

Converting Colors

YIQ(124.2450, -96.7370,
-25.4810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(124.2450, -96.7370,
-25.4810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	10A7BC
RGB	16, 167, 188
RGB Percent	6%, 65%, 74%
CMY	0.9375, 0.3448, 0.2631
CMYK	0.92, 0.11, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	187°, 84%, 40%
HSV	187°, 92%, 74%
XYZ	23.1086, 31.3965, 52.3615
YIQ	124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

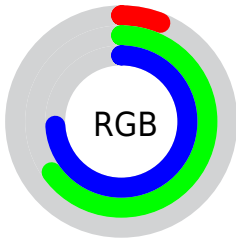
Format	Color
RYB	16, 96, 188
Decimal	1091516
CIELab	62.84, -27.76, -20.76
CIELCh	63, 34.667, 216.786
Yxy	31.3965, 0.2162, 0.2938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279281596 (0xFF10A7BC)
YUV	124.2450, 31.4312, -94.9309
Hunter-Lab	56.0326, -24.4412, -16.1826

Details

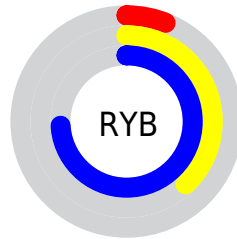
The YIQ color **124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **79.7550, 96.7370, 25.4810**, and the grayscale version is **124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.6280, -78.5820, -18.5980**, and **82.8950, -74.9600, -18.1600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118.2870, -105.7230, -27.8270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.1000, -85.9630, -22.4990**.

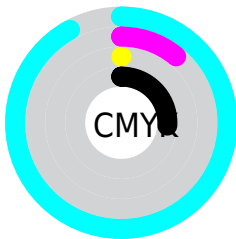
Distribution



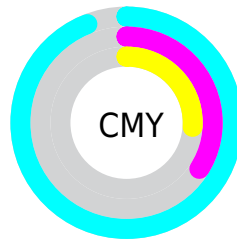
- Red (6%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810 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 124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 124.2450,
-96.7370, -25.4810

■ 124.2450,
-96.7370, -25.4810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 100.5340,
-90.1810, -23.1490

■ 189.2150,
-78.8570, -19.1210

■ 82.8950, -74.9600,
-18.1600

■ 216.1740,
-71.6120, -23.7720

■ 65.2560, -59.7390,
-13.1710

■ 227.7910,
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 48.4320, -45.4350,
-8.0830

■ 236.7610,
-36.3560, -12.9320

■ 32.3090, -31.7270,
-3.2070

■ 246.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 16.3000, -18.3400,
1.9800

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,

5.0750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 124.2450,
-96.7370, -25.4810

■ 124.2450,
-96.7370, -25.4810

■ 118.2870,
-105.7230, -27.8270

■ 131.1000,
-85.9630, -22.4990

■ 138.5420,
-75.4640, -20.0400

■ 145.0980,
-65.2860, -17.2700

■ 151.9530,
-54.5120, -14.2880

■ 158.8080,
-43.7380, -11.3060

■ 166.2500,
-33.2390, -8.8470

■ 172.8060,
-23.0610, -6.0770

■ 179.6610,
-12.2870, -3.0950

■ 187.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132.4640, -66.7970, -28.4370



124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810



137.9420, -73.1740, -6.4700

Triad

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



124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810



156.5650, 24.2950, 27.7750



149.1180, 28.2460, -16.3140

Complementary

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



124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810



79.7550, 96.7370, 25.4810

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.



151.7060, 44.5660, -3.7060



124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810



154.8690, 43.6900, 23.1940

Square

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



124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810



155.0160, -4.9560, 23.7480



153.3130, 50.7070, 11.6590



145.6030, 1.6550, -24.4970

Rectangle

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



124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810



146.0530, -51.0770, 6.0670



153.3130, 50.7070, 11.6590



150.0480, 34.4350, -12.8370

Sweetspot

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



124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810



220.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



119.2440, -53.7200, -83.7360



107.9910, -22.1440, -6.1760



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810



154.1350, -137.7700, -36.2500



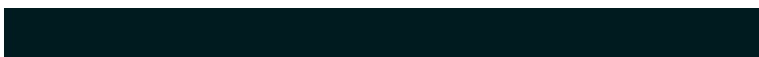
74.3500, -73.3620, 18.9740



90.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



99.6050, -88.9430, -23.5590



19.3830, -17.3760, -4.4800

Inverse Universe

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



84.6420, 54.0410, 83.4250



97.7650, 77.0050, 118.8050



129.6500, 73.3620, -18.9740



88.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



63.0880, 49.5490, 76.7250



12.3470, 9.8090, 14.9690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

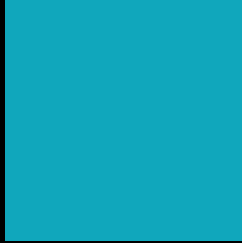
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

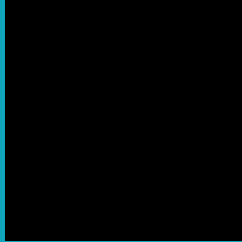
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810.

-25.4810.

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

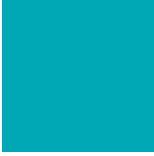
124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810

Protanopia

151.7680, -10.7300, 7.2380

Deuteranopia

151.8200, -16.5080, 12.8360



Tritanopia

119.2500, -104.3010, -31.5730

Trichromacy



Original Color

124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810

Protanomaly

141.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200

Deuteranomaly

141.7620, -46.1240, -1.1000

Tritanomaly

121.3860, -101.6880, -29.3680

Monochromacy



Original Color

124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810

Achromatopsia

124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

124.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810 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(16, 167, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 167, 188)  
}
```

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(16, 167, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 167, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810 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(16, 167, 188) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 167, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 167, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 167, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 167, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 167,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 124.2450, -96.7370, -25.4810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 167, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 167,  
188) }
```

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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