

# Converting Colors

YIQ(109.7630, -66.2010,  
-28.2250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(109.7630, -66.2010,  
-28.2250)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D9287
RGB	29, 146, 135
RGB Percent	11%, 57%, 53%
CMY	0.8865, 0.4272, 0.4708
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.08, 0.43
HSL	174°, 67%, 34%
HSV	174°, 80%, 57%
XYZ	15.1597, 22.5805, 26.4572
YIQ	109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

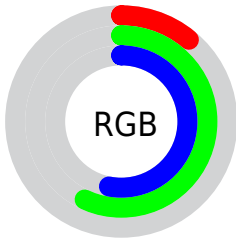
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 90, 146
Decimal	1938055
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.64, -33.32, -3.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 33.451, 185.169
Yxy	22.5805, 0.2361, 0.3517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280128135 (0xFF1D9287)
YUV	109.7630, 12.4418, -70.8292
Hunter-Lab	47.5190, -26.2123, 0.2523

# Details

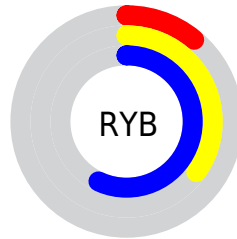
The YIQ color **109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **65.2370, 66.2010, 28.2250**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.1230, -58.4070, -26.3030**, and **65.4550, -53.4100, -23.2500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.1640, -74.8200, -31.7160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.3620, -57.5820, -24.7340**.

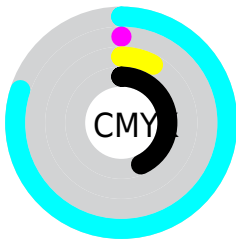
# Distribution



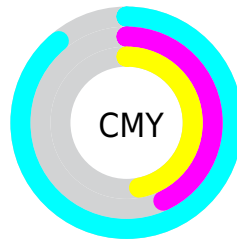
- Red (11%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250 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 109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 109.7630,  
-66.2010, -28.2250

■ 109.7630,  
-66.2010, -28.2250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 82.9800, -68.3100,  
-28.5500

■ 168.1230,  
-58.4070, -26.3030

■ 65.4550, -53.4100,  
-23.2500

■ 196.4220,  
-57.8110, -26.0910

■ 48.1580, -39.1520,  
-17.3280

■ 223.5470,  
-56.6650, -24.8330

■ 32.1490, -25.7650,  
-12.1410

■ 233.4720,  
-42.9120, -15.2640

■ 16.9550, -13.2950,  
-6.8550

■ 242.1430,  
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,

-2.7560

■ 109.7630,  
-66.2010, -28.2250

■ 109.7630,  
-66.2010, -28.2250

■ 105.1640,  
-74.8200, -31.7160

■ 114.3620,  
-57.5820, -24.7340

■ 100.7500,  
-82.5220, -35.3060

■ 118.7760,  
-49.8800, -21.1440

■ 123.3750,  
-41.2610, -17.6530

■ 127.6750,  
-33.2380, -14.3740

■ 132.3880,  
-24.9400, -10.5720

■ 136.9870,  
-16.3210, -7.0810

■ 141.4010, -8.6190,  
-3.4910

■ 146.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 150.3000, 8.0230,  
3.2790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.8200, -26.8170, -26.1210



109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250



103.6970, -92.1980, -25.1420

# Triad

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



109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250



133.1790, -6.9730, 21.7550



130.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860

# Complementary

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



109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250



65.2370, 66.2010, 28.2250

# 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.



132.0460, 47.0850, 11.2210



109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250



134.6570, 21.0400, 26.1920

# Square

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



109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250



127.6200, -39.4320, 9.7840



133.4880, 40.3890, 22.4450



128.1610, 26.6870, -15.5930



# Rectangle

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



109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250



103.5320, -95.8670, -19.2190



133.4880, 40.3890, 22.4450



130.5800, 45.1610, 2.0330

# Sweetspot

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



109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250



174.6760, -25.8110, -11.3070



101.2670, -25.0230, -58.6470



85.6990, -15.4500, -6.3460



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250



132.9430, -102.4190, -43.6590



83.4280, -56.8070, -0.2230



71.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



95.2560, -78.0750, -33.2990



6.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310



# Inverse Universe

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



65.2370, 66.2010, 28.2250



64.0570, 102.4190, 43.6590



91.5720, 56.8070, 0.2230



69.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



42.7440, 78.0750, 33.2990

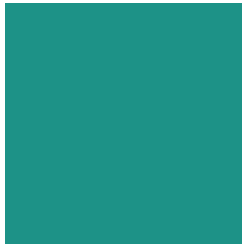


3.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250 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 109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

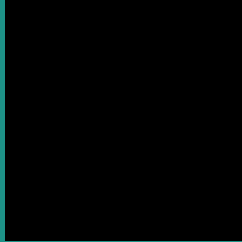
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250.



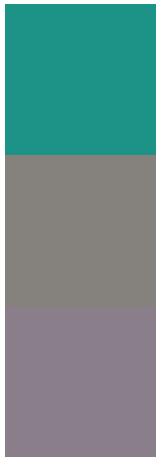
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250.



# 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

109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250

### Protanopia

129.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

### Deuteranopia

131.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870



## Tritanopia

114.7670, -62.8560, -17.2560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250

## Protanomaly

122.3560, -21.9140, -10.3460

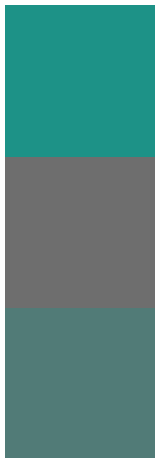
## Deuteranomaly

123.1050, -22.4650, -5.8650

## Tritanomaly

113.0610, -63.8640, -21.0160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

109.9860, -23.7480, -10.1480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250 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(29, 146, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 146, 135)  
}
```

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(29, 146, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 146, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250 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(29, 146, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 146, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 146, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 146, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 146, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 146,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 109.7630, -66.2010, -28.2250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 146, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 146,  
135) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor