

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	586E58
RGB	88, 110, 88
RGB Percent	35%, 43%, 35%
CMY	0.6550, 0.5686, 0.6549
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.20, 0.57
HSL	120°, 11%, 39%
HSV	120°, 20%, 43%
XYZ	11.3612, 13.9323, 11.3225
YIQ	100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

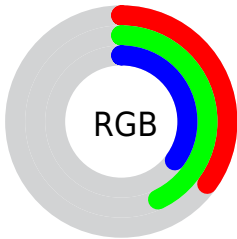
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 110, 110
Decimal	5795416
CIE _{Lab}	44.14, -12.90, 9.63
CIE _{LCh}	44, 16.103, 143.262
Yxy	13.9323, 0.3103, 0.3805
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283985496 (0xFF586E58)
YUV	100.9140, -6.3666, -11.3256
Hunter-Lab	37.3260, -10.9890, 8.1430

Details

The YIQ color $100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $97.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060$, and the grayscale version is $101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $152.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520$, and $53.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $96.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $105.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530$.

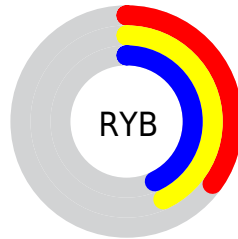
Distribution



 Red (35%)

 Green (43%)

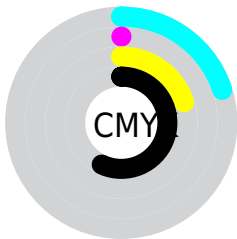
 Blue (35%)



 Red (35%)

 Yellow (43%)

 Blue (43%)

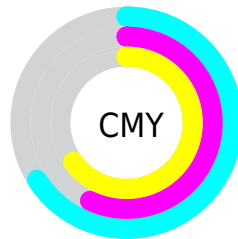


 Cyan (20%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (20%)

 Black (57%)



 Cyan (66%)

 Magenta (57%)

 Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 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 100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 100.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 77.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 152.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 53.8540, -5.8210,
-10.1490

■ 178.9740, -6.2790,
-12.8630

■ 32.2670, -5.5460,
-9.6260

■ 206.5610, -6.5540,
-13.3860

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 234.5610, -6.5540,
-13.3860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 100.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 100.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 96.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 105.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 91.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 87.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

■ 114.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 82.7420, -18.1500,
-34.5180

■ 119.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

■ 78.1990, -21.1750,
-40.2710

■ 123.6290, 9.0750,
17.2590

■ 73.6560, -24.2000,
-46.0240

■ 128.1720, 12.1000,
23.0120

■ 69.1130, -27.2250,
-51.7770

■ 132.7150, 15.1250,
28.7650

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,

■ 137.2580, 18.1500,

-57.5300

34.5180

■ 141.8010, 21.1750,
40.2710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.7260, 6.2830, -9.2450



100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



99.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770

Triad

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



100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



102.2720, -21.1370, 3.1110



105.9490, 22.3730, 7.5330

Complementary

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



100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



97.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060

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.



106.6480, 16.0910, 11.2510



100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



105.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090

Square

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



100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



99.7500, -28.6550, -3.8150



106.7870, 5.4540, 11.2940



104.9610, 22.0990, 1.4830

Rectangle

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



100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



98.6160, -25.5820, -9.9500



106.7870, 5.4540, 11.2940



106.5190, 20.7680, 9.0880

Sweetspot

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



100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



139.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



107.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420



68.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



128.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820



102.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850



53.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



70.4400, -33.0000, -62.7600



144.9890, -67.9250, -129.1810

Inverse Universe

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



97.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



123.0420, 9.3500, 17.7820



95.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



49.5600, 33.0000, 62.7600



102.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 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 100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

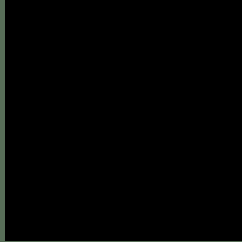
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060.



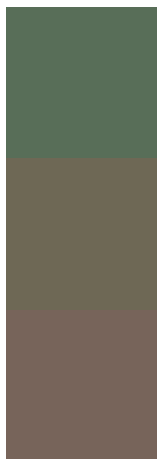
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9140, -6.0500,

-11.5060.

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

100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Protanopia

103.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

Deuteranopia

104.5410, 14.5340, 0.9180



Tritanopia

103.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Protanomaly

102.5240, 4.0360, -7.0680

Deuteranomaly

103.4860, 7.1990, -3.8170

Tritanomaly

101.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 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(88, 110, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 110, 88)  
}
```

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(88, 110, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 110, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 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(88, 110, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 110, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 110, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 110, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 110, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 110,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 110, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 110,  
88) }
```

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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