

Converting Colors

YIQ(116.0500, -38.9680,
-20.6640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(116.0500, -38.9680,
-20.6640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	428C7C
RGB	66, 140, 124
RGB Percent	26%, 55%, 49%
CMY	0.7414, 0.4508, 0.5139
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.11, 0.45
HSL	167°, 36%, 40%
HSV	167°, 53%, 55%
XYZ	15.2620, 21.3762, 22.3784
YIQ	116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

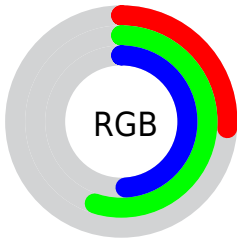
Format	Color
RYB	66, 107, 140
Decimal	4361340
CIELab	53.36, -27.19, 1.56
CIELCh	53, 27.239, 176.726
Yxy	21.3762, 0.2586, 0.3622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282551420 (0xFF428C7C)
YUV	116.0500, 3.9194, -43.8938
Hunter-Lab	46.2344, -21.9872, 3.6665

Details

The YIQ color **116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **89.9500, 38.9680, 20.6640**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.8220, -38.3260, -21.2860**, and **60.7930, -48.5500, -23.2220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111.5220, -46.3490, -24.5650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.5780, -31.5870, -16.7630**.

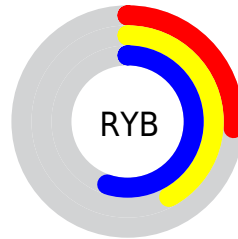
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (55%)

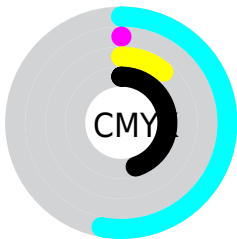
Blue (49%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (55%)

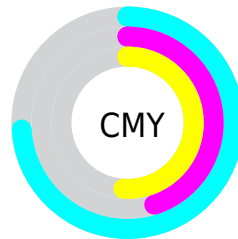


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640 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 116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 116.0500,
-38.9680, -20.6640

■ 116.0500,
-38.9680, -20.6640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 89.5660, -40.4810,
-20.7770

■ 169.8220,
-38.3260, -21.2860

■ 60.7930, -48.5500,
-23.2220

■ 197.5230,
-38.9220, -21.4980

■ 44.1970, -34.8880,
-17.5120

■ 226.1100,
-39.1970, -22.0210

■ 28.8890, -22.0970,
-12.5370

■ 239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 12.6520, -8.0680,
-7.9720

■ 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 116.0500,
-38.9680, -20.6640

■ 116.0500,
-38.9680, -20.6640

■ 111.5220,
-46.3490, -24.5650

■ 120.5780,
-31.5870, -16.7630

■ 106.9940,
-53.7300, -28.4660

■ 125.1060,
-24.2060, -12.8620

■ 102.4660,
-61.1110, -32.3670

■ 129.6340,
-16.8250, -8.9610

■ 97.9380, -68.4920,
-36.2680

■ 134.1620, -9.4440,
-5.0600

■ 94.7200, -73.8100,
-39.0100

■ 138.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

■ 143.2180, 5.3180,
2.7420

■ 147.7460, 12.6990,
6.6430

■ 152.2740, 20.0800,

10.5440

■ 156.8020, 27.4610,
14.4450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120.6260, -14.3470, -20.8350



116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640



112.5070, -59.1880, -17.6520

Triad

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



116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640



128.8530, -12.1070, 15.6770



127.8610, 37.0000, 1.2560

Complementary

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



116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640



89.9500, 38.9680, 20.6640

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.



129.1960, 37.9150, 12.2110



116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640



130.7050, 11.9170, 20.8210

Square

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



116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640



123.3550, -37.3680, 5.4160



130.6330, 29.6150, 19.4630



126.2630, 26.6400, -9.2320

Rectangle

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



116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640



113.7120, -61.0230, -11.9270



130.6330, 29.6150, 19.4630



128.4530, 38.3290, 4.7050

Sweetspot

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



116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640



171.6450, -15.3580, -8.0140



114.5210, -10.2180, -35.0980



86.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640



144.0640, -59.9190, -31.9430



106.1340, -38.6040, -5.2280



66.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



89.9270, -69.9590, -37.2150



3.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710

Inverse Universe

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



89.9500, 38.9680, 20.6640



103.9360, 59.9190, 31.9430



99.8660, 38.6040, 5.2280



64.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



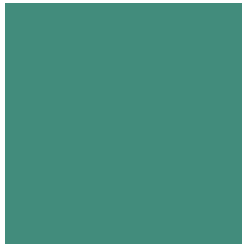
43.0730, 69.9590, 37.2150



1.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640 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 116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

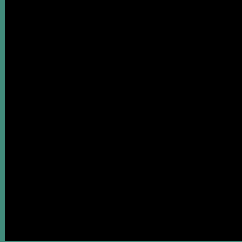
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640.



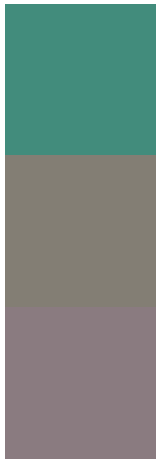
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640.

-20.6640.

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

116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640

Protanopia

126.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500

Deuteranopia

128.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



Tritanopia

119.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350

Trichromacy



Original Color

116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640

Protanomaly

122.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

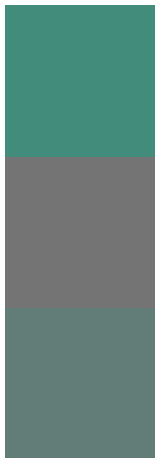
Deuteranomaly

123.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260

Tritanomaly

118.0810, -40.2530, -13.8930

Monochromacy



Original Color

116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640

Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

116.2430, -14.1660, -7.5900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640 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(66, 140, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 140, 124)  
}
```

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(66, 140, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 140, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640 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(66, 140, 124) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 140, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 140, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 140, 124); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 140, 124); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 140, 124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 140, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 140,  
124) }
```

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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