

Converting Colors

YIQ(137.5510, -106.0460,
-16.4620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(137.5510, -106.0460,
-16.4620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1AB1E3
RGB	26, 177, 227
RGB Percent	10%, 69%, 89%
CMY	0.8983, 0.3056, 0.1103
CMYK	0.89, 0.22, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	195°, 79%, 50%
HSV	195°, 89%, 89%
XYZ	30.0075, 37.2275, 78.1923
YIQ	137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

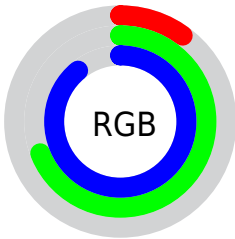
Format	Color
R _Y B	26, 112, 227
Decimal	1749475
CIE Lab	67.45, -19.23, -35.23
CIE LCh	67, 40.131, 241.375
Yxy	37.2275, 0.2063, 0.2560
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279939555 (0xFF1AB1E3)
YUV	137.5510, 44.0984, -97.8302
Hunter-Lab	61.0144, -18.9869, -33.2725

Details

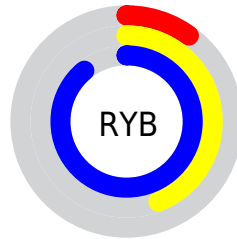
The YIQ color **137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **115.4490, 106.0460, 16.4620**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.3290, -79.1780, -18.8100**, and **92.2820, -88.9910, -11.6710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.1520, -118.1040, -18.2000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147.9500, -93.9880, -14.7240**.

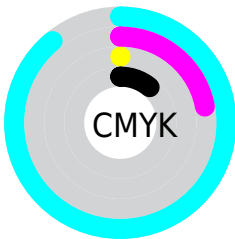
Distribution



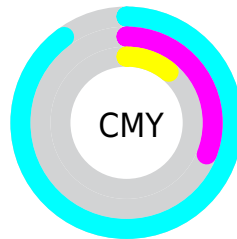
- Red (10%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620 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 137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 137.5510,
-106.0460, -16.4620

■ 137.5510,
-106.0460, -16.4620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 110.7360,
-105.1290, -16.5610

■ 199.3290,
-79.1780, -18.8100

■ 92.2820, -88.9910,
-11.6710

■ 222.1100,
-65.5600, -23.3200

■ 74.6430, -73.7700,
-6.6820

■ 231.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 57.5910, -58.8240,
-2.2160

■ 240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 41.8270, -44.7490,
1.5150

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 27.3510, -31.5450,
4.5110

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,

12.5250

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 137.5510,
-106.0460, -16.4620

■ 137.5510,
-106.0460, -16.4620

■ 127.1520,
-118.1040, -18.2000

■ 147.9500,
-93.9880, -14.7240

■ 126.2550,
-119.8920, -18.8360

■ 157.4630,
-82.2510, -12.6750

■ 167.8620,
-70.1930, -10.9370

■ 178.2610,
-58.1350, -9.1990

■ 187.7740,
-46.3980, -7.1500

■ 198.1730,
-34.3400, -5.4120

■ 207.9850,
-22.0070, -3.1510

■ 218.0850,
-10.5450, -1.6250

■ 228.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129.7480, -114.5710, -32.6750



137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620



158.4210, -54.9290, 9.7990

Triad

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



137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620



167.3090, 48.5030, 29.5830



157.3170, 8.2120, -27.6920

Complementary

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



137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620



115.4490, 106.0460, 16.4620

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.



161.6690, 36.8200, -17.5160



137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620



165.5530, 58.9590, 16.2950

Square

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



137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620



169.1290, 22.8270, 32.3550



163.9630, 54.1480, -1.1480



151.3480, -28.6040, -32.2840

Rectangle

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



137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620



165.1150, -27.2840, 20.9080



163.9630, 54.1480, -1.1480



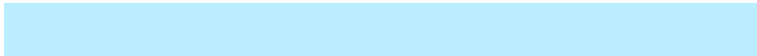
158.7590, 18.7110, -25.2330

Sweetspot

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



137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620



224.3900, -36.4490, -5.7370



149.3450, -70.3620, -90.5060



109.2840, -21.4110, -2.9390



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.



137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620



141.7740, -134.6550, -21.1110



80.6120, -79.3710, 34.2690



106.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



97.5480, -92.7960, -14.3000



26.6040, -25.3080, -3.9000

Inverse Universe

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



103.3130, 71.3250, 89.5730



98.1330, 90.3480, 113.7720



172.3880, 79.3710, -34.2690



105.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



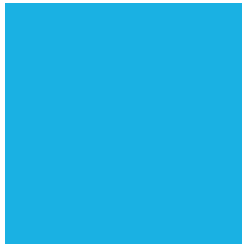
67.6720, 62.5240, 78.3640



18.4560, 17.0520, 21.3720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

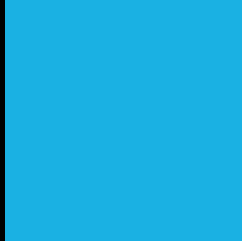
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620 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 137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620.

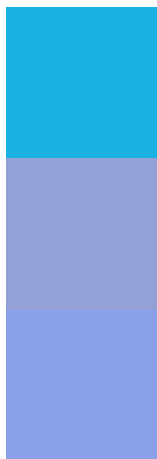


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620.

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

137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620

Protanopia

163.2690, -25.0820, 14.0380

Deuteranopia

162.4020, -35.5820, 17.1060



Tritanopia

128.4770, -112.3700, -34.0180

Trichromacy



Original Color

137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620

Protanomaly

154.0910, -54.2400, 2.8160

Deuteranomaly

153.5510, -61.3470, 4.9650

Tritanomaly

131.9490, -110.5830, -27.8550

Monochromacy



Original Color

137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620

Achromatopsia

138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

137.6070, -38.5580, -6.0620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620 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, 177, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 177, 227)  
}
```

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, 177, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 177, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620 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, 177, 227) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 177, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(26, 177, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 177, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 177, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 177,  
227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 137.5510, -106.0460, -16.4620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 177, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 177,  
227) }
```

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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