

# Converting Colors

YIQ(95.8180, -23.3350,  
-12.1270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270)</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(95.8180, -23.3350,  
-12.1270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	426E65
RGB	66, 110, 101
RGB Percent	26%, 43%, 40%
CMY	0.7413, 0.5685, 0.6040
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.08, 0.57
HSL	168°, 25%, 35%
HSV	168°, 40%, 43%
XYZ	10.1707, 13.2523, 14.3282
YIQ	95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

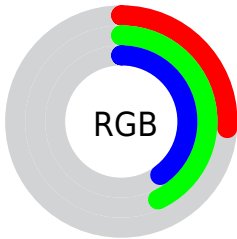
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	66, 91, 110
Decimal	4353637
CIELab	43.14, -17.54, 0.24
CIELCh	43, 17.541, 179.219
Yxy	13.2523, 0.2694, 0.3510
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282543717 (0xFF426E65)
YUV	95.8180, 2.5547, -26.1504
Hunter-Lab	36.4037, -13.8360, 2.1465

# Details

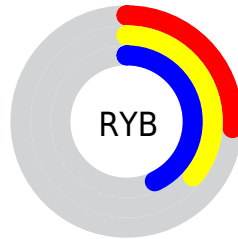
The YIQ color **95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **80.1820, 23.3350, 12.1270**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.1060, -24.2060, -12.8620**, and **47.6330, -24.2520, -12.0280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.3010, -29.2490, -15.0810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.3350, -17.4210, -9.1730**.

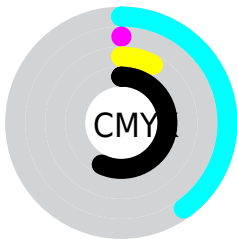
# Distribution



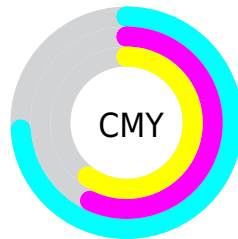
- Red (26%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270 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 95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 95.8180, -23.3350,  
-12.1270

■ 95.8180, -23.3350,  
-12.1270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 71.8180, -23.3350,  
-12.1270

■ 147.1060,  
-24.2060, -12.8620

■ 47.6330, -24.2520,  
-12.0280

■ 173.8070,  
-24.8020, -13.0740

■ 27.2420, -21.5930,  
-10.6570

■ 201.3940,  
-25.0770, -13.5970

■ 12.2930, -8.4350,  
-6.8270

■ 229.3940,  
-25.0770, -13.5970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 246.0300,  
-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,

-0.2120

■ 95.8180, -23.3350,  
-12.1270

■ 95.8180, -23.3350,  
-12.1270

■ 92.3010, -29.2490,  
-15.0810

■ 99.3350, -17.4210,  
-9.1730

■ 88.6700, -34.8420,  
-18.3460

■ 102.8520,  
-11.5070, -6.2190

■ 85.1530, -40.7560,  
-21.3000

■ 106.4830, -5.9140,  
-2.9540

■ 81.6360, -46.6700,  
-24.2540

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 78.1190, -52.5840,  
-27.2080

■ 113.5170, 5.9140,  
2.9540

■ 74.4880, -58.1770,  
-30.4730

■ 117.1480, 11.5070,  
6.2190

■ 120.6650, 17.4210,  
9.1730

■ 124.1820, 23.3350,  
12.1270

■ 127.6990, 29.2490,  
15.0810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.1200, -9.6260, -12.7780



95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270



95.4350, -32.3220, -8.9460

# Triad

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



95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270



103.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



102.5050, 23.3830, 0.2390

# Complementary

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



95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270



80.1820, 23.3350, 12.1270

# 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.



103.2050, 24.5280, 7.0240



95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270



104.3960, 8.1130, 12.6650

# Square

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



95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270



100.2120, -20.9080, 4.4680



104.0290, 19.3920, 12.0000



101.3960, 16.1400, -6.1640



# Rectangle

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



95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270



95.9560, -32.2310, -5.0870



104.0290, 19.3920, 12.0000



103.2710, 24.1620, 2.6420

# Sweetspot

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



95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270



137.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480



94.8180, -6.1400, -20.8920



67.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270



120.7730, -36.6300, -18.9820



89.8000, -22.9240, -3.0520



54.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



81.2700, -63.4950, -33.2150



167.4470, -131.1620, -67.9140



# Inverse Universe

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



80.1820, 23.3350, 12.1270



96.2270, 36.6300, 18.9820



86.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



38.7300, 63.4950, 33.2150



79.6670, 130.8410, 68.2250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270 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 95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

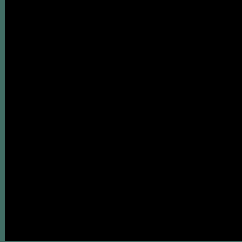
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.8180, -23.3350,

-12.1270.

# 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

95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270

### Protanopia

101.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

### Deuteranopia

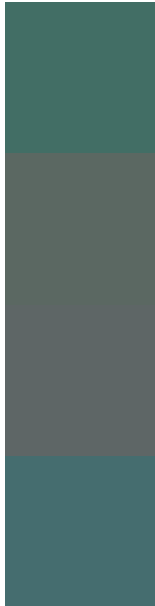
102.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



## Tritanopia

97.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270

## Protanomaly

99.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220

## Deuteranomaly

99.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

## Tritanomaly

97.2680, -24.4820, -7.8580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270 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, 110, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 110, 101)  
}
```

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, 110, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 110, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270 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, 110, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 110, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 110, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 110, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 110, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 110,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.8180, -23.3350, -12.1270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 110, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 110,  
101) }
```

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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