

Converting Colors

YIQ(103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(103.9800, -40.8060,
1.6420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	427298
RGB	66, 114, 152
RGB Percent	26%, 45%, 60%
CMY	0.7413, 0.5529, 0.4041
CMYK	0.57, 0.25, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	206°, 39%, 43%
HSV	206°, 57%, 60%
XYZ	13.9283, 15.4621, 31.9352
YIQ	103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

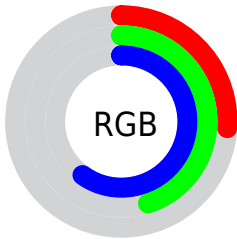
Format	Color
R _{YB}	66, 97, 152
Decimal	4354712
CIE _{Lab}	46.26, -4.76, -25.54
CIE _{LCh}	46, 25.976, 259.445
Yxy	15.4621, 0.2271, 0.2521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282544792 (0xFF427298)
YUV	103.9800, 23.6739, -33.3085
Hunter-Lab	39.3218, -5.5861, -20.6271

Details

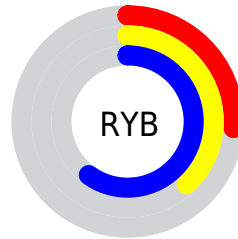
The YIQ color **103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **114.0200, 40.8060, -1.6420**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.8060, -40.2560, 2.6880**, and **50.2560, -50.5710, -3.1070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.3860, -47.8210, 2.1230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.5740, -33.7910, 1.1610**.

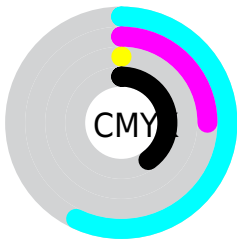
Distribution



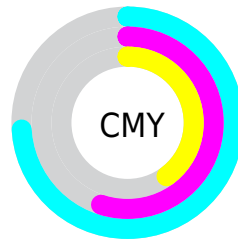
- Red (26%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420 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 103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 103.9800,
-40.8060, 1.6420

■ 103.9800,
-40.8060, 1.6420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 78.2570, -43.1440,
-0.0400

■ 156.8060,
-40.2560, 2.6880

■ 50.2560, -50.5710,
-3.1070

■ 184.3330,
-40.3020, 3.5220

■ 34.6060, -36.8170,
0.9350

■ 211.1220,
-38.3300, 0.8220

■ 20.2440, -23.9340,
4.2420

■ 236.2290,
-28.7460, -7.6740

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 103.9800,
-40.8060, 1.6420

■ 103.9800,
-40.8060, 1.6420

■ 95.3860, -47.8210,
2.1230

■ 112.5740,
-33.7910, 1.1610

■ 87.3790, -55.1110,
2.0810

■ 120.5810,
-26.5010, 1.2030

■ 78.4860, -62.7220,
2.3500

■ 129.4740,
-18.8900, 0.9340

■ 69.8920, -69.7370,
2.8310

■ 138.0680,
-11.8750, 0.4530

■ 67.2230, -72.1670,
2.8170

■ 146.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

■ 154.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 163.2630, 9.4450,
-0.4670

■ 172.1560, 17.0560,
-0.7360

■ 180.1630, 24.3460,
-0.6940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.9080, -58.6390, -11.0790



103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420



110.1080, -17.3790, 12.1010

Triad

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



103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420



110.9830, 34.2010, 13.4410



103.9150, -7.7910, -18.5030

Complementary

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



103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420



114.0200, 40.8060, -1.6420

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.



106.9730, 12.6570, -14.6310



103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420



109.9580, 35.3490, 3.6450

Square

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



103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420



112.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



109.0290, 27.4190, -6.8290



99.8830, -31.1280, -19.5760

Rectangle

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



103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420



111.7680, -1.5620, 17.3020



109.0290, 27.4190, -6.8290



104.7480, 0.0490, -17.4150

Sweetspot

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



103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420



177.9150, -15.8180, 0.3260



120.7000, -35.5270, -33.4710



88.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420



121.6000, -63.0430, 2.6610



79.3260, -29.2560, 23.6080



72.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



61.7460, -66.3900, 2.7460



5.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

Inverse Universe

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



97.1860, 35.8480, 33.1600



111.2030, 55.5140, 51.2100



138.6740, 29.2560, -23.6080



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



50.7520, 58.4020, 53.9380



4.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420 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 103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

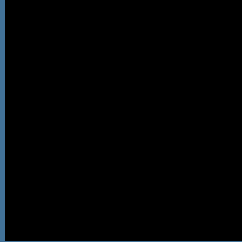
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420.

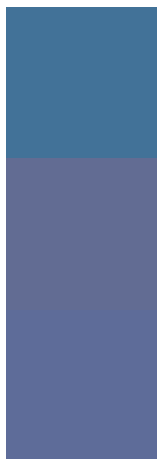


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.9800, -40.8060,

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

103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420

Protanopia

109.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090

Deuteranopia

108.9440, -22.7890, 11.0270



Tritanopia

100.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220

Trichromacy



Original Color

103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420

Protanomaly

107.2700, -26.8230, 7.0410

Deuteranomaly

107.1280, -29.2990, 7.8610

Tritanomaly

102.2370, -40.3920, -5.8640

Monochromacy



Original Color

103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420

Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420 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(66, 114, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 114, 152)  
}
```

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(66, 114, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 114, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420 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(66, 114, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 114, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 114, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 114, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 114, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 114,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 114, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 114,  
152) }
```

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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