

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.3150, -93.7580,
-18.8940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.3150, -93.7580,
-18.8940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008BAD
RGB	0, 139, 173
RGB Percent	0%, 55%, 68%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4547, 0.3220
CMYK	1.00, 0.20, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	192°, 100%, 34%
HSV	192°, 100%, 68%
XYZ	16.7741, 21.4954, 42.7486
YIQ	101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

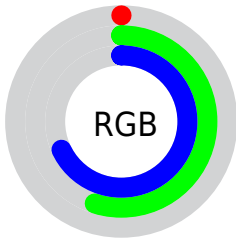
Format	Color
RYB	0, 77, 173
Decimal	35757
CIELab	53.49, -19.06, -26.64
CIELCh	53, 32.755, 234.426
Yxy	21.4954, 0.2070, 0.2653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278225837 (0xFF008BAD)
YUV	101.3150, 35.3407, -88.8533
Hunter-Lab	46.3631, -16.5545, -22.2135

Details

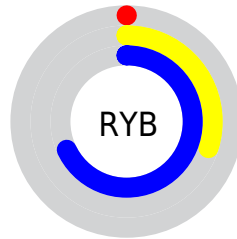
The YIQ color **101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **71.6850, 93.7580, 18.8940**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.9050, -71.7520, -10.2160**, and **66.0370, -63.3160, -8.9160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.1590, -84.4510, -16.8590**.

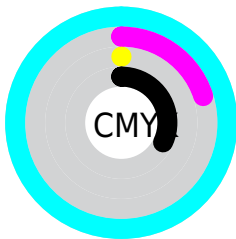
Distribution



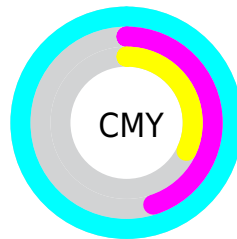
- Red (0%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940 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 101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 101.3150,
-93.7580, -18.8940

■ 101.3150,
-93.7580, -18.8940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 82.9750, -77.9410,
-13.6930

■ 166.7910,
-71.4310, -10.5270

■ 65.9230, -62.9950,
-9.2270

■ 195.5740,
-69.3220, -10.2020

■ 48.9850, -48.3700,
-4.4500

■ 220.9800,
-59.1420, -18.4860

■ 33.4490, -34.9370,
-0.0970

■ 233.4720,
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 19.0870, -22.0540,
3.2100

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.5440

0.0000

■ 101.3150,
-93.7580, -18.8940

■ 108.1590,
-84.4510, -16.8590

■ 115.8890,
-74.8230, -15.1350

■ 122.7330,
-65.5160, -13.1000

■ 130.1640,
-56.4840, -11.5880

■ 137.0080,
-47.1770, -9.5530

■ 144.1510,
-37.2740, -7.3060

■ 151.5820,
-28.2420, -5.7940

■ 158.4260,
-18.9350, -3.7590

■ 166.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.4540, -87.2000, -27.6160



101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940



120.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880

Triad

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



101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940



130.7200, 33.9240, 23.9720



123.3980, 12.6580, -20.1580

Complementary

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



101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940



71.6850, 93.7580, 18.8940

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.



126.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590



101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940



129.3110, 45.0210, 15.5890

Square

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



101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940



131.3400, 11.6870, 24.9910



127.8080, 44.5190, 2.6550



118.9200, -15.3550, -24.5950

Rectangle

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



101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940



127.0020, -28.7040, 13.6000



127.8080, 44.5190, 2.6550



123.9860, 19.8100, -17.6140

Sweetspot

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



101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940



196.3360, -36.3570, -7.4050



105.1990, -57.8470, -80.5270



95.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940



131.1960, -121.4040, -24.4760



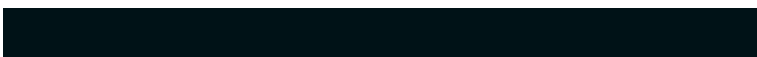
52.0070, -70.6580, 25.0380



83.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



88.1270, -81.4250, -16.6330



13.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

Inverse Universe

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



67.5730, 58.4890, 79.9050



87.4960, 75.7240, 103.4680



120.9930, 70.6580, -25.0380



81.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



58.6440, 50.5590, 69.4310



8.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940 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 101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

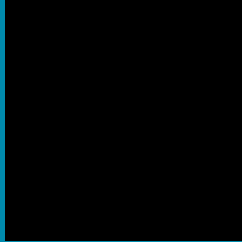
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940.



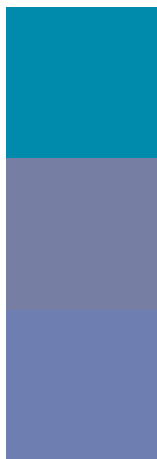
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940.

-18.8940.

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

101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940

Protanopia

127.8260, -16.6450, 9.8110

Deuteranopia

127.2150, -24.9900, 12.3700



Tritanopia

100.7960, -88.1630, -26.6830

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940

Protanomaly

118.3600, -44.9320, -0.6760

Deuteranomaly

118.0760, -49.8840, 0.9640

Tritanomaly

101.0070, -90.1350, -23.9830

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.1190, -34.2480, -7.0800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940 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(0, 139, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 139, 173)  
}
```

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(0, 139, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 139, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940 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(0, 139, 173) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 139, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 139, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 139, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 139, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 139,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 139, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 139,  
173) }
```

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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