

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.3830, -88.4380,
-27.2060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.3830, -88.4380,
-27.2060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008F99
RGB	0, 143, 153
RGB Percent	0%, 56%, 60%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4390, 0.4004
CMYK	1.00, 0.06, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	184°, 100%, 30%
HSV	184°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	15.5737, 21.9599, 33.5153
YIQ	101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

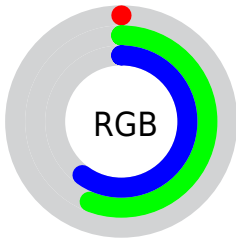
Format	Color
RYB	0, 74, 153
Decimal	36761
CIELab	53.98, -28.05, -14.38
CIELCh	54, 31.523, 207.132
Yxy	21.9599, 0.2192, 0.3091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226841 (0xFF008F99)
YUV	101.3830, 25.4472, -88.9129
Hunter-Lab	46.8614, -22.6854, -9.6013

Details

The YIQ color **101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **51.6170, 88.4380, 27.2060**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.8480, -67.5780, -19.7860**, and **65.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.4550, -79.7730, -24.5490**.

Distribution



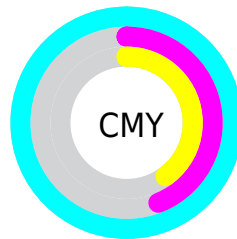
- Red (0%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060 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 101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 101.3830,
-88.4380, -27.2060

■ 101.3830,
-88.4380, -27.2060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.1570, -72.9420,
-21.6940

■ 165.8480,
-67.5780, -19.7860

■ 65.6320, -58.0420,
-16.3940

■ 194.4460,
-66.3860, -19.3620

■ 48.8080, -43.7380,
-11.3060

■ 222.7190,
-62.9010, -21.9490

■ 32.6850, -30.0300,
-6.4300

■ 231.9770,
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 17.9640, -17.5140,
-1.9780

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 249.9170,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.1320, -3.6040

0.0000

■ 101.3830,
-88.4380, -27.2060

■ 106.4550,
-79.7730, -24.5490

■ 111.8260,
-70.5120, -21.6800

■ 116.8980,
-61.8470, -19.0230

■ 121.9700,
-53.1820, -16.3660

■ 127.0420,
-44.5170, -13.7090

■ 132.4130,
-35.2560, -10.8400

■ 137.4850,
-26.5910, -8.1830

■ 142.5570,
-17.9260, -5.5260

■ 147.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.7390, -48.4580, -24.8900



101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060



110.6980, -75.6030, -12.0110

Triad

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



101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060



132.5960, 13.8420, 24.4820



127.5360, 30.1250, -11.8190

Complementary

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



101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060



51.6170, 88.4380, 27.2060

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.



129.0850, 42.1810, 0.9730



101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060



132.0790, 34.2910, 22.8270

Square

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



101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060



130.6510, -14.3540, 17.8540



130.7730, 43.6000, 13.8080



124.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730

Rectangle

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



101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060



120.3250, -55.0190, 0.4130



130.7730, 43.6000, 13.8080



127.8080, 35.3510, -7.4090

Sweetspot

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



101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060



178.7120, -34.6600, -10.6280



90.7230, -44.6430, -77.5310



87.3610, -20.3100, -6.3740



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060



131.8680, -115.0290, -35.3890



57.9450, -68.0880, 11.4960



74.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



92.8570, -80.9650, -24.9730



8.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Inverse Universe

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



62.0490, 45.2850, 76.9090



80.7050, 58.8980, 100.0340



95.0550, 68.0880, -11.4960



72.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



56.7940, 41.3890, 70.4210



5.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060 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 101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

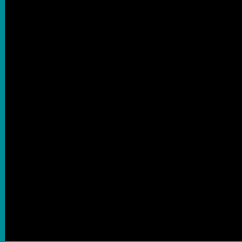
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060.

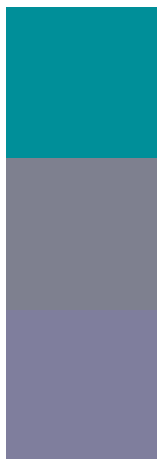


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060.

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

101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060

Protanopia

129.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Deuteranopia

129.8330, -9.3550, 9.8530



Tritanopia

104.7860, -82.2030, -24.5630

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060

Protanomaly

118.7490, -36.0820, -6.8820

Deuteranomaly

119.4870, -38.1000, -3.3480

Tritanomaly

103.5900, -84.5870, -25.4110

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.9080, -32.2760, -9.7800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060 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, 143, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 143, 153)  
}
```

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, 143, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 143, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060 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, 143, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 143, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 143, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 143, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 143, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 143,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 143, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 143,  
153) }
```

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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