

# Converting Colors

YIQ(99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(99.2080, -50.6160,  
-7.8000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2E768E
RGB	46, 118, 142
RGB Percent	18%, 46%, 56%
CMY	0.8197, 0.5371, 0.4434
CMYK	0.68, 0.17, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	195°, 51%, 37%
HSV	195°, 68%, 56%
XYZ	12.4852, 15.4952, 27.9020
YIQ	99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

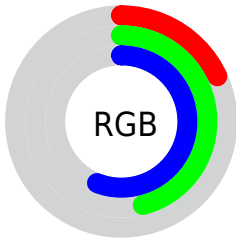
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	46, 87, 142
Decimal	3045006
CIE Lab	46.31, -14.39, -19.61
CIE LCh	46, 24.324, 233.735
Yxy	15.4952, 0.2234, 0.2773
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281235086 (0xFF2E768E)
YUV	99.2080, 21.0965, -46.6634
Hunter-Lab	39.3640, -12.2716, -14.4712

# Details

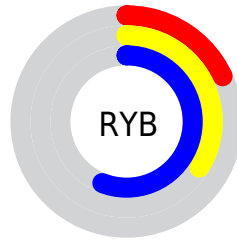
The YIQ color **99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **88.7920, 50.6160, 7.8000**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.9310, -48.2780, -6.1180**, and **51.5780, -48.7820, -7.9980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.6740, -57.8600, -8.6760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.7420, -43.3720, -6.9240**.

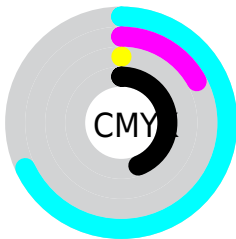
# Distribution



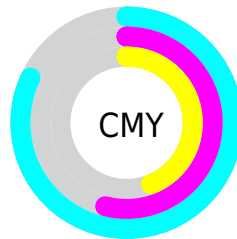
- Red (18%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000 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 99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 99.2080, -50.6160,  
-7.8000

■ 99.2080, -50.6160,  
-7.8000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 68.7120, -61.0230,  
-11.9270

■ 152.9310,  
-48.2780, -6.1180

■ 51.5780, -48.7820,  
-7.9980

■ 180.9310,  
-48.2780, -6.1180

■ 35.3410, -34.7530,  
-3.4330

■ 208.9310,  
-48.2780, -6.1180

■ 21.0930, -22.1910,  
0.1850

■ 234.3800,  
-39.6570, -13.6810

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,  
7.2520

■ 243.3390,  
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

-1.9080

■ 99.2080, -50.6160,  
-7.8000

■ 99.2080, -50.6160,  
-7.8000

■ 92.6740, -57.8600,  
-8.6760

■ 105.7420,  
-43.3720, -6.9240

■ 86.7270, -65.3790,  
-10.0750

■ 111.6890,  
-35.8530, -5.5250

■ 79.8940, -73.2190,  
-11.1630

■ 118.5220,  
-28.0130, -4.4370

■ 78.9970, -75.0070,  
-11.7990

■ 124.4690,  
-20.4940, -3.0380

■ 131.0030,  
-13.2500, -2.1620

■ 136.9500, -5.7310,  
-0.7630

■ 143.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

■ 149.7300, 9.6280,  
1.7240

■ 156.2640, 16.8720,  
2.6000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.9380, -50.1560, -16.1400



99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000



105.8560, -34.5250, 3.4510

# Triad

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



99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000



112.5290, 23.9760, 17.0320



106.5320, 9.5850, -14.0230

# Complementary

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



99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000



88.7920, 50.6160, 7.8000

# 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.



108.9470, 24.7140, -7.3660



99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000



111.3310, 33.1010, 11.3490

# Square

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



99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000



112.5580, 7.8370, 17.6690



110.3490, 32.6900, 2.2740



103.7730, -10.2670, -17.6830



# Rectangle

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



99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000



109.0860, -20.3130, 10.2070



110.3490, 32.6900, 2.2740



107.2230, 14.9490, -12.1150

# Sweetspot

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



99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000



167.0670, -19.3020, -2.6140



104.8600, -33.4620, -43.3660



81.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000



117.7300, -78.6290, -12.2370



72.2060, -37.9660, 16.2580



68.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



74.6770, -71.1100, -10.8380



4.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



# Inverse Universe

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



82.9120, 34.1040, 42.7440



92.3190, 52.8520, 66.4200



115.7940, 37.9660, -16.2580



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



51.8790, 48.0390, 60.0310



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000 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 99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000 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 99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000.



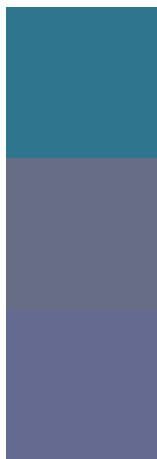
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.2080, -50.6160,

-7.8000.

# 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

99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000

### Protanopia

109.5830, -11.6470, 7.3370

### Deuteranopia

109.4240, -15.4530, 10.2350



## Tritanopia

96.9210, -51.4860, -14.0620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000

## Protanomaly

105.9940, -26.2260, 1.7260

## Deuteranomaly

105.6780, -28.1520, 3.5920

## Tritanomaly

97.6870, -50.7070, -11.6590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000

## Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000 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(46, 118, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 118, 142)  
}
```

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(46, 118, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 118, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000 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(46, 118, 142) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 118, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 118, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 118, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 118, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 118,  
142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 118, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 118,  
142) }
```

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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