

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.0400, -41.0350,
0.2850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	386A8D
RGB	56, 106, 141
RGB Percent	22%, 42%, 55%
CMY	0.7805, 0.5842, 0.4472
CMYK	0.60, 0.25, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	205°, 43%, 39%
HSV	205°, 60%, 55%
XYZ	11.5898, 13.0741, 27.0931
YIQ	95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

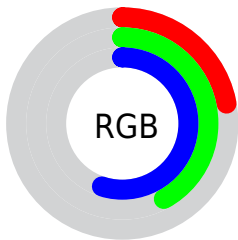
Format	Color
RYB	56, 87, 141
Decimal	3697293
CIELab	42.87, -5.83, -24.29
CIELCh	43, 24.976, 256.505
Yxy	13.0741, 0.2239, 0.2526
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281887373 (0xFF386A8D)
YUV	95.0400, 22.6583, -34.2381
Hunter-Lab	36.1581, -6.0618, -19.1150

Details

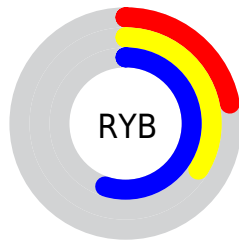
The YIQ color **95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **101.9600, 41.0350, -0.2850**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.2790, -40.2100, 1.8540**, and **45.0070, -45.4360, -2.5560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.3320, -47.7290, 0.4550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.7480, -34.3410, 0.1150**.

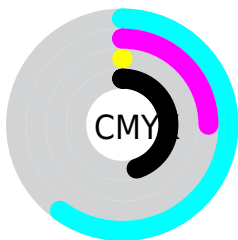
Distribution



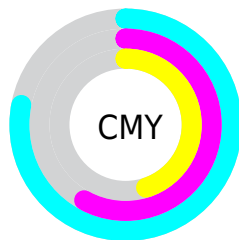
- Red (22%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850 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 95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.0400, -41.0350,
0.2850

■ 95.0400, -41.0350,
0.2850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.7190, -44.5650,
-1.8210

■ 147.2790,
-40.2100, 1.8540

■ 45.0070, -45.4360,
-2.5560

■ 174.3930,
-40.5310, 2.1650

■ 29.3570, -31.6820,
1.4860

■ 202.3930,
-40.5310, 2.1650

■ 15.1090, -19.1200,
5.1040

■ 227.6570,
-32.8270, -5.2990

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 245.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,

-0.8480

■ 95.0400, -41.0350,
0.2850

■ 95.0400, -41.0350,
0.2850

■ 87.3320, -47.7290,
0.4550

■ 102.7480,
-34.3410, 0.1150

■ 79.6240, -54.4230,
0.6250

■ 110.4560,
-27.6470, -0.0550

■ 72.5030, -61.3920,
0.2720

■ 117.5770,
-20.6780, 0.2980

■ 64.7950, -68.0860,
0.4420

■ 125.2850,
-13.9840, 0.1280

■ 132.9930, -7.2900,
-0.0420

■ 141.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 148.7080, 6.6940,
-0.1700

■ 155.8290, 13.6630,
0.1830

■ 163.5370, 20.3570,
0.0130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.6800, -57.9970, -11.7010



95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850



101.0970, -18.8460, 11.1540

Triad

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



95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850



103.3140, 31.7710, 13.4270



96.1110, -5.4070, -17.6550

Complementary

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



95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850



101.9600, 41.0350, -0.2850

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.



99.0980, 13.8030, -13.3730



95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850



102.0010, 33.7900, 4.3660

Square

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



95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850



103.8000, 21.7750, 18.3750



100.6700, 27.0520, -5.6840



92.2640, -27.8270, -18.8270

Rectangle

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



95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850



103.3440, -3.3040, 15.8320



100.6700, 27.0520, -5.6840



96.7590, 1.5160, -16.4680

Sweetspot

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



95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850



165.9150, -15.8180, 0.3260



109.7710, -34.2890, -33.8810



80.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670



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.



95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850



111.9480, -64.1430, 0.5690



70.3860, -29.4850, 22.2510



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



62.3500, -65.3350, 0.1450



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Inverse Universe

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



87.1150, 34.6100, 33.5700



99.6590, 54.2300, 52.4540



126.0270, 29.7600, -21.7280



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



49.4850, 54.7800, 53.5000



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850 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 95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850 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 95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850.

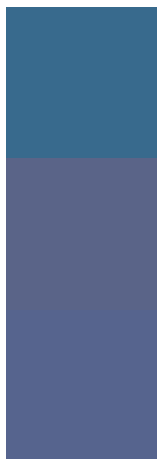


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.0400, -41.0350,

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

95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850

Protanopia

101.1140, -17.5160, 9.0760

Deuteranopia

100.6020, -21.8260, 10.0940



Tritanopia

91.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850

Protanomaly

98.9280, -25.8600, 6.1080

Deuteranomaly

98.4870, -28.9320, 6.7160

Tritanomaly

93.4110, -40.9420, -6.9100

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850 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, 106, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 106, 141)  
}
```

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, 106, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 106, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850 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, 106, 141) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 106, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 106, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 106, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 106, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 106,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 106, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 106,  
141) }
```

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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