

# Converting Colors

YIQ(106.6780, -46.4880,  
-16.5360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(106.6780, -46.4880,  
-16.5360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	348282
RGB	52, 130, 130
RGB Percent	20%, 51%, 51%
CMY	0.7962, 0.4901, 0.4904
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	180°, 43%, 36%
HSV	180°, 60%, 51%
XYZ	13.4268, 18.3132, 23.9297
YIQ	106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

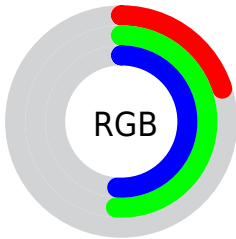
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	52, 91, 130
Decimal	3441282
CIELab	49.87, -23.53, -7.12
CIELCh	50, 24.588, 196.831
Yxy	18.3132, 0.2412, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281631362 (0xFF348282)
YUV	106.6780, 11.4977, -47.9526
Hunter-Lab	42.7940, -18.8841, -3.1982

# Details

The YIQ color **106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **75.3220, 46.4880, 16.5360**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.5750, -44.7000, -15.9000**, and **56.1940, -48.0010, -16.6490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.5650, -38.7400, -13.7800**.

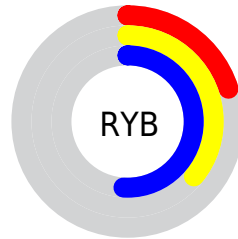
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (51%)

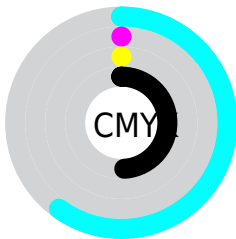
Blue (51%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (51%)

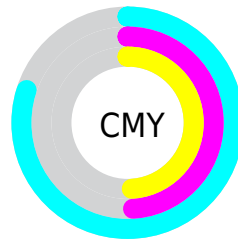


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360 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 106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 106.6780,  
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 106.6780,  
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 78.9870, -51.8520,  
-18.4440

■ 160.5750,  
-44.7000, -15.9000

■ 56.1940, -48.0010,  
-16.6490

■ 188.1620,  
-44.9750, -16.4230

■ 40.0710, -34.2930,  
-11.7730

■ 216.8630,  
-45.5710, -16.6350

■ 24.6490, -21.1810,  
-7.1090

■ 235.8640,  
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

-1.0600

■ 106.6780,  
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 106.6780,  
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 102.7910,  
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 110.5650,  
-38.7400, -13.7800

■ 98.9040, -61.9840,  
-22.0480

■ 114.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 95.0170, -69.7320,  
-24.8040

■ 118.3390,  
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 91.1300, -77.4800,  
-27.5600

■ 122.2260,  
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 126.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

■ 130.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 133.8870, 7.7480,  
2.7560

■ 137.7740, 15.4960,  
5.5120

■ 141.6610, 23.2440,  
8.2680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.8620, -26.6350, -18.4030



106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360



107.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920

# Triad

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



106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360



121.4050, 3.8940, 17.5420



117.9690, 27.6480, -5.4720

# Complementary

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



106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360



75.3220, 46.4880, 16.5360

# 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.



119.3000, 34.3860, 4.5780



106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360



121.8000, 21.7750, 18.3750

# Square

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



106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360



118.9830, -18.5250, 10.8430



120.6130, 32.3670, 13.6390



116.0980, 13.8030, -13.3730



# Rectangle

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



106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360



111.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550



120.6130, 32.3670, 13.6390



118.9310, 30.8110, -2.2210

# Sweetspot

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



106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360



159.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



98.0850, -20.8540, -40.5820



78.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360



131.8210, -72.1160, -25.6520



84.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



61.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



89.6140, -75.9670, -27.4470



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



75.3220, 46.4880, 16.5360



83.1790, 72.1160, 25.6520



97.6280, 36.0380, -3.3380



59.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



38.2720, 76.2880, 27.1360

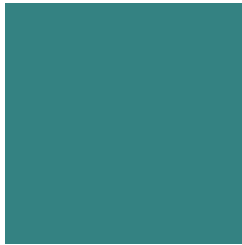


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360 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 106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

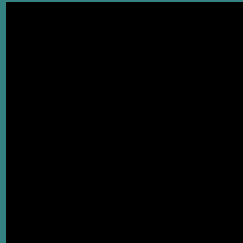
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360.



# 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

106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360

### Protanopia

118.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

### Deuteranopia

119.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820



## Tritanopia

108.3130, -46.7180, -12.3660

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360

## Protanomaly

114.2690, -17.0550, -4.7910

## Deuteranomaly

114.4910, -17.5600, -1.1440

## Tritanomaly

107.6720, -46.3510, -13.5110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360

## Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

106.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360 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(52, 130, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 130, 130)  
}
```

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(52, 130, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 130, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360 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(52, 130, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 130, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 130, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 130, 130); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 130, 130); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 130, 130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 130, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 130,  
130) }
```

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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