

Converting Colors

YIQ(105.1330, -90.7300,
-29.7220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220)
contains.

YIQ(105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(105.1330, -90.7300,
-29.7220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00959B
RGB	0, 149, 155
RGB Percent	0%, 58%, 61%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4154, 0.3925
CMYK	1.00, 0.04, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	182°, 100%, 30%
HSV	182°, 100%, 61%
XYZ	16.6659, 23.8782, 34.7000
YIQ	105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

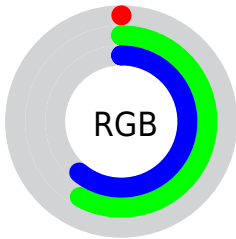
Format	Color
RYB	0, 76, 155
Decimal	38299
CIELab	55.97, -30.34, -12.53
CIELCh	56, 32.827, 202.443
Yxy	23.8782, 0.2215, 0.3173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228379 (0xFF00959B)
YUV	105.1330, 24.5844, -92.2016
Hunter-Lab	48.8653, -24.6352, -7.8970

Details

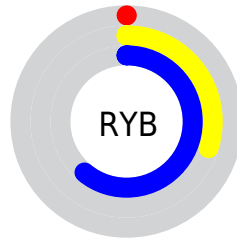
The YIQ color **105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **49.8670, 90.7300, 29.7220**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170.4840, -69.5490, -22.6130**, and **69.3820, -60.3340, -18.9100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.5040, -81.4690, -26.8530**.

Distribution



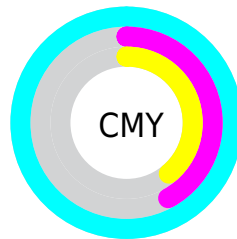
- Red (0%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220 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 105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 105.1330,
-90.7300, -29.7220

■ 105.1330,
-90.7300, -29.7220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 86.9070, -75.2340,
-24.2100

■ 170.4840,
-69.5490, -22.6130

■ 69.3820, -60.3340,
-18.9100

■ 199.4950,
-68.0820, -21.6660

■ 51.9710, -45.7550,
-13.2990

■ 223.9040,
-61.9840, -22.0480

■ 35.8480, -32.0470,
-8.4230

■ 232.5750,
-44.7000, -15.9000

■ 21.6000, -19.4850,
-4.8050

■ 241.5450,
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-3.1800

0.0000

■ 105.1330,
-90.7300, -29.7220

■ 110.5040,
-81.4690, -26.8530

■ 114.9890,
-72.5290, -23.6730

■ 120.0610,
-63.8640, -21.0160

■ 124.8450,
-54.3280, -17.6240

■ 129.9170,
-45.6630, -14.9670

■ 135.2880,
-36.4020, -12.0980

■ 139.7730,
-27.4620, -8.9180

■ 145.1440,
-18.2010, -6.0490

■ 149.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119.4680, -46.2570, -26.2330



105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220



111.1910, -87.4770, -17.0850

Triad

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



105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220



137.8560, 10.1740, 24.8780



132.6290, 34.2970, -10.3350

Complementary

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



105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220



49.8670, 90.7300, 29.7220

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.



134.5200, 45.3900, 3.3900



105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220



137.0620, 32.9610, 24.9050

Square

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



105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220



135.0140, -19.8100, 17.6140



135.8380, 44.9750, 16.4230



129.8820, 14.1710, -20.0450

Rectangle

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



105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220



122.7260, -63.6380, -3.0780



135.8380, 44.9750, 16.4230



133.6020, 38.9270, -6.1370

Sweetspot

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



105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220



181.8860, -35.2100, -11.6740



91.5550, -44.2300, -79.5100



90.3500, -21.7770, -7.3210



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220



136.7920, -117.8710, -38.9510



59.9340, -69.5550, 10.5490



74.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



95.2050, -82.0650, -27.0650



8.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Inverse Universe

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



63.3310, 44.5510, 79.1990



82.2150, 57.5220, 102.9460



95.0660, 69.5550, -10.5490



72.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



57.2500, 40.1050, 71.6650



5.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220 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 105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

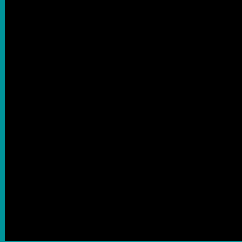
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220.



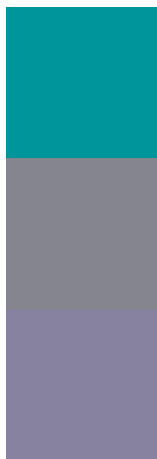
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220.

-29.7220.

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

105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220

Protanopia

134.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

Deuteranopia

134.5020, -6.9250, 9.8670



Tritanopia

111.0960, -80.1400, -23.4040

Trichromacy



Original Color

105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220

Protanomaly

123.8800, -35.0730, -8.6490

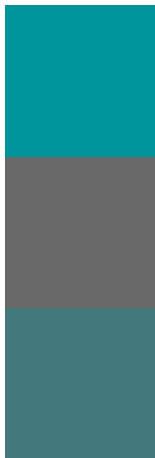
Deuteranomaly

123.8460, -37.7330, -4.4930

Tritanomaly

108.7750, -83.6700, -25.5100

Monochromacy



Original Color

105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220

Achromatopsia

105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

105.0820, -32.8260, -10.8260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220 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, 149, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 149, 155)  
}
```

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, 149, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 149, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220 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, 149, 155) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 149, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 149, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 149, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 149, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 149,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 105.1330, -90.7300, -29.7220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 149, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 149,  
155) }
```

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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