

# Converting Colors

YIQ(114.6490, -92.2430,  
-29.8350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(114.6490, -92.2430,  
-29.8350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	089FA6
RGB	8, 159, 166
RGB Percent	3%, 62%, 65%
CMY	0.9689, 0.3762, 0.3494
CMYK	0.95, 0.04, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	183°, 91%, 34%
HSV	183°, 95%, 65%
XYZ	19.3823, 27.6189, 40.3403
YIQ	114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

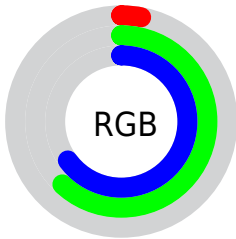
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	8, 85, 166
Decimal	565158
CIELab	59.54, -31.31, -13.40
CIELCh	60, 34.060, 203.165
Yxy	27.6189, 0.2219, 0.3162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278755238 (0xFF089FA6)
YUV	114.6490, 25.3160, -93.5312
Hunter-Lab	52.5536, -26.1363, -8.7235

# Details

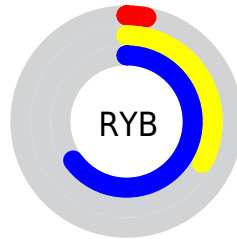
The YIQ color **114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **59.3510, 92.2430, 29.8350**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.2170, -73.1710, -23.0510**, and **75.8050, -66.0190, -20.5070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.2570, -97.0110, -31.5310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.3190, -82.3860, -26.7540**.

# Distribution



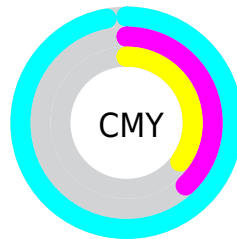
- Red (3%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350 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 114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 114.6490,  
-92.2430, -29.8350

■ 114.6490,  
-92.2430, -29.8350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 94.0310, -81.5150,  
-26.0190

■ 179.2170,  
-73.1710, -23.0510

■ 75.8050, -66.0190,  
-20.5070

■ 208.7010,  
-71.6580, -22.9380

■ 58.3940, -51.4400,  
-14.8960

■ 225.3990,  
-59.0040, -20.9880

■ 41.5700, -37.1360,  
-9.8080

■ 234.3690,  
-41.1240, -14.6280

■ 26.7350, -24.2990,  
-5.6670

■ 243.3390,  
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.6960

0.0000

■ 114.6490,  
-92.2430, -29.8350

■ 114.6490,  
-92.2430, -29.8350

■ 112.2570,  
-97.0110, -31.5310

■ 120.3190,  
-82.3860, -26.7540

■ 125.6900,  
-73.1250, -23.8850

■ 130.7730,  
-62.9930, -20.2810

■ 136.1440,  
-53.7320, -17.4120

■ 141.8140,  
-43.8750, -14.3310

■ 146.5980,  
-34.3390, -10.9390

■ 152.2680,  
-24.4820, -7.8580

■ 157.9380,  
-14.6250, -4.7770

■ 163.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



127.8590, -48.9160, -27.6040



114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350



121.3050, -87.7980, -16.7740

# Triad

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



114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350



147.3940, 11.5950, 26.6590



141.7000, 35.5350, -10.7450

# Complementary

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



114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350



59.3510, 92.2430, 29.8350

# 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.



143.8900, 47.2240, 3.1920



114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350



147.2580, 35.3450, 25.7530

# Square

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



114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350



144.5410, -19.8560, 18.4480



145.2190, 48.2760, 17.1720



138.9420, 13.9420, -21.4020



# Rectangle

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



114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350



131.7690, -65.1970, -2.3570



145.2190, 48.2760, 17.1720



142.8580, 41.0820, -6.6460

# Sweetspot

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



114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350



196.4020, -36.7230, -11.7870



101.3160, -45.0550, -81.0790



97.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350



146.2470, -126.5820, -40.7740



69.4500, -71.0680, 10.4360



81.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



99.6390, -86.2830, -27.7150



14.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400



# Inverse Universe

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



72.4560, 45.6970, 80.4570



88.4810, 62.8850, 110.3810



104.5500, 71.0680, -10.4360



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



60.3260, 42.9470, 75.2270



8.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350 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 114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

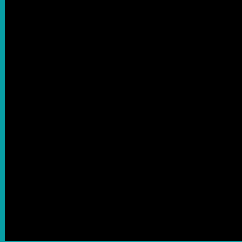
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350.

-29.8350.

# 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

114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350

### Protanopia

143.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

### Deuteranopia

143.7300, -7.5670, 10.4890



## Tritanopia

118.8180, -85.2290, -24.7890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350



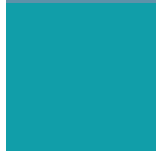
## Protanomaly

132.8090, -36.3110, -8.2390



## Deuteranomaly

133.0740, -38.3750, -3.8710



## Tritanomaly

117.0950, -87.5670, -26.4710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350



## Achromatopsia

115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

114.8970, -33.7430, -10.7270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350 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(8, 159, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 159, 166)  
}
```

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(8, 159, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 159, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350 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(8, 159, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 159, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(8, 159, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 159, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 159, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 159,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 114.6490, -92.2430, -29.8350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 159, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 159,  
166) }
```

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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