

# Converting Colors

YIQ(95.0960, -80.1400,  
-23.4040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(95.0960, -80.1400,  
-23.4040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	048490
RGB	4, 132, 144
RGB Percent	2%, 52%, 56%
CMY	0.9845, 0.4821, 0.4356
CMYK	0.97, 0.08, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	185°, 95%, 29%
HSV	185°, 97%, 56%
XYZ	13.3354, 18.5535, 29.2305
YIQ	95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

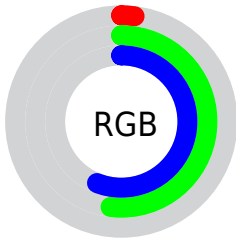
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	4, 71, 144
Decimal	296080
CIELab	50.16, -25.36, -14.95
CIELCh	50, 29.441, 210.515
Yxy	18.5535, 0.2182, 0.3036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278486160 (0xFF048490)
YUV	95.0960, 24.1097, -79.8912
Hunter-Lab	43.0738, -20.1168, -10.0833

# Details

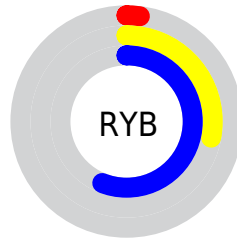
The YIQ color **95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **52.9040, 80.1400, 23.4040**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.1800, -62.5810, -16.7330**, and **58.8500, -52.7240, -13.6520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.9000, -82.5240, -24.2520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.8690, -72.0710, -20.9590**.

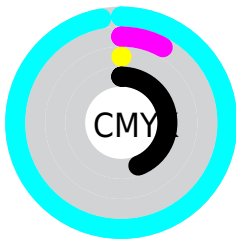
# Distribution



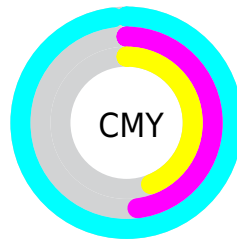
- Red (2%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040 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 95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95.0960, -80.1400,  
-23.4040

95.0960, -80.1400,  
-23.4040

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

76.2610, -67.3030,  
-19.2630

157.7670,  
-62.8560, -17.2560

58.8500, -52.7240,  
-13.6520

185.4790,  
-61.9850, -16.5210

42.6130, -38.6950,  
-9.0870

214.3650,  
-61.6640, -16.8320

27.1910, -25.5830,  
-4.4230

231.0800,  
-47.6800, -16.9600

4.8390, -9.4920,  
6.8280

239.7510,  
-30.3960, -10.8120

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 95.0960, -80.1400,  
-23.4040

■ 95.0960, -80.1400,  
-23.4040

■ 93.9000, -82.5240,  
-24.2520

■ 99.8690, -72.0710,  
-20.9590

■ 104.9410,  
-63.4060, -18.3020

■ 110.3010,  
-55.6120, -16.3800

■ 115.3730,  
-46.9470, -13.7230

■ 120.1460,  
-38.8780, -11.2780

■ 124.9190,  
-30.8090, -8.8330

■ 130.5780,  
-22.4190, -6.6990

■ 135.3510,  
-14.3500, -4.2540

■ 140.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



104.7930, -48.5500, -23.2220



95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040



104.6670, -65.1500, -8.7180

# Triad

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



95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040



122.6130, 15.1720, 22.4040



117.4970, 25.8610, -11.6350

# Complementary

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



95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040



52.9040, 80.1400, 23.4040

# 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.



119.2910, 38.6050, -0.2990



95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040



122.0140, 32.9160, 20.2120

# Square

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



95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040



121.5760, -9.7690, 17.3590



120.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030



114.5160, 6.5140, -18.9420



# Rectangle

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



95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040



112.5710, -46.9040, 2.0240



120.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030



118.2420, 31.1330, -8.0590

# Sweetspot

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



95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040



167.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560



87.5480, -42.3520, -69.4880



82.9590, -19.1180, -5.9500



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.



95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040



120.9940, -106.4560, -31.0640



54.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060



68.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



88.1780, -77.4350, -22.8670



5.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



# Inverse Universe

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



60.4520, 42.3520, 69.4880



74.9940, 56.2860, 92.3020



93.9940, 60.8900, -13.2060



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



54.5010, 40.6560, 67.1840



3.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040 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 95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

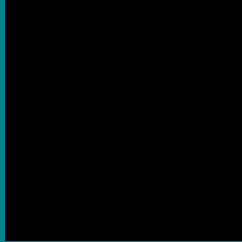
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040.



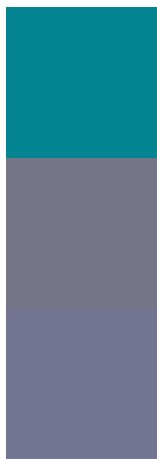
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.0960, -80.1400,



# 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

95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040

### Protanopia

119.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

### Deuteranopia

119.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410



## Tritanopia

93.7860, -82.2030, -24.5630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040

## Protanomaly

110.3580, -33.4230, -5.5110

## Deuteranomaly

110.6830, -35.7160, -2.5000

## Tritanomaly

94.0850, -81.6070, -24.3510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040

## Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.8160, -29.0210, -8.1970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040 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(4, 132, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 132, 144)  
}
```

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(4, 132, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 132, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040 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(4, 132, 144) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 132, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 132, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 132, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 132, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 132,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 132, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 132,  
144) }
```

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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