

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.9340, -79.8640,
-28.4080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080)
contains.

YIQ(104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080)	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(104.9340, -79.8640,
-28.4080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B9191
RGB	11, 145, 145
RGB Percent	4%, 57%, 57%
CMY	0.9571, 0.4311, 0.4317
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	180°, 86%, 31%
HSV	180°, 92%, 57%
XYZ	15.3755, 22.3805, 30.2649
YIQ	104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

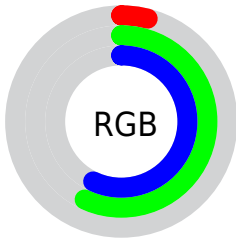
Format	Color
R_{YB}	11, 78, 145
Decimal	758161
CIE _{Lab}	54.43, -31.13, -9.10
CIE _{LCh}	54, 32.434, 196.286
Yxy	22.3805, 0.2260, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278948241 (0xFF0B9191)
YUV	104.9340, 19.7525, -82.3801
Hunter-Lab	47.3080, -24.7748, -4.8147

Details

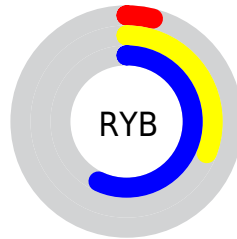
The YIQ color **104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **51.0660, 79.8640, 28.4080**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.7080, -64.3680, -22.8960**, and **66.0080, -56.3450, -19.6170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.6450, -86.4200, -30.7400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.1200, -71.5200, -25.4400**.

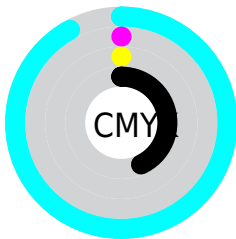
Distribution



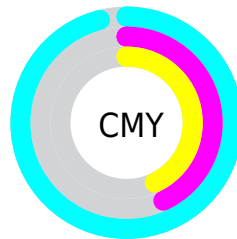
- Red (4%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 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 104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 104.9340,
-79.8640, -28.4080

■ 104.9340,
-79.8640, -28.4080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.4190, -70.9240,
-25.2280

■ 166.7080,
-64.3680, -22.8960

■ 66.0080, -56.3450,
-19.6170

■ 195.5940,
-64.0470, -23.2070

■ 49.1840, -42.0410,
-14.5290

■ 223.6050,
-62.5800, -22.2600

■ 32.5880, -28.3790,
-8.8190

■ 232.2760,
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 17.8670, -15.8630,
-4.3670

■ 241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 104.9340,
-79.8640, -28.4080

■ 104.9340,
-79.8640, -28.4080

■ 101.6450,
-86.4200, -30.7400

■ 109.1200,
-71.5200, -25.4400

■ 113.6050,
-62.5800, -22.2600

■ 117.7910,
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 122.2760,
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 126.4620,
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 130.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 135.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 139.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 143.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117.1870, -38.0960, -25.4560



104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



103.3210, -93.8950, -21.9190

Triad

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



104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



133.3930, 4.1680, 23.5920



129.2920, 36.8640, -7.2960

Complementary

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



104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



51.0660, 79.8640, 28.4080

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.



131.1010, 45.2520, 5.8920



104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



133.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780

Square

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



104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



130.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480



132.5220, 43.0490, 18.2890



126.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380

Rectangle

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



104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



115.6820, -69.5060, -6.8660



132.5220, 43.0490, 18.2890



129.9660, 40.8980, -3.3100

Sweetspot

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



104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



173.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



90.2560, -35.6580, -69.6580



84.4320, -19.0720, -6.7840



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



132.4890, -112.6440, -40.0680



66.7790, -61.9890, 5.5870



68.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



94.6350, -80.4600, -28.6200



5.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Inverse Universe

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



51.0660, 79.8640, 28.4080



56.5110, 112.6440, 40.0680



89.2210, 61.9890, -5.5870



66.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



40.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



2.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 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 104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

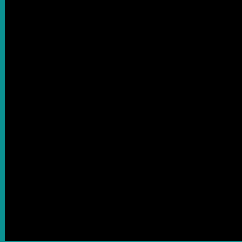
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080.

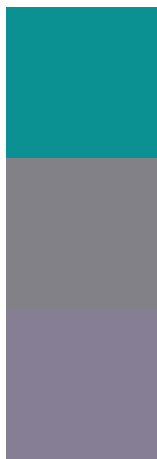


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080.

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

104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080

Protanopia

129.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Deuteranopia

130.7150, -3.2110, 8.6370



Tritanopia

109.9830, -72.3920, -20.6480

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080

Protanomaly

121.1040, -29.8920, -8.9320

Deuteranomaly

121.5540, -31.0390, -4.6630

Tritanomaly

108.3200, -74.9590, -23.6870

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080

Achromatopsia

105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

105.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 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(11, 145, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 145, 145)  
}
```

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(11, 145, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 145, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 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(11, 145, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 145, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 145, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 145, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 145, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 145,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 145, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 145,  
145) }
```

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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