

# Converting Colors

YIQ(106.5260, -87.7030,  
-35.0230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(106.5260, -87.7030,  
-35.0230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	019990
RGB	1, 153, 144
RGB Percent	0%, 60%, 56%
CMY	0.9964, 0.3997, 0.4356
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.06, 0.40
HSL	176°, 99%, 30%
HSV	176°, 99%, 60%
XYZ	16.4404, 24.8202, 30.2750
YIQ	106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

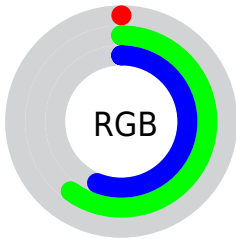
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	1, 79, 153
Decimal	104848
CIELab	56.90, -35.64, -4.85
CIELCh	57, 35.964, 187.749
Yxy	24.8202, 0.2298, 0.3470
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278294928 (0xFF019990)
YUV	106.5260, 18.4747, -92.5463
Hunter-Lab	49.8199, -28.2802, -1.1560

# Details

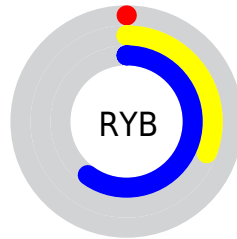
The YIQ color **106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **47.4740, 87.7030, 35.0230**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.5780, -67.1180, -28.1260**, and **70.0030, -57.9490, -23.5890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106.2270, -88.2990, -35.2350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.1250, -79.0840, -31.5320**.

# Distribution



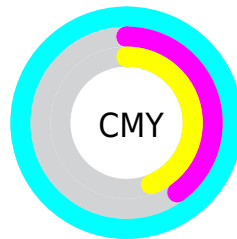
- Red (0%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (40%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230 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 106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 106.5260,  
-87.7030, -35.0230

■ 106.5260,  
-87.7030, -35.0230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 88.0010, -72.8030,  
-29.7230

■ 171.5780,  
-67.1180, -28.1260

■ 70.0030, -57.9490,  
-23.5890

■ 200.7630,  
-66.2010, -28.2250

■ 52.5920, -43.3700,  
-17.9780

■ 223.4910,  
-62.2590, -22.5710

■ 36.5830, -29.9830,  
-12.7910

■ 232.2760,  
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 21.8620, -17.4670,  
-8.3390

■ 241.2460,  
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 106.5260,  
-87.7030, -35.0230

■ 106.5260,  
-87.7030, -35.0230

■ 106.2270,  
-88.2990, -35.2350

■ 111.1250,  
-79.0840, -31.5320

■ 116.0230,  
-69.8690, -27.8290

■ 120.6220,  
-61.2500, -24.3380

■ 125.2210,  
-52.6310, -20.8470

■ 129.8200,  
-44.0120, -17.3560

■ 134.6040,  
-34.4760, -13.9640

■ 139.2030,  
-25.8570, -10.4730

■ 143.8020,  
-17.2380, -6.9820

■ 148.7000, -8.0230,  
-3.2790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



123.5310, -33.3730, -28.4530



106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230



109.0600, -97.6540, -25.3820

# Triad

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



106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230



139.4290, -4.6810, 24.2710



136.1790, 44.6120, -4.5400

# Complementary

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



106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230



47.4740, 87.7030, 35.0230

# 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.



137.1990, 51.0280, 11.3480



106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230



140.2770, 25.1660, 28.5100

# Square

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



106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230



133.4890, -40.4410, 11.5510



138.4670, 44.8820, 23.6180



133.2920, 27.6960, -17.3600



# Rectangle

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



106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230



108.4220, -101.3690, -18.6250



138.4670, 44.8820, 23.6180



136.4940, 48.2790, 0.5910

# Sweetspot

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



106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230



180.6040, -34.4760, -13.9640



93.2140, -35.8400, -77.3760



88.3070, -20.2180, -8.0420



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.



106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230



138.1310, -114.7520, -45.9200



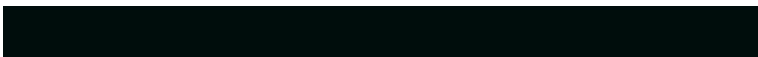
68.8100, -72.4420, 2.2940



74.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



97.2280, -80.8720, -32.1680



8.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



# Inverse Universe

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



47.4740, 87.7030, 35.0230



60.8690, 114.7520, 45.9200



85.1900, 72.4420, -2.2940



71.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



42.7720, 80.8720, 32.1680



4.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230 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 106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

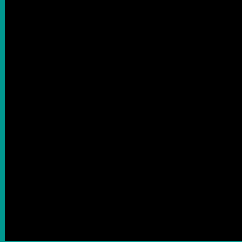
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230.



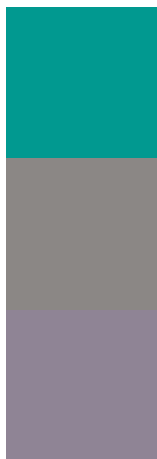
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.5260, -87.7030,

-35.0230.

# 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

106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230

### Protanopia

135.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

### Deuteranopia

137.2270, 1.0990, 7.6190



## Tritanopia

117.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230

## Protanomaly

125.5830, -29.9830, -12.7910

## Deuteranomaly

126.1470, -31.4510, -8.2110

## Tritanomaly

113.2980, -77.8930, -25.5810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230

## Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

106.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230 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(1, 153, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 153, 144)  
}
```

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(1, 153, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 153, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230 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(1, 153, 144) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 153, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 153, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 153, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 153, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 153,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 153, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 153,  
144) }
```

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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