

# Converting Colors

YIQ(125.5080, -87.2920,  
-25.9480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(125.5080, -87.2920,  
-25.9480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1AA6B2
RGB	26, 166, 178
RGB Percent	10%, 65%, 70%
CMY	0.8983, 0.3488, 0.3023
CMYK	0.85, 0.07, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	185°, 75%, 40%
HSV	185°, 85%, 70%
XYZ	22.0976, 30.7231, 46.8372
YIQ	125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

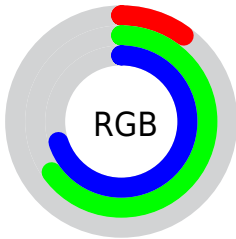
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	26, 99, 178
Decimal	1746610
CIE Lab	62.27, -29.94, -16.02
CIE LCh	62, 33.954, 208.156
Yxy	30.7231, 0.2217, 0.3083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279936690 (0xFF1AA6B2)
YUV	125.5080, 25.8786, -87.2685
Hunter-Lab	55.4284, -25.8373, -11.3004

# Details

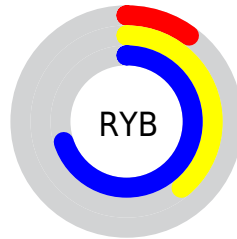
The YIQ color **125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **78.4920, 87.2920, 25.9480**, and the grayscale version is **125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187.2000, -74.5010, -20.9730**, and **81.1680, -71.4750, -20.7470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119.5390, -97.7450, -29.2410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.4770, -76.8390, -22.6550**.

# Distribution



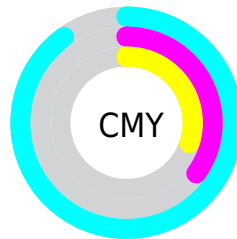
- Red (10%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480 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 125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



125.5080,  
-87.2920, -25.9480

125.5080,  
-87.2920, -25.9480

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

98.8070, -86.6960,  
-25.7360

187.7870,  
-74.7760, -21.4960

81.1680, -71.4750,  
-20.7470

215.8860,  
-70.7410, -23.0370

63.6430, -56.5750,  
-15.4470

227.7910,  
-54.2360, -19.2920

46.8190, -42.2710,  
-10.3590

236.7610,  
-36.3560, -12.9320

30.8100, -28.8840,  
-5.1720

245.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

13.1540, -14.9930,  
1.8950

0.7980, -2.2470,

2.1770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 125.5080,  
-87.2920, -25.9480

■ 125.5080,  
-87.2920, -25.9480

■ 119.5390,  
-97.7450, -29.2410

■ 131.4770,  
-76.8390, -22.6550

■ 116.5600,  
-102.2380, -30.4140

■ 138.0330,  
-66.6610, -19.8850

■ 143.7030,  
-56.8040, -16.8040

■ 150.2590,  
-46.6260, -14.0340

■ 156.2280,  
-36.1730, -10.7410

■ 162.1970,  
-25.7200, -7.4480

■ 168.4540,  
-16.1380, -4.8900

■ 174.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 180.9790, 4.4930,  
1.1730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



134.3360, -54.6930, -27.5330



125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480



133.2570, -78.6750, -11.4030

# Triad

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



125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480



154.8460, 16.1340, 26.9980



148.5640, 32.9220, -12.9500

# Complementary

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



125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480



78.4920, 87.2920, 25.9480

# 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.



151.0100, 46.7660, 0.4780



125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480



153.6990, 38.4170, 25.1450

# Square

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



125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480



152.3460, -14.8130, 20.6670



152.3500, 49.2850, 15.4050



145.2620, 10.0450, -22.3630



# Rectangle

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



125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480



141.6990, -59.0080, 1.1200



152.3500, 49.2850, 15.4050



149.7220, 38.4690, -8.8510

# Sweetspot

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



125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480



211.1250, -34.3850, -10.1050



116.3640, -45.0100, -76.3860



104.4750, -20.6310, -6.0630



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

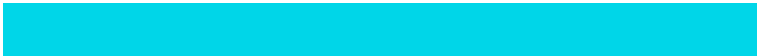


# Same Dimension

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



125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480



152.0660, -133.3220, -39.7700



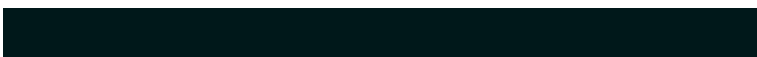
82.0700, -66.9420, 12.7540



86.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



100.2090, -87.8880, -26.1600



17.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660



# Inverse Universe

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



87.4080, 45.6520, 75.7640



93.7640, 69.5780, 115.7380



121.9300, 66.9420, -12.7540



83.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



61.8210, 45.9270, 76.2870



10.5100, 7.7920, 12.9760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480 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 125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

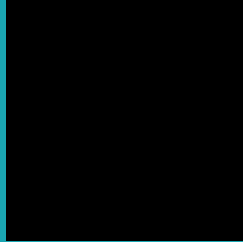
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

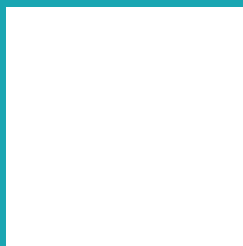
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480.

-25.9480.

# 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

125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480

### Protanopia

149.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860

### Deuteranopia

150.7020, -10.3640, 11.6200



## Tritanopia

126.2200, -86.4210, -25.2130

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480

## Protanomaly

141.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590

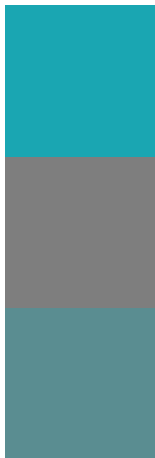
## Deuteranomaly

141.5410, -38.1920, -1.6800

## Tritanomaly

125.9210, -87.0170, -25.4250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.2070, -31.6800, -9.5680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480 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(26, 166, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 166, 178)  
}
```

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(26, 166, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 166, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480 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(26, 166, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 166, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 166, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 166, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 166, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 166,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 125.5080, -87.2920, -25.9480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 166, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 166,  
178) }
```

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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