

Converting Colors

YIQ(102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(102.6790, -47.0880,
5.3600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D70A4
RGB	61, 112, 164
RGB Percent	24%, 44%, 64%
CMY	0.7609, 0.5607, 0.3571
CMYK	0.63, 0.32, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	210°, 46%, 44%
HSV	210°, 63%, 64%
XYZ	14.4152, 15.2627, 37.2808
YIQ	102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

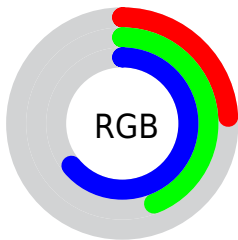
Format	Color
R_{YB}	61, 95, 164
Decimal	4026532
CIE _{Lab}	45.99, -0.56, -33.03
CIE _{LCh}	46, 33.039, 269.023
Yxy	15.2627, 0.2153, 0.2279
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282216612 (0xFF3D70A4)
YUV	102.6790, 30.2313, -36.5525
Hunter-Lab	39.0675, -2.5049, -29.2311

Details

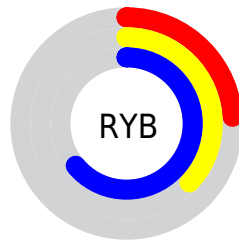
The YIQ color **102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **122.3210, 47.0880, -5.3600**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.9290, -44.7960, 7.8760**, and **50.9230, -53.8270, 0.8370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.1990, -54.4240, 6.1520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.1590, -39.7520, 4.5680**.

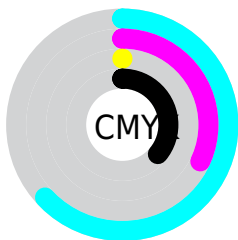
Distribution



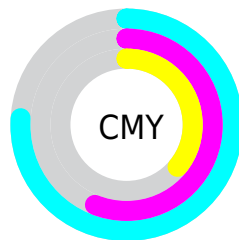
- Red (24%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600 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 102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 102.6790,
-47.0880, 5.3600

■ 102.6790,
-47.0880, 5.3600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.6460, -51.4890,
2.5190

■ 155.9290,
-44.7960, 7.8760

■ 50.9230, -53.8270,
0.8370

■ 184.0430,
-45.1170, 8.1870

■ 35.1590, -39.7520,
4.5680

■ 209.0620,
-38.1010, 2.1790

■ 20.6830, -26.5480,
7.5640

■ 234.7560,
-28.7920, -6.8400

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 102.6790,
-47.0880, 5.3600

■ 102.6790,
-47.0880, 5.3600

■ 93.1990, -54.4240,
6.1520

■ 112.1590,
-39.7520, 4.5680

■ 82.8330, -62.0810,
7.2550

■ 122.5250,
-32.0950, 3.4650

■ 73.3530, -69.4170,
8.0470

■ 132.0050,
-24.7590, 2.6730

■ 66.2430, -74.9190,
8.6410

■ 141.7840,
-16.8270, 2.0930

■ 151.2640, -9.4910,
1.3010

■ 161.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 171.1100, 5.5020,
-0.5940

■ 180.5900, 12.8380,
-1.3860

■ 190.3690, 20.7700,
-1.9660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.6370, -82.8010, -13.7210



102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600



110.6620, -12.8870, 18.8010

Triad

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



102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600



109.9580, 44.5170, 13.7090



99.1690, -20.4900, -25.1460

Complementary

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



102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600



122.3210, 47.0880, -5.3600

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.



103.8320, 8.4400, -20.8080



102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600



108.2590, 41.6310, -0.0730

Square

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



102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600



110.6770, 35.4830, 23.2510



106.7100, 29.5750, -12.8650



84.6980, -67.5760, -30.8400

Rectangle

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



102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600



112.0620, 6.5980, 23.6060



106.7100, 29.5750, -12.8650



101.0840, -9.9450, -23.5210

Sweetspot

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



102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600



190.3000, -18.3400, 1.9800



127.2750, -44.6960, -38.0080



92.4810, -11.6000, 0.9760



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600



118.6130, -73.0850, 8.4430



72.7420, -33.0630, 32.0330



76.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



58.7940, -66.3450, 7.4390



7.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

Inverse Universe

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



97.6110, 45.0170, 37.6970



110.8460, 70.0010, 58.4890



152.2580, 33.0630, -32.0330



76.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



51.5630, 63.3080, 53.1320



6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600 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 102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

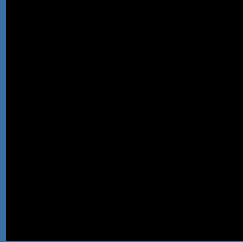
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.6790, -47.0880,

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

102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600

Protanopia

108.1440, -26.2280, 12.7800

Deuteranopia

106.4250, -34.3890, 12.0030



Tritanopia

97.4160, -48.5060, -13.0020

Trichromacy



Original Color

102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600

Protanomaly

106.2570, -33.9760, 10.0240

Deuteranomaly

104.9190, -38.8360, 9.9960

Tritanomaly

99.2300, -47.6820, -5.9060

Monochromacy



Original Color

102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600

Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

102.7840, -16.8270, 2.0930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600 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(61, 112, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 112, 164)  
}
```

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(61, 112, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 112, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600 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(61, 112, 164) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 112, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 112, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 112, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 112, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 112,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.6790, -47.0880, 5.3600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 112, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 112,  
164) }
```

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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