

# Converting Colors

YIQ(117.5210, -88.1660,  
-10.1020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(117.5210, -88.1660,  
-10.1020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1B94C6
RGB	27, 148, 198
RGB Percent	11%, 58%, 78%
CMY	0.8943, 0.4194, 0.2239
CMYK	0.86, 0.25, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	197°, 76%, 44%
HSV	197°, 86%, 78%
XYZ	21.2298, 25.5006, 57.1693
YIQ	117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

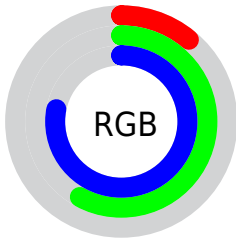
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	27, 98, 198
Decimal	1807558
CIE Lab	57.56, -13.70, -34.52
CIE LCh	58, 37.140, 248.355
Yxy	25.5006, 0.2043, 0.2454
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279997638 (0xFF1B94C6)
YUV	117.5210, 39.6761, -79.3869
Hunter-Lab	50.4981, -13.3289, -31.7741

# Details

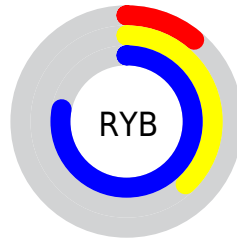
The YIQ color **117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **107.4790, 88.1660, 10.1020**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.0390, -74.8250, -4.0810**, and **73.3550, -72.8990, -5.9470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108.0190, -98.4360, -11.2040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.0230, -77.8960, -9.0000**.

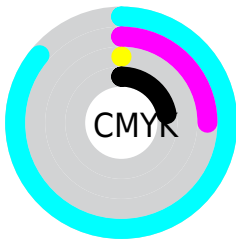
# Distribution



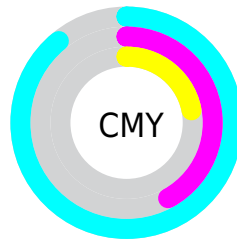
- Red (11%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020 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 117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.5210,  
-88.1660, -10.1020

■ 117.5210,  
-88.1660, -10.1020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 90.9940, -88.1200,  
-10.9360

■ 179.0390,  
-74.8250, -4.0810

■ 73.3550, -72.8990,  
-5.9470

■ 204.7440,  
-64.0490, -12.1530

■ 56.8900, -58.2280,  
-2.0040

■ 228.3890,  
-53.0440, -18.8680

■ 40.5390, -43.8780,  
2.2500

■ 237.6580,  
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 26.0630, -30.6740,  
5.2460

■ 246.6280,  
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,  
12.5250

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,

7.2520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 117.5210,  
-88.1660, -10.1020

■ 117.5210,  
-88.1660, -10.1020

■ 108.0190,  
-98.4360, -11.2040

■ 127.0230,  
-77.8960, -9.0000

■ 104.7520,  
-102.0580, -11.6420

■ 136.5250,  
-67.6260, -7.8980

■ 145.1410,  
-57.6770, -6.4850

■ 154.6430,  
-47.4070, -5.3830

■ 164.1450,  
-37.1370, -4.2810

■ 173.6470,  
-26.8670, -3.1790

■ 182.2630,  
-16.9180, -1.7660

■ 191.7650, -6.6480,  
-0.6640

■ 201.2670, 3.6220,  
0.4380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



110.5760, -99.1670, -25.4950



117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020



135.1300, -40.8080, 12.6960

# Triad

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



117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020



140.3640, 46.6700, 24.2540



131.0650, 0.2340, -26.2780

# Complementary

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



117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020



107.4790, 88.1660, 10.1020

# 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.



134.7650, 27.7420, -18.1940



117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020



138.6830, 52.5410, 11.4610

# Square

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



117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020



142.2880, 26.6330, 29.4570



137.2500, 45.8500, -4.9500



124.2210, -35.4360, -29.6120



# Rectangle

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



117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020



140.1010, -15.5010, 22.1230



137.2500, 45.8500, -4.9500



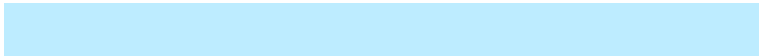
132.2080, 10.1370, -24.0310

# Sweetspot

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



117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020



224.1130, -34.1110, -4.0550



132.8490, -62.4330, -74.5050



108.9960, -20.5400, -2.2040



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

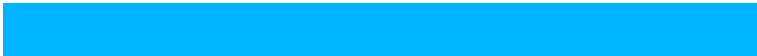


# Same Dimension

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



117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580



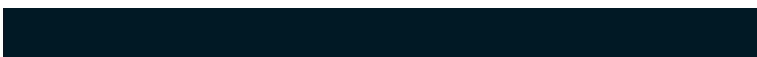
68.2130, -65.0660, 33.8300



95.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



86.6740, -84.2230, -9.9750



18.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790



# Inverse Universe

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



91.9230, 63.0750, 73.8830



96.8790, 93.8790, 110.3510



156.7870, 65.0660, -33.8300



93.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



61.9610, 59.9120, 70.6320



13.6140, 13.4310, 15.4070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020 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 117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020 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 117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020.



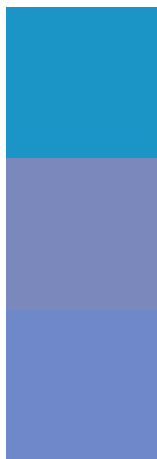
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.5210, -88.1660,



# 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

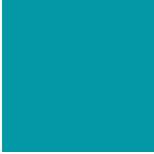
117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020

### Protanopia

137.7420, -25.0360, 13.2040

### Deuteranopia

135.9350, -35.7650, 14.9150



## **Tritanopia**

108.6210, -95.0400, -28.7040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020

## Protanomaly

130.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360

## Deuteranomaly

128.9000, -55.0200, 5.9400

## Tritanomaly

111.8050, -92.3820, -21.8060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020

## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.8960, -32.0020, -3.7300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020 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(27, 148, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 148, 198)  
}
```

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(27, 148, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 148, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020 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".

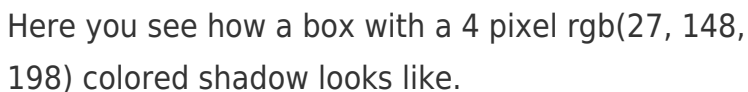
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(27, 148, 198) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 148, 198) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 148, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 148, 198); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 148, 198); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 148, 198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 148, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 148,  
198) }
```

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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