

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.2200, -68.0850,
-5.0850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F6996
RGB	15, 105, 150
RGB Percent	6%, 41%, 59%
CMY	0.9413, 0.5881, 0.4121
CMYK	0.90, 0.30, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	200°, 82%, 32%
HSV	200°, 90%, 59%
XYZ	10.7504, 12.4115, 30.6504
YIQ	83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

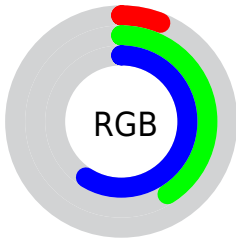
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 69, 150
Decimal	1010070
CIE _{Lab}	41.86, -7.60, -31.31
CIE _{LCh}	42, 32.222, 256.351
Yxy	12.4115, 0.1998, 0.2306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279200150 (0xFF0F6996)
YUV	83.2200, 32.9225, -59.8289
Hunter-Lab	35.2300, -7.1833, -26.9217

Details

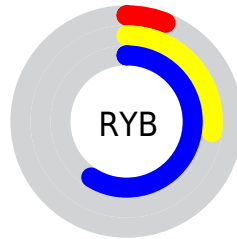
The YIQ color **83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **81.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.1400, -55.9360, 0.5120**, and **45.3320, -47.7290, 0.4550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.8000, -75.6500, -5.6500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.6400, -60.5200, -4.5200**.

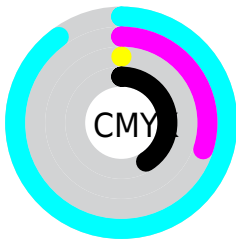
Distribution



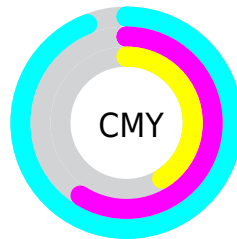
- Red (6%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850 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 83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.2200, -68.0850,
-5.0850

83.2200, -68.0850,
-5.0850

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.6830, -62.0790,
-3.7990

141.1400,
-55.9360, 0.5120

45.3320, -47.7290,
0.4550

168.9660,
-55.3860, 1.5580

30.2690, -34.2500,
3.9740

196.2820,
-53.4600, -0.3080

15.3200, -21.0920,
7.8040

221.3890,
-43.8760, -8.8040

4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 83.2200, -68.0850,
-5.0850

■ 83.2200, -68.0850,
-5.0850

■ 75.8000, -75.6500,
-5.6500

■ 90.6400, -60.5200,
-4.5200

■ 98.0600, -52.9550,
-3.9550

■ 105.4800,
-45.3900, -3.3900

■ 112.9000,
-37.8250, -2.8250

■ 120.3200,
-30.2600, -2.2600

■ 127.7400,
-22.6950, -1.6950

■ 135.1600,
-15.1300, -1.1300

■ 142.5800, -7.5650,
-0.5650

■ 150.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.0740, -73.9060, -15.2340



83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850



97.6710, -26.2740, 13.6140

Triad

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



83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850



99.4400, 40.3440, 17.7520



91.5790, -6.9650, -22.4610

Complementary

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



83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850



81.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850

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.



95.3170, 17.3800, -17.6280



83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850



99.1330, 42.2260, 5.6660

Square

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



83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850



101.0120, 27.2300, 24.1420



97.3240, 33.8380, -7.5220



83.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050

Rectangle

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



83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850



101.3100, -5.9640, 19.9880



97.3240, 33.8380, -7.5220



92.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610

Sweetspot

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



83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850



167.5870, -26.6380, -1.8220



99.1470, -50.9280, -57.2320



81.8610, -15.7260, -1.3420



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850



97.8390, -97.7490, -7.1330



45.0650, -50.2100, 28.9100



70.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



69.7360, -69.5980, -5.1980



5.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

Inverse Universe

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



65.6250, 51.5700, 56.6100



72.7120, 74.2150, 81.2470



119.9350, 50.2100, -28.9100



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



51.7500, 52.7160, 57.8680



3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

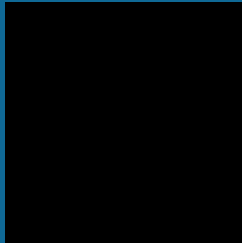
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850.

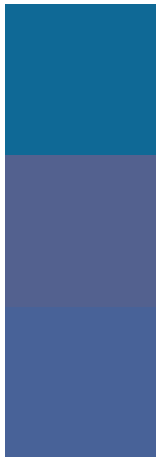


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.2200, -68.0850,

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

83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850

Protanopia

98.0580, -23.1100, 11.3380

Deuteranopia

96.3820, -32.8300, 11.2820



Tritanopia

77.4350, -67.8530, -20.3090

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850

Protanomaly

92.6860, -39.7980, 5.4020

Deuteranomaly

91.7500, -45.8500, 4.9500

Tritanomaly

79.7110, -68.4500, -14.9940

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.9570, -24.8040, -2.0200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850 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(15, 105, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 105, 150)  
}
```

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(15, 105, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 105, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850 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(15, 105, 150) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 105, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 105, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 105, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 105, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 105,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 105, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 105,  
150) }
```

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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