

# Converting Colors

YIQ(95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(95.5560, -51.7160,  
-9.8920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	287488
RGB	40, 116, 136
RGB Percent	16%, 45%, 53%
CMY	0.8433, 0.5450, 0.4669
CMYK	0.71, 0.15, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	192°, 55%, 34%
HSV	192°, 71%, 53%
XYZ	11.5624, 14.7244, 25.5043
YIQ	95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

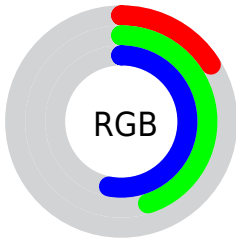
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	40, 82, 136
Decimal	2651272
CIE Lab	45.25, -16.28, -17.68
CIE LCh	45, 24.031, 227.350
Yxy	14.7244, 0.2233, 0.2843
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280841352 (0xFF287488)
YUV	95.5560, 19.9389, -48.7226
Hunter-Lab	38.3724, -13.3658, -12.5465

# Details

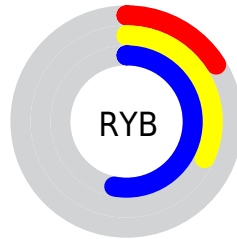
The YIQ color **95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **80.4440, 51.7160, 9.8920**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.4640, -48.4610, -8.3090**, and **49.7200, -46.3060, -8.8180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.6090, -59.2350, -11.2910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.5030, -44.1970, -8.4930**.

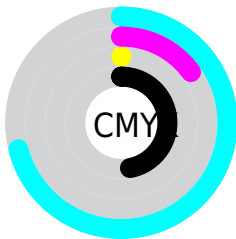
# Distribution



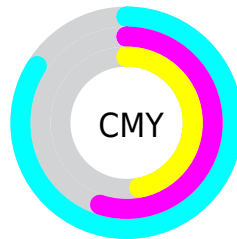
- Red (16%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920 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 95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95.5560, -51.7160,  
-9.8920

95.5560, -51.7160,  
-9.8920

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

66.0710, -60.6560,  
-13.0720

149.4640,  
-48.4610, -8.3090

49.7200, -46.3060,  
-8.8180

176.8770,  
-48.1860, -7.7860

33.5970, -32.5980,  
-3.9420

204.9910,  
-48.5070, -7.4750

19.9360, -20.3110,  
-0.8470

231.4120,  
-42.6830, -13.9070

2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

241.8440,  
-26.2240, -9.3280

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 95.5560, -51.7160,  
-9.8920

■ 95.5560, -51.7160,  
-9.8920

■ 89.6090, -59.2350,  
-11.2910

■ 101.5030,  
-44.1970, -8.4930

■ 83.9610, -66.1580,  
-12.4780

■ 107.1510,  
-37.2740, -7.3060

■ 78.9000, -73.3560,  
-14.1880

■ 112.5110,  
-29.4800, -5.3840

■ 118.1590,  
-22.5570, -4.1970

■ 124.1060,  
-15.0380, -2.7980

■ 130.0530, -7.5190,  
-1.3990

■ 135.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 141.6480, 6.9230,  
1.1870

■ 146.7090, 14.1210,  
2.8970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360



95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920



102.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220

# Triad

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



95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920



109.9740, 21.2250, 17.3290



104.9130, 12.8860, -13.2740

# Complementary

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



95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920



80.4440, 51.7160, 9.8920

# 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.



106.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850



95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920



108.9010, 31.4960, 12.9040

# Square

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



95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920



109.8780, 3.9400, 16.7080



107.7020, 33.1940, 4.1540



102.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440



# Rectangle

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



95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920



105.5800, -24.7600, 8.2000



107.7020, 33.1940, 4.1540



105.1310, 18.2040, -10.5320

# Sweetspot

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



95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920



160.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600



98.5180, -32.4990, -44.2990



80.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920



112.9530, -80.8750, -15.5870



67.9670, -38.7910, 14.6890



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



76.7970, -71.5680, -13.5520



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Inverse Universe

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



77.3680, 32.8200, 43.9880



84.4160, 51.2010, 68.8090



108.0330, 38.7910, -14.6890



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



51.7370, 45.5630, 60.8510



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920 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 95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

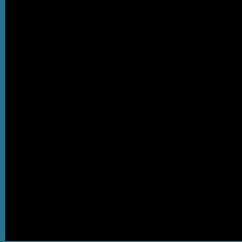
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920.



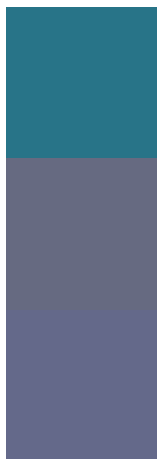
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.5560, -51.7160,

-9.8920.

# 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

95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920

### Protanopia

107.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050

### Deuteranopia

107.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030



## Tritanopia

93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920

## Protanomaly

103.2390, -25.5380, 0.2700

## Deuteranomaly

102.9230, -27.4640, 2.1360

## Tritanomaly

94.2630, -52.4490, -13.1290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920 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(40, 116, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 116, 136)  
}
```

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(40, 116, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 116, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920 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(40, 116, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 116, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 116, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 116, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 116, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 116,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 116, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 116,  
136) }
```

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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