

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.9610, -39.7950,
-11.1790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.9610, -39.7950,
-11.1790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38777E
RGB	56, 119, 126
RGB Percent	22%, 47%, 49%
CMY	0.7805, 0.5332, 0.5060
CMYK	0.56, 0.06, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	186°, 38%, 36%
HSV	186°, 56%, 49%
XYZ	11.9920, 15.5449, 22.0930
YIQ	100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

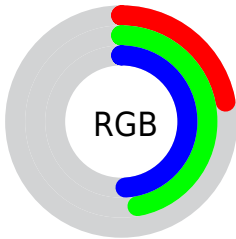
Format	Color
RYB	56, 89, 126
Decimal	3700606
CIELab	46.37, -18.07, -9.99
CIELCh	46, 20.643, 208.934
Yxy	15.5449, 0.2416, 0.3132
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281890686 (0xFF38777E)
YUV	100.9610, 12.3442, -39.4308
Hunter-Lab	39.4271, -14.7054, -5.6243

Details

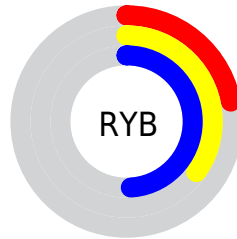
The YIQ color **100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **81.0390, 39.7950, 11.1790**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.3740, -39.5200, -10.6560**, and **49.8680, -43.9670, -12.6630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.4870, -47.2680, -13.4120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.4350, -32.3220, -8.9460**.

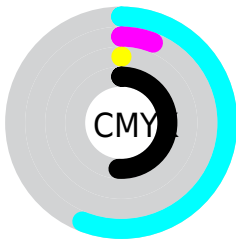
Distribution



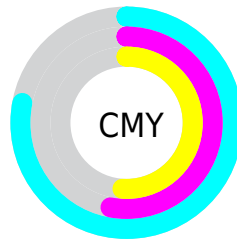
- Red (22%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790 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 100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.9610,
-39.7950, -11.1790

■ 100.9610,
-39.7950, -11.1790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.7650, -42.1790,
-12.0270

■ 153.3740,
-39.5200, -10.6560

■ 49.8680, -43.9670,
-12.6630

■ 180.9610,
-39.7950, -11.1790

■ 34.3320, -30.5340,
-8.3100

■ 208.9610,
-39.7950, -11.1790

■ 20.1980, -18.2930,
-4.3810

■ 236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 244.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

-1.0600

■ 100.9610,
-39.7950, -11.1790

■ 100.9610,
-39.7950, -11.1790

■ 96.4870, -47.2680,
-13.4120

■ 105.4350,
-32.3220, -8.9460

■ 92.3120, -54.1450,
-15.4330

■ 110.1970,
-25.7200, -7.4480

■ 87.2510, -61.3430,
-17.1430

■ 114.6710,
-18.2470, -5.2150

■ 83.0760, -68.2200,
-19.1640

■ 118.8460,
-11.3700, -3.1940

■ 80.6950, -71.5210,
-19.9130

■ 123.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

■ 128.3810, 3.3010,
0.7490

■ 132.5560, 10.1780,
2.7700

■ 137.0300, 17.6510,
5.0030

■ 141.2050, 24.5280,
7.0240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.0130, -28.3780, -14.3460



100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790



103.0740, -38.3750, -3.8710

Triad

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



100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790



112.4610, 9.4880, 15.2800



109.3100, 19.2580, -7.6060

Complementary

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



100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790



81.0390, 39.7950, 11.1790

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.



110.6580, 27.3260, 0.3660



100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790



112.3500, 22.9220, 14.1060

Square

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



100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790



111.6700, -7.3380, 11.8460



111.2980, 28.7000, 8.5080



107.0200, 5.2750, -13.0050

Rectangle

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



100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790



106.2540, -29.8940, 2.1220



111.2980, 28.7000, 8.5080



109.7450, 22.4670, -5.1890

Sweetspot

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



100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790



152.8670, -15.8630, -4.3670



97.7740, -21.1760, -34.7440



75.7430, -9.5820, -2.5580



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790



123.9520, -61.9390, -17.3550



81.0030, -30.4450, 6.6030



61.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



82.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



84.1120, 21.4970, 34.4330



97.7630, 33.5060, 53.5860



100.9970, 30.4450, -6.6030



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



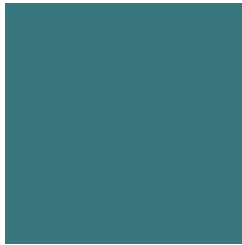
51.3820, 39.3730, 62.9010



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790 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 100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

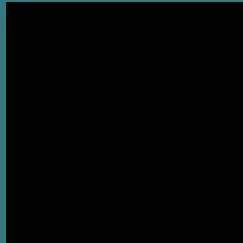
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790.

-11.1790.

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

100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790

Protanopia

109.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

Deuteranopia

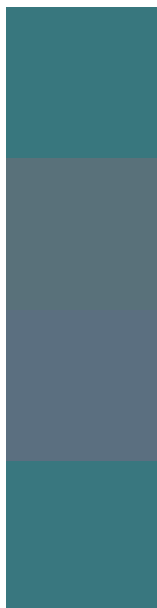
110.7040, -4.6780, 7.6900



Tritanopia

101.4880, -39.8410, -10.3450

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790

Protanomaly

106.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Deuteranomaly

106.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470

Tritanomaly

101.3740, -39.5200, -10.6560

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.3510, -14.3500, -4.2540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790 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(56, 119, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 119, 126)  
}
```

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(56, 119, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 119, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790 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(56, 119, 126) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 119, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 119, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 119, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 119, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 119,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 119, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 119,  
126) }
```

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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