

# Converting Colors

YIQ(95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(95.9940, -35.3940,  
-8.3380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	396F79
RGB	57, 111, 121
RGB Percent	22%, 44%, 47%
CMY	0.7766, 0.5646, 0.5256
CMYK	0.53, 0.08, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	189°, 36%, 35%
HSV	189°, 53%, 47%
XYZ	10.8214, 13.6223, 20.1360
YIQ	95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

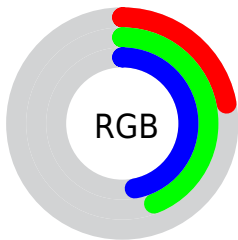
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	57, 86, 121
Decimal	3764089
CIELab	43.69, -14.93, -11.04
CIElCh	44, 18.570, 216.473
Yxy	13.6223, 0.2427, 0.3056
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281954169 (0xFF396F79)
YUV	95.9940, 12.3280, -34.1977
Hunter-Lab	36.9084, -12.2545, -6.5108

# Details


The YIQ color **95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **82.0060, 35.3940, 8.3380**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380**, and **45.1890, -40.4370, -10.5570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.2320, -41.9960, -9.8360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.7560, -28.7920, -6.8400**.

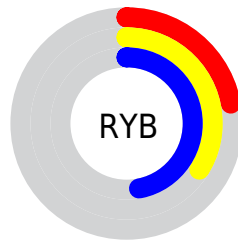
# Distribution



 Red (22%)

 Green (44%)

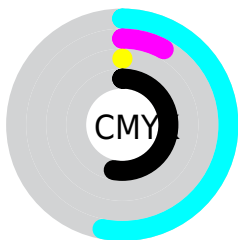
 Blue (47%)




 Red (22%)

 Yellow (34%)

 Blue (47%)

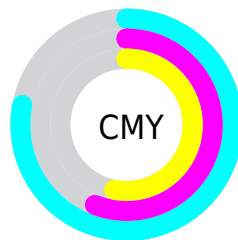


 Cyan (53%)

 Magenta (8%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (53%)



 Cyan (78%)

 Magenta (56%)

 Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 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 95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 95.9940, -35.3940,  
-8.3380

■ 95.9940, -35.3940,  
-8.3380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 70.9830, -36.8610,  
-9.2850

■ 147.9940,  
-35.3940, -8.3380

■ 45.1890, -40.4370,  
-10.5570

■ 175.1080,  
-35.7150, -8.0270

■ 29.7670, -27.3250,  
-5.8930

■ 202.8090,  
-36.3110, -8.2390

■ 16.2200, -15.3590,  
-2.4870

■ 230.5810,  
-35.6690, -8.8610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,

-1.2720

■ 95.9940, -35.3940,  
-8.3380

■ 95.9940, -35.3940,  
-8.3380

■ 91.2320, -41.9960,  
-9.8360

■ 100.7560,  
-28.7920, -6.8400

■ 86.4700, -48.5980,  
-11.3340

■ 105.5180,  
-22.1900, -5.3420

■ 81.7080, -55.2000,  
-12.8320

■ 110.2800,  
-15.5880, -3.8440

■ 77.5330, -62.0770,  
-14.8530

■ 115.0420, -8.9860,  
-2.3460

■ 73.6680, -66.8910,  
-15.7150

■ 119.2170, -2.1090,  
-0.3250

■ 124.2780, 5.0890,  
1.3850

■ 129.0400, 11.6910,  
2.8830

■ 133.8020, 18.2930,  
4.3810

■ 138.5640, 24.8950,  
5.8790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.3660, -27.8740, -12.4660



95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



98.6620, -31.2230, -1.3270

# Triad

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



95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



106.0760, 12.0100, 13.6260



101.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

# Complementary

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



95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



82.0060, 35.3940, 8.3380

# 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.



103.4510, 23.4750, -1.4290



95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



105.4700, 22.4640, 11.3920

# Square

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



95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



105.0080, -2.4780, 11.8740



104.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800



100.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980



# Rectangle

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



95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



101.1300, -23.6130, 3.9310



104.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800



102.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510

# Sweetspot

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



95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



148.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080



95.7080, -20.8100, -30.3620



73.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



119.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550



77.2100, -26.5940, 8.3980



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



76.4720, -69.2750, -16.5630



153.7590, -139.4670, -33.0270



# Inverse Universe

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



82.2920, 20.8100, 30.3620



97.5900, 32.3150, 47.6350



100.7900, 26.5940, -8.3980



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.4590, 40.4740, 59.4660

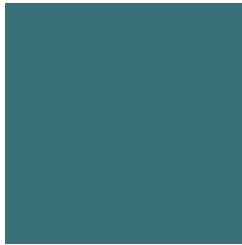


99.6300, 81.8190, 119.6670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 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 95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

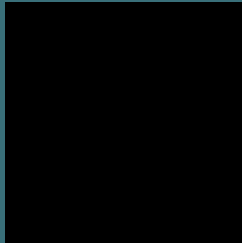
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380.



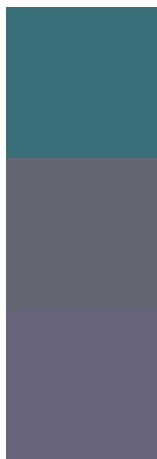
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.9940, -35.3940,

-8.3380.

# 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

95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

### Protanopia

103.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

### Deuteranopia

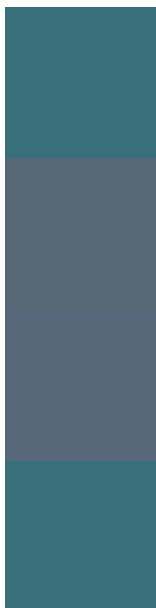
103.5190, -5.5950, 7.7890



## Tritanopia

95.8800, -35.0730, -8.6490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

## Protanomaly

100.3880, -15.7720, -0.5080

## Deuteranomaly

100.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820

## Tritanomaly

95.8800, -35.0730, -8.6490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 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(57, 111, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 111, 121)  
}
```

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(57, 111, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 111, 121) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 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(57, 111, 121) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 111, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 111, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 111, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 111, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 111,  
121) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 111, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 111,  
121) }
```

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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