

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.0360, -18.0170,
-9.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(104.0360, -18.0170,
-9.3850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	51736C
RGB	81, 115, 108
RGB Percent	32%, 45%, 42%
CMY	0.6824, 0.5490, 0.5765
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.06, 0.55
HSL	168°, 17%, 38%
HSV	168°, 30%, 45%
XYZ	12.2297, 15.0954, 16.4518
YIQ	104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

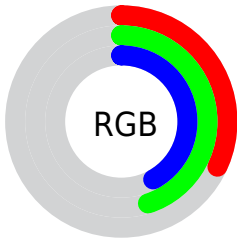
Format	Color
R_{YB}	81, 100, 115
Decimal	5337964
CIE Lab	45.76, -13.80, -0.03
CIE LCh	46, 13.804, 180.138
Yxy	15.0954, 0.2794, 0.3448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283528044 (0xFF51736C)
YUV	104.0360, 1.9543, -20.2026
Hunter-Lab	38.8529, -11.8060, 2.0913

Details

The YIQ color $104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $91.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850$, and the grayscale version is $104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $155.3240, -18.8880, -10.1200$, and $56.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $100.2200, -24.5270, -12.5510$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $107.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310$.

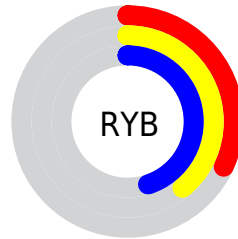
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (45%)

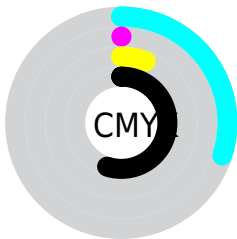
Blue (42%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (45%)

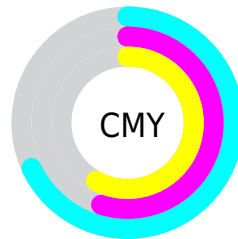


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 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 104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 104.0360,
-18.0170, -9.3850

■ 104.0360,
-18.0170, -9.3850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.4490, -17.7420,
-8.8620

■ 155.3240,
-18.8880, -10.1200

■ 56.4490, -17.7420,
-8.8620

■ 182.3240,
-18.8880, -10.1200

■ 33.5630, -18.0630,
-8.5510

■ 210.0250,
-19.4840, -10.3320

■ 16.7270, -12.6530,
-7.4770

■ 238.6120,
-19.7590, -10.8550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 104.0360,
-18.0170, -9.3850

■ 104.0360,
-18.0170, -9.3850

■ 100.2200,
-24.5270, -12.5510

■ 107.5530,
-12.1030, -6.4310

■ 96.5890, -30.1200,
-15.8160

■ 111.4830, -5.9140,
-2.9540

■ 92.7730, -36.6300,
-18.9820

■ 115.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 89.1420, -42.2230,
-22.2470

■ 118.8160, 6.5100,
3.1660

■ 85.3260, -48.7330,
-25.4130

■ 122.4470, 12.1030,
6.4310

■ 81.8090, -54.6470,
-28.3670

■ 126.2630, 18.6130,
9.5970

■ 77.8790, -60.8360,
-31.8440

■ 129.8940, 24.2060,
12.8620

■ 133.7100, 30.7160,

16.0280

■ 137.2270, 36.6300,
18.9820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.4840, -7.6550, -9.9510



104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



104.0940, -23.9320, -6.8120

Triad

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



104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



109.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



109.1670, 18.5230, 0.2110

Complementary

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



104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



91.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850

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.



109.8130, 19.7600, 5.3280



104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



110.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500

Square

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



104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



107.3220, -15.4060, 3.8740



110.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710



108.0690, 12.7470, -5.2450

Rectangle

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



104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



104.3160, -24.4370, -3.1650



110.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710



109.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800

Sweetspot

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



104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



145.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



103.0510, -5.1780, -16.2980



74.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



132.6000, -28.6530, -14.8690



98.9640, -17.5140, -1.9780



56.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



82.6720, -64.6870, -33.6390



169.3220, -132.3080, -69.1720

Inverse Universe

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



91.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850



113.4000, 28.6530, 14.8690



97.0360, 17.5140, 1.9780



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



39.3280, 64.6870, 33.6390



80.6780, 132.3080, 69.1720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 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 104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

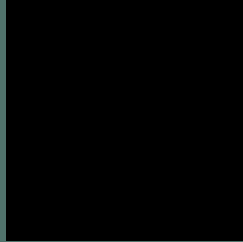
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850.

-9.3850.

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

104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

Protanopia

108.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Deuteranopia

109.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



Tritanopia

105.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

Protanomaly

107.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980

Deuteranomaly

107.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Tritanomaly

105.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 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(81, 115, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 115, 108)  
}
```

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(81, 115, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 115, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 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(81, 115, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 115, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 115, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 115, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 115, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 115,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 115, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 115,  
108) }
```

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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