

# Converting Colors

YIQ(94.5140, -25.5350,  
-16.3110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(94.5140, -25.5350,  
-16.3110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3C705F
RGB	60, 112, 95
RGB Percent	24%, 44%, 37%
CMY	0.7648, 0.5607, 0.6275
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.15, 0.56
HSL	160°, 30%, 34%
HSV	160°, 46%, 44%
XYZ	9.7225, 13.3786, 12.8910
YIQ	94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

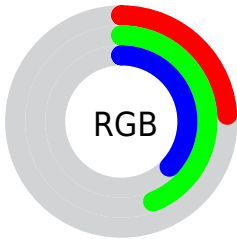
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	60, 91, 112
Decimal	3960927
CIELab	43.33, -21.89, 4.08
CIELCh	43, 22.264, 169.431
Yxy	13.3786, 0.2701, 0.3717
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282151007 (0xFF3C705F)
YUV	94.5140, 0.2396, -30.2688
Hunter-Lab	36.5767, -16.5618, 4.7077

# Details

The YIQ color **94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **77.4860, 25.5350, 16.3110**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.9870, -25.4890, -17.1450**, and **44.9480, -29.7530, -16.9610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.7690, -30.8070, -19.8870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.2590, -20.2630, -12.7350**.

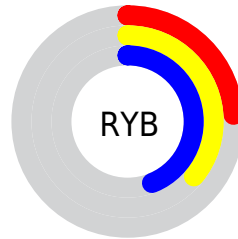
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (44%)

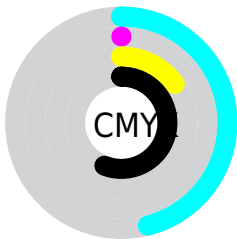
Blue (37%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (44%)

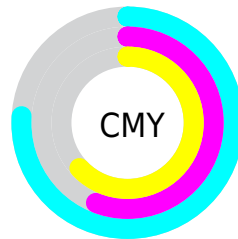


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110 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 94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 94.5140, -25.5350,  
-16.3110

■ 94.5140, -25.5350,  
-16.3110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 69.6280, -25.8560,  
-16.0000

■ 145.9870,  
-25.4890, -17.1450

■ 44.9480, -29.7530,  
-16.9610

■ 172.6880,  
-26.0850, -17.3570

■ 27.2590, -20.2630,  
-12.7350

■ 200.2750,  
-26.3600, -17.8800

■ 11.9680, -6.1420,  
-9.8380

■ 228.5630,  
-27.2310, -18.6150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,

-1.2720

■ 94.5140, -25.5350,  
-16.3110

■ 94.5140, -25.5350,  
-16.3110

■ 90.7690, -30.8070,  
-19.8870

■ 98.2590, -20.2630,  
-12.7350

■ 87.1380, -36.4000,  
-23.1520

■ 101.8900,  
-14.6700, -9.4700

■ 83.0940, -42.2680,  
-26.9400

■ 105.9340, -8.8020,  
-5.6820

■ 79.3490, -47.5400,  
-30.5160

■ 109.6790, -3.5300,  
-2.1060

■ 75.7180, -53.1330,  
-33.7810

■ 113.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 74.2940, -54.8750,  
-35.2510

■ 117.0550, 7.3350,  
4.7350

■ 120.8000, 12.6070,  
8.3110

■ 124.7300, 18.7960,  
11.7880

■ 128.4750, 24.0680,  
15.3640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880



94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110



91.2980, -42.3620, -14.2180

# Triad

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



94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110



103.0220, -14.2610, 10.6590



103.2070, 30.2140, 3.0940

# Complementary

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



94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110



77.4860, 25.5350, 16.3110

# 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.



104.1780, 29.1580, 11.2220



94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110



104.5360, 4.9030, 15.7750

# Square

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



94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110



98.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960



104.8490, 20.0790, 16.0710



101.8160, 23.7050, -5.5990



# Rectangle

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



94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110



91.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980



104.8490, 20.0790, 16.0710



103.5000, 30.9470, 6.3310

# Sweetspot

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



94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110



138.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



95.6070, -4.1680, -23.5920



69.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110



117.8170, -39.9300, -25.2580



91.1690, -28.5170, -6.3170



53.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



79.6740, -59.0010, -37.5690



163.9130, -121.2110, -77.5550



# Inverse Universe

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



77.4860, 25.5350, 16.3110



91.2970, 39.6090, 25.5690



80.8310, 28.5170, 6.3170



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.3260, 59.0010, 37.5690



83.0870, 121.2110, 77.5550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110 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 94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

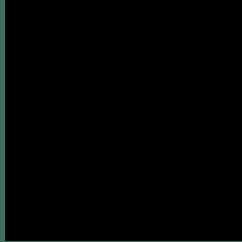
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.5140, -25.5350,

-16.3110.

# 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

94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110

### Protanopia

102.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720

### Deuteranopia

102.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



## Tritanopia

97.1690, -28.5170, -6.3170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110

## Protanomaly

99.6200, -5.0420, -7.7460

## Deuteranomaly

99.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740

## Tritanomaly

96.2460, -27.4160, -9.7520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110

## Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110 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(60, 112, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 112, 95)  
}
```

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(60, 112, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 112, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110 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(60, 112, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 112, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 112, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 112, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 112, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 112,  
95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 112, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 112,  
95) }
```

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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