomaly

110.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410

## Tritanomaly

103.7000, -43.5540, -14.6420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690

## Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.8730, -16.0000, -7.3920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 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(48, 127, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 127, 116)  
}
```

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(48, 127, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 127, 116) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 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(48, 127, 116) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 127, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 127, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 127, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 127, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 127,  
116) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 127, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 127,  
116) }
```

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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