

Converting Colors

YIQ(103.2450, -79.5420,
-34.2460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(103.2450, -79.5420,
-34.2460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	069385
RGB	6, 147, 133
RGB Percent	2%, 58%, 52%
CMY	0.9767, 0.4233, 0.4787
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 0.10, 0.42
HSL	174°, 92%, 30%
HSV	174°, 96%, 58%
XYZ	14.7452, 22.6153, 25.7502
YIQ	103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

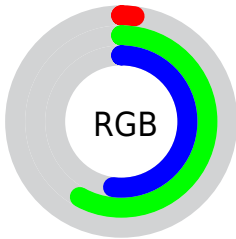
Format	Color
RYB	6, 80, 147
Decimal	430981
CIELab	54.67, -35.97, -1.83
CIELCh	55, 36.013, 182.912
Yxy	22.6153, 0.2336, 0.3583
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278621061 (0xFF069385)
YUV	103.2450, 14.6692, -85.2839
Hunter-Lab	47.5556, -27.8761, 1.1848

Details

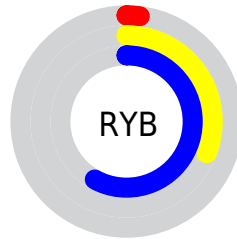
The YIQ color **103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **49.7550, 79.5420, 34.2460**, and the grayscale version is **103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.0900, -62.8080, -29.1440**, and **65.3410, -53.0890, -23.5610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.3370, -82.7970, -35.8290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.8440, -70.9230, -30.7550**.

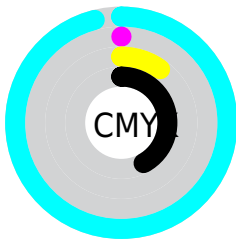
Distribution



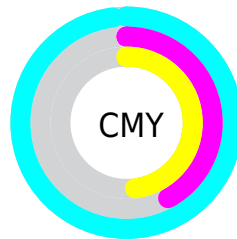
- Red (2%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460 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 103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 103.2450,
-79.5420, -34.2460

■ 103.2450,
-79.5420, -34.2460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.3390, -67.9430,
-29.6950

■ 166.0900,
-62.8080, -29.1440

■ 65.3410, -53.0890,
-23.5610

■ 194.6880,
-61.6160, -28.7200

■ 48.6310, -39.1060,
-18.1620

■ 221.5250,
-59.5990, -26.7270

■ 32.6220, -25.7190,
-12.9750

■ 231.6780,
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 16.7270, -12.6530,
-7.4770

■ 240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 103.2450,
-79.5420, -34.2460

■ 103.2450,
-79.5420, -34.2460

■ 101.3370,
-82.7970, -35.8290

■ 107.8440,
-70.9230, -30.7550

■ 112.2580,
-63.2210, -27.1650

■ 116.8570,
-54.6020, -23.6740

■ 121.5700,
-46.3040, -19.8720

■ 125.8700,
-38.2810, -16.5930

■ 130.5830,
-29.9830, -12.7910

■ 135.1820,
-21.3640, -9.3000

■ 139.8950,
-13.0660, -5.4980

■ 144.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119.3530, -27.0000, -28.3120



103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460



104.3980, -92.7940, -25.3540

Triad

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



103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460



133.7380, -10.0450, 22.3630



130.2440, 45.9870, -1.9250

Complementary

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



103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460



49.7550, 79.5420, 34.2460

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.



131.4810, 50.2940, 13.6380



103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460



134.8250, 20.6270, 28.1710

Square

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



103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460



126.0860, -46.6760, 8.9080



133.4390, 42.0850, 24.7490



127.9010, 30.3550, -15.9890

Rectangle

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



103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460



104.4610, -97.1050, -18.8090



133.4390, 42.0850, 24.7490



130.6730, 49.3330, 3.5170

Sweetspot

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



103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460



173.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150



93.5510, -29.2390, -70.3510



86.4920, -19.3010, -8.1410



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460



131.7250, -107.7370, -46.4010



73.1430, -69.1860, -1.6500



71.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



95.1420, -77.7540, -33.6100



6.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310

Inverse Universe

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



49.7550, 79.5420, 34.2460



59.2750, 107.7370, 46.4010



79.8570, 69.1860, 1.6500



69.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



42.8580, 77.7540, 33.6100



3.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

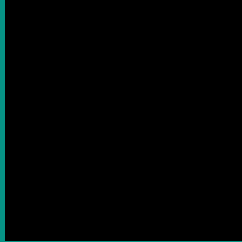
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460.



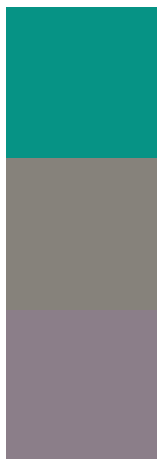
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460.

-34.2460.

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

103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460

Protanopia

130.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Deuteranopia

131.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



Tritanopia

113.2610, -67.3030, -19.2630

Trichromacy



Original Color

103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460

Protanomaly

120.3230, -26.3150, -13.1870

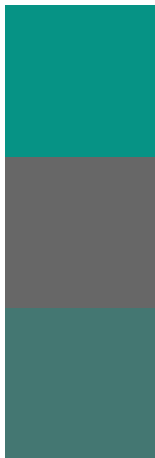
Deuteranomaly

121.3710, -26.2700, -8.4940

Tritanomaly

109.6470, -71.5660, -24.6060

Monochromacy



Original Color

103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460

Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

103.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460 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(6, 147, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 147, 133)  
}
```

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(6, 147, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 147, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460 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(6, 147, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 147, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(6, 147, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 147, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 147, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 147,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.2450, -79.5420, -34.2460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 147, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 147,  
133) }
```

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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