

# Converting Colors

YIQ(102.6550, -47.6810,  
-11.4330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(102.6550, -47.6810,  
-11.4330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	327B88
RGB	50, 123, 136
RGB Percent	20%, 48%, 53%
CMY	0.8041, 0.5175, 0.4669
CMYK	0.63, 0.10, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	189°, 46%, 36%
HSV	189°, 63%, 53%
XYZ	12.8404, 16.6267, 25.8061
YIQ	102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

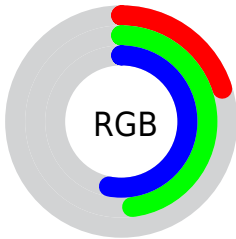
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	50, 89, 136
Decimal	3308424
CIELab	47.79, -18.38, -13.79
CIELCh	48, 22.984, 216.883
Yxy	16.6267, 0.2323, 0.3008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281498504 (0xFF327B88)
YUV	102.6550, 16.4391, -46.1784
Hunter-Lab	40.7759, -15.1477, -8.9802

# Details

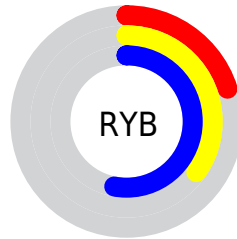
The YIQ color **102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **83.3450, 47.6810, 11.4330**, and the grayscale version is **103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.5520, -45.8930, -10.7970**, and **53.2420, -47.9560, -11.9560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110**.

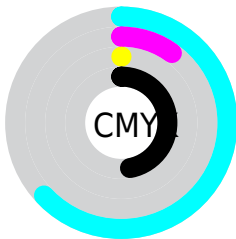
# Distribution



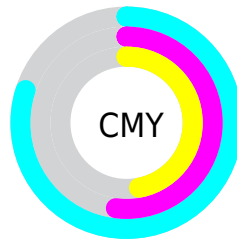
- Red (20%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330 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 102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 102.6550,  
-47.6810, -11.4330

■ 102.6550,  
-47.6810, -11.4330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.3660, -54.2370,  
-13.7650

■ 156.5520,  
-45.8930, -10.7970

■ 53.2420, -47.9560,  
-11.9560

■ 183.9650,  
-45.6180, -10.2740

■ 37.1190, -34.2480,  
-7.0800

■ 211.6660,  
-46.2140, -10.4860

■ 22.8710, -21.6860,  
-3.4620

■ 235.5650,  
-38.7400, -13.7800

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 244.2360,  
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,

-1.4840

■ 102.6550,  
-47.6810, -11.4330

■ 102.6550,  
-47.6810, -11.4330

■ 97.2950, -55.4750,  
-13.3550

■ 108.0150,  
-39.8870, -9.5110

■ 92.2340, -62.6730,  
-15.0650

■ 113.0760,  
-32.6890, -7.8010

■ 86.8740, -70.4670,  
-16.9870

■ 118.4360,  
-24.8950, -5.8790

■ 83.5960, -75.5560,  
-18.3720

■ 123.4970,  
-17.6970, -4.1690

■ 128.8570, -9.9030,  
-2.2470

■ 134.2170, -2.1090,  
-0.3250

■ 139.2780, 5.0890,  
1.3850

■ 144.6380, 12.8830,  
3.3070

■ 149.6990, 20.0810,  
5.0170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.4680, -37.0890, -16.1690



102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330



106.4590, -40.8970, -2.2170

# Triad

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



102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330



116.4510, 15.4480, 17.4000



112.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210

# Complementary

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



102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330



83.3450, 47.6810, 11.4330

# 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.



113.5610, 28.9770, -2.0230



102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330



115.8020, 27.4610, 14.4450

# Square

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



102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330



115.7030, -2.9370, 14.6870



114.5110, 32.4140, 7.2780



109.4000, 1.1490, -15.3230



# Rectangle

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



102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330



110.8350, -30.0320, 4.6240



114.5110, 32.4140, 7.2780



112.2780, 22.2840, -7.3800

# Sweetspot

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



102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330



163.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810



101.9640, -27.8230, -40.9350



81.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330



124.1940, -74.3640, -17.9480



77.4140, -35.8560, 11.0560



66.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



81.4930, -73.7680, -17.7360



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Inverse Universe

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



84.0360, 27.8230, 40.9350



95.0620, 43.2700, 63.8620



108.5860, 35.8560, -11.0560



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.6490, 42.9950, 63.3390

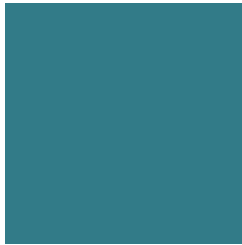


1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330 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 102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

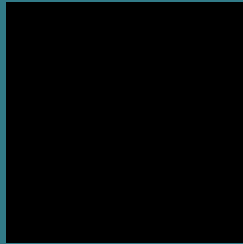
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330.



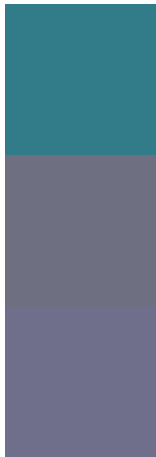
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330.



# 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

102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330

### Protanopia

113.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

### Deuteranopia

113.6050, -8.7130, 9.2310



## Tritanopia

102.0140, -47.3140, -12.5780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330

## Protanomaly

109.4520, -21.8240, -0.9600

## Deuteranomaly

109.8480, -22.8790, 1.6410

## Tritanomaly

102.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330

## Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

102.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330 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(50, 123, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 123, 136)  
}
```

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(50, 123, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 123, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330 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(50, 123, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 123, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 123, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 123, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 123, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 123,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 123, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 123,  
136) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor