

Converting Colors

YIQ(102.1850, -25.4460,
-1.3980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(102.1850, -25.4460,
-1.3980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D6E80
RGB	77, 110, 128
RGB Percent	30%, 43%, 50%
CMY	0.6981, 0.5686, 0.4982
CMYK	0.40, 0.14, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	201°, 25%, 40%
HSV	201°, 40%, 50%
XYZ	12.5310, 14.2897, 22.5097
YIQ	102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

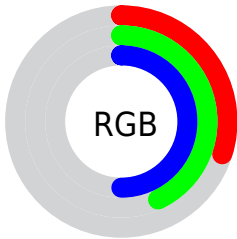
Format	Color
R_{YB}	77, 97, 128
Decimal	5074560
CIE _{Lab}	44.65, -6.92, -13.70
CIE _{LCh}	45, 15.348, 243.183
Yxy	14.2897, 0.2540, 0.2897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283264640 (0xFF4D6E80)
YUV	102.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872
Hunter-Lab	37.8017, -6.9816, -8.8441

Details

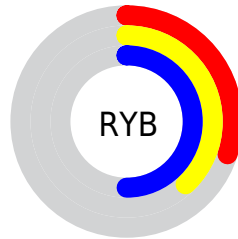
The YIQ color $102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $102.8150, 25.4460, 1.3980$, and the grayscale version is $102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $154.0000, -26.3630, -1.2990$, and $53.7720, -25.7210, -1.9210$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $95.9500, -32.0940, -2.0620$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $109.0070, -19.0730, -1.2570$.

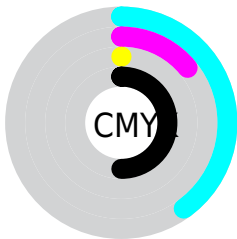
Distribution



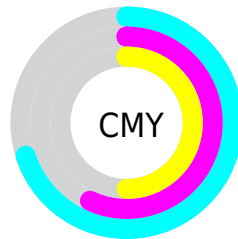
- Red (30%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 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 102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 102.1850,
-25.4460, -1.3980

■ 102.1850,
-25.4460, -1.3980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 77.7720, -25.7210,
-1.9210

■ 154.0000,
-26.3630, -1.2990

■ 53.7720, -25.7210,
-1.9210

■ 181.0000,
-26.3630, -1.2990

■ 30.4510, -29.2510,
-4.0270

■ 208.2280,
-27.0050, -0.6770

■ 15.6160, -16.4140,
0.1140

■ 235.6750,
-24.0700, -4.3100

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 102.1850,
-25.4460, -1.3980

■ 102.1850,
-25.4460, -1.3980

■ 95.9500, -32.0940,
-2.0620

■ 109.0070,
-19.0730, -1.2570

■ 89.1280, -38.4670,
-2.2030

■ 115.2420,
-12.4250, -0.5930

■ 82.6050, -44.2440,
-2.1320

■ 121.7650, -6.6480,
-0.6640

■ 76.3700, -50.8920,
-2.7960

■ 128.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.5480, -57.2650,
-2.9370

■ 134.8220, 6.3730,
0.1410

■ 63.3130, -63.9130,
-3.6010

■ 141.0570, 13.0210,
0.8050

■ 147.8790, 19.3940,
0.9460

■ 153.8150, 25.4460,

1.3980

■ 160.6370, 31.8190,
1.5390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



104.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070

Triad

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



102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



107.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190



103.4590, 2.6610, -9.6830

Complementary

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



102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



102.8150, 25.4460, 1.3980

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.



104.8410, 13.3890, -5.8670



102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



107.1830, 21.5940, 5.1300

Square

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



102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



107.6410, 8.8010, 11.2090



106.1240, 20.0820, -0.5100



101.8750, -10.3140, -11.3220

Rectangle

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



102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



106.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980



106.1240, 20.0820, -0.5100



104.1390, 6.5580, -8.7220

Sweetspot

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



102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



155.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790



108.9890, -19.8030, -21.0750



78.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520



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.



102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



125.6440, -39.9800, -2.3160



87.5100, -18.5710, 11.6770



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



96.0110, 19.8030, 21.0750



115.8480, 30.9880, 33.1320



117.4900, 18.5710, -11.6770



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



47.7340, 49.6450, 52.9490



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 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 102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

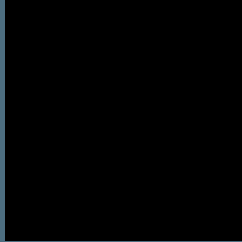
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980.

-1.3980.

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

102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980

Protanopia

105.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840

Deuteranopia

105.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860



Tritanopia

101.2620, -24.3450, -4.8330

Trichromacy



Original Color

102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980

Protanomaly

103.9800, -14.4430, 2.9410

Deuteranomaly

105.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090

Tritanomaly

101.9030, -24.7120, -3.6880

Monochromacy



Original Color

102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980

Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

102.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 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(77, 110, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 110, 128)  
}
```

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(77, 110, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 110, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 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(77, 110, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 110, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 110, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 110, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 110, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 110,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 110, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 110,  
128) }
```

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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