

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.9550, -57.9940,
-28.2820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820)
contains.

YIQ(100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(100.9550, -57.9940,
-28.2820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C8775
RGB	28, 135, 117
RGB Percent	11%, 53%, 46%
CMY	0.8904, 0.4704, 0.5414
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.13, 0.47
HSL	170°, 66%, 32%
HSV	170°, 79%, 53%
XYZ	12.3549, 18.8695, 19.8036
YIQ	100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

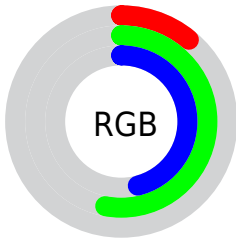
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 86, 135
Decimal	1869685
CIE _{Lab}	50.53, -33.50, 1.40
CIE _{LCh}	51, 33.532, 177.611
Yxy	18.8695, 0.2421, 0.3698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280059765 (0xFF1C8775)
YUV	100.9550, 7.9102, -63.9815
Hunter-Lab	43.4390, -25.2493, 3.3773

Details

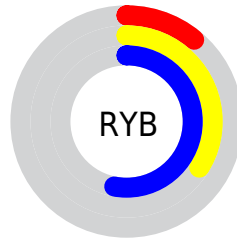
The YIQ color **100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **62.0450, 57.9940, 28.2820**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.7170, -51.3920, -26.7840**, and **57.1740, -45.2490, -22.4730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.5410, -65.6960, -31.8720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.0700, -50.8880, -24.9040**.

Distribution



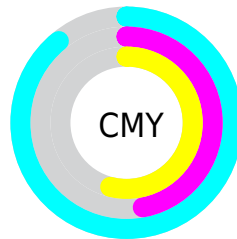
- Red (11%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820 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 100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.9550,
-57.9940, -28.2820

100.9550,
-57.9940, -28.2820

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

74.4710, -59.5070,
-28.3950

157.7170,
-51.3920, -26.7840

57.1740, -45.2490,
-22.4730

185.6030,
-51.0710, -27.0950

40.5780, -31.5870,
-16.7630

214.4890,
-50.7500, -27.4060

25.8570, -19.0710,
-12.3110

231.4500,
-45.8460, -17.1580

2.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 100.9550,
-57.9940, -28.2820

■ 100.9550,
-57.9940, -28.2820

■ 96.5410, -65.6960,
-31.8720

■ 105.0700,
-50.8880, -24.9040

■ 92.3120, -72.4810,
-35.5610

■ 109.5980,
-43.5070, -21.0030

■ 92.0130, -73.0770,
-35.7730

■ 113.7130,
-36.4010, -17.6250

■ 118.1270,
-28.6990, -14.0350

■ 122.2420,
-21.5930, -10.6570

■ 126.7700,
-14.2120, -6.7560

■ 130.8850, -7.1060,
-3.3780

■ 135.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 139.4140, 7.7020,
3.5900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110.6530, -18.9770, -25.0330



100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820



95.8890, -83.9910, -25.1990

Triad

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



100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820



122.2920, -14.7210, 18.9990



120.1560, 43.4190, 0.5630

Complementary

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



100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820



62.0450, 57.9940, 28.2820

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.



120.9690, 45.9840, 14.6560



100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820



123.7210, 14.9880, 25.7400

Square

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



100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820



113.8960, -49.1970, 5.0350



122.5030, 36.0330, 24.2970



118.1940, 31.0880, -12.7520

Rectangle

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



100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820



96.5390, -88.5770, -19.1770



122.5030, 36.0330, 24.2970



120.8730, 45.8940, 5.2700

Sweetspot

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



100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820



162.6440, -22.7850, -11.0810



96.7890, -17.5050, -51.7210



80.7700, -14.2120, -6.7560



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820



122.8750, -90.5440, -44.1120



83.0490, -54.4220, -4.9020



64.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



88.6220, -70.4180, -34.4020



1.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

Inverse Universe

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



62.0450, 57.9940, 28.2820



62.1250, 90.5440, 44.1120



79.9510, 54.4220, 4.9020



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



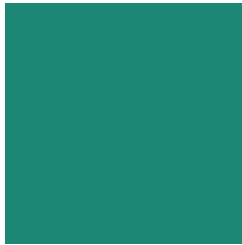
41.3780, 70.4180, 34.4020



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820 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 100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820 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 100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820.

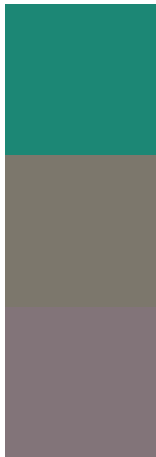


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820.

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

100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820

Protanopia

119.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

Deuteranopia

120.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230



Tritanopia

106.5400, -54.7870, -14.8110

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820

Protanomaly

112.6400, -16.9620, -11.9860

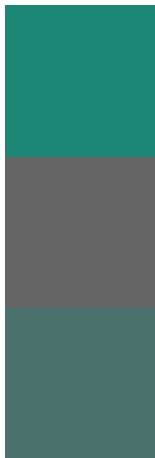
Deuteranomaly

113.6880, -16.9170, -7.2930

Tritanomaly

104.3070, -55.7490, -19.4050

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.6550, -21.3180, -10.1340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820 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(28, 135, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 135, 117)  
}
```

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(28, 135, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 135, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820 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(28, 135, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 135, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 135, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 135, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 135, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 135,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 135, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 135,  
117) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor