

# Converting Colors

YIQ(118.9170, -81.1940,  
-26.3300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(118.9170, -81.1940,  
-26.3300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	199EA4
RGB	25, 158, 164
RGB Percent	10%, 62%, 64%
CMY	0.9022, 0.3802, 0.3572
CMYK	0.85, 0.04, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	183°, 74%, 37%
HSV	183°, 85%, 64%
XYZ	19.3287, 27.3558, 39.3440
YIQ	118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

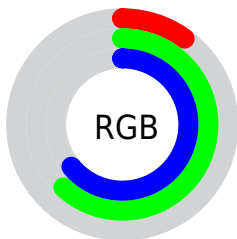
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	25, 93, 164
Decimal	1679012
CIELab	59.30, -30.55, -12.62
CIElCh	59, 33.053, 202.447
Yxy	27.3558, 0.2247, 0.3180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279869092 (0xFF199EA4)
YUV	118.9170, 22.2259, -82.3652
Hunter-Lab	52.3028, -25.5646, -7.9881

# Details

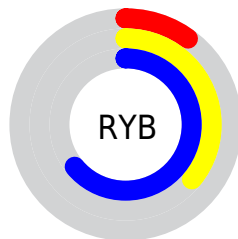
The YIQ color **118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **70.0830, 81.1940, 26.3300**, and the grayscale version is **119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.8970, -69.2740, -22.0900**, and **74.9900, -65.1020, -20.6060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.5460, -90.4550, -29.1990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.2880, -71.9330, -23.4610**.

# Distribution



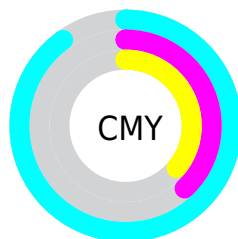
- Red (10%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300 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 118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 118.9170,  
-81.1940, -26.3300

■ 118.9170,  
-81.1940, -26.3300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 93.2160, -80.5980,  
-26.1180

■ 179.8970,  
-69.2740, -22.0900

■ 74.9900, -65.1020,  
-20.6060

■ 209.0820,  
-68.3570, -22.1890

■ 57.5790, -50.5230,  
-14.9950

■ 226.5950,  
-56.6200, -20.1400

■ 41.4560, -36.8150,  
-10.1190

■ 235.2660,  
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 26.5070, -23.6570,  
-6.2890

■ 244.2360,  
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.0600

0.0000

■ 118.9170,  
-81.1940, -26.3300

■ 118.9170,  
-81.1940, -26.3300

■ 113.5460,  
-90.4550, -29.1990

■ 124.2880,  
-71.9330, -23.4610

■ 110.8550,  
-95.8190, -31.1070

■ 129.3710,  
-61.8010, -19.8570

■ 134.7420,  
-52.5400, -16.9880

■ 140.4120,  
-42.6830, -13.9070

■ 145.7830,  
-33.4220, -11.0380

■ 150.5670,  
-23.8860, -7.6460

■ 156.2370,  
-14.0290, -4.5650

■ 161.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 166.3920, 4.7680,  
1.6960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



128.3540, -45.9360, -26.5440



118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300



122.8820, -82.1130, -15.1770

# Triad

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



118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300



146.8560, 10.1740, 24.8780



141.2270, 35.4890, -9.9110

# Complementary

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



118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300



70.0830, 81.1940, 26.3300

# 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.



143.1180, 46.5820, 3.8140



118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300



146.2470, 33.8780, 24.8060

# Square

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



118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300



144.0140, -19.8100, 17.6140



144.4360, 46.1670, 16.8470



138.7680, 14.4920, -20.3560



# Rectangle

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



118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300



132.1390, -63.3630, -2.5550



144.4360, 46.1670, 16.8470



142.2000, 40.1190, -5.7130

# Sweetspot

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



118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300



196.9790, -31.0380, -10.1900



107.1630, -39.8300, -71.1420



96.8450, -18.7970, -6.2610



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300



144.7310, -125.0690, -40.6610



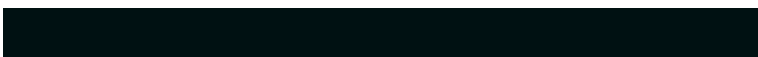
79.0010, -62.4940, 9.2340



78.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



98.1230, -84.7700, -27.6020



12.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



# Inverse Universe

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



81.7230, 40.1510, 70.8310



87.3560, 61.7390, 109.1230



109.9990, 62.4940, -9.2340



76.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



59.2010, 41.8010, 73.9690

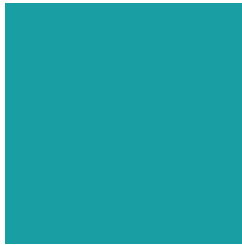


7.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300 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 118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300 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

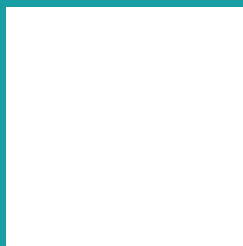
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300.



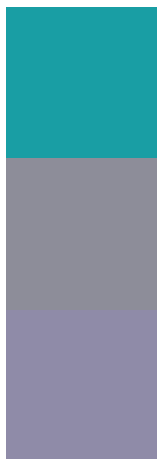
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300.

-26.3300.

# 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

118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300

### Protanopia

142.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320

### Deuteranopia

143.5020, -6.9250, 9.8670



## Tritanopia

121.1070, -78.6730, -22.4570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300

## Protanomaly

133.7880, -31.8180, -7.0660

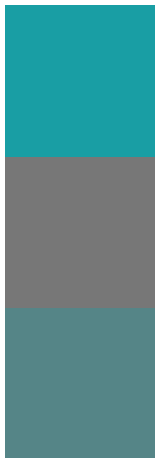
## Deuteranomaly

134.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210

## Tritanomaly

119.9820, -79.8190, -23.7150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300

## Achromatopsia

119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

118.8760, -29.2500, -9.5540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300 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(25, 158, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 158, 164)  
}
```

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(25, 158, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 158, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300 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(25, 158, 164) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 158, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(25, 158, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 158, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 158, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 158,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.9170, -81.1940, -26.3300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 158, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 158,  
164) }
```

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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