

Converting Colors

YIQ(102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520)
contains.

YIQ(102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(102.4100, -56.3960,
8.8520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3670B4
RGB	54, 112, 180
RGB Percent	21%, 44%, 71%
CMY	0.7883, 0.5607, 0.2944
CMYK	0.70, 0.38, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	212°, 54%, 46%
HSV	212°, 70%, 71%
XYZ	15.5479, 15.6698, 45.3475
YIQ	102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

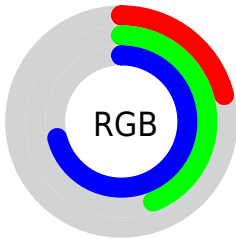
Format	Color
R_{YB}	54, 94, 180
Decimal	3567796
CIE Lab	46.54, 3.89, -41.53
CIE LCh	47, 41.715, 275.352
Yxy	15.6698, 0.2031, 0.2047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281757876 (0xFF3670B4)
YUV	102.4100, 38.2519, -42.4556
Hunter-Lab	39.5851, 0.8361, -40.2113

Details

The YIQ color **102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **131.5900, 56.3960, -8.8520**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.9700, -52.0410, 12.5270**, and **52.6330, -58.6420, 5.5020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.1580, -64.3740, 10.2660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.6620, -48.4180, 7.4380**.

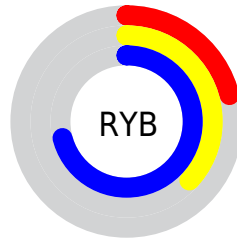
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (44%)

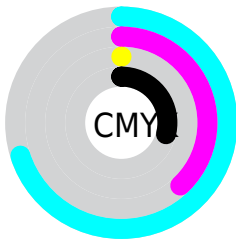
Blue (71%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (71%)

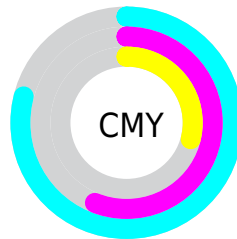


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520 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 102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 102.4100,
-56.3960, 8.8520

■ 102.4100,
-56.3960, 8.8520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.8920, -69.7370,
2.8310

■ 156.9700,
-52.0410, 12.5270

■ 52.6330, -58.6420,
5.5020

■ 183.6560,
-48.2810, 10.4630

■ 36.7550, -44.2460,
8.9220

■ 208.7630,
-38.6970, 1.9670

■ 22.8660, -31.3170,
11.3950

■ 233.8700,
-29.1130, -6.5290

■ 8.9770, -18.3880,
13.8680

■ 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,

0.9330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 102.4100,
-56.3960, 8.8520

■ 102.4100,
-56.3960, 8.8520

■ 91.1580, -64.3740,
10.2660

■ 113.6620,
-48.4180, 7.4380

■ 80.4930, -72.6270,
11.1570

■ 124.3270,
-40.1650, 6.5470

■ 69.2410, -80.6050,
12.5710

■ 135.5790,
-32.1870, 5.1330

■ 146.8310,
-24.2090, 3.7190

■ 158.0830,
-16.2310, 2.3050

■ 168.7480, -7.9780,
1.4140

■ 180.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 191.2520, 7.9780,
-1.4140

■ 201.9170, 16.2310,
-2.3050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.3360, -89.0830, -10.0030



102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520



112.8570, -8.7620, 26.6460

Triad

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



102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520



109.2320, 55.4290, 14.1890



92.3620, -40.3870, -33.4990

Complementary

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



102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520



131.5900, 56.3960, -8.8520

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.



102.1530, 2.8020, -28.7660



102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520



108.5170, 49.4720, -4.5120

Square

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



102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520



110.3690, 48.2740, 28.2260



105.7500, 32.0980, -20.0460



88.3600, -72.4360, -30.8680

Rectangle

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



102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520



113.7090, 15.2620, 31.7900



105.7500, 32.0980, -20.0460



97.3980, -22.8730, -31.5210

Sweetspot

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



102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520



204.2010, -22.3750, 3.5210



135.6000, -56.1570, -45.0610



98.9370, -12.8840, 2.2200



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520



113.2880, -87.9870, 14.1970



69.5600, -38.0620, 40.0340



83.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



59.1190, -68.6380, 10.4500



10.0080, -11.6460, 1.8100

Inverse Universe

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



98.2860, 56.4780, 44.7500



107.1630, 88.5220, 69.7540



164.4400, 38.0620, -40.0340



83.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



53.8410, 68.3970, 54.5170



9.1420, 11.6440, 9.2440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520 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 102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

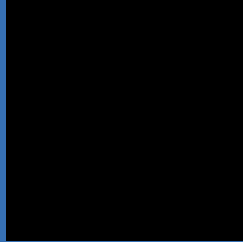
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.4100, -56.3960,

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

102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520

Protanopia

107.6900, -36.4530, 16.3710

Deuteranopia

104.5250, -49.2900, 12.2300



Tritanopia

86.6620, -75.9220, -22.7540

Trichromacy



Original Color

102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520

Protanomaly

105.6890, -43.8800, 13.3040

Deuteranomaly

103.9160, -51.9490, 10.8590

Tritanomaly

92.2320, -68.3590, -11.1350

Monochromacy



Original Color

102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520

Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

102.4570, -20.2200, 3.0120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520 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(54, 112, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 112, 180)  
}
```

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(54, 112, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 112, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520 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(54, 112, 180) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 112, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 112, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 112, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 112, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 112,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 112, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 112,  
180) }
```

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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