

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.6100, -60.9760,
-18.2880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.6100, -60.9760,
-18.2880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E7078
RGB	14, 112, 120
RGB Percent	5%, 44%, 47%
CMY	0.9453, 0.5606, 0.5297
CMYK	0.88, 0.07, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	184°, 79%, 26%
HSV	184°, 88%, 47%
XYZ	9.3652, 13.0449, 19.7735
YIQ	83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

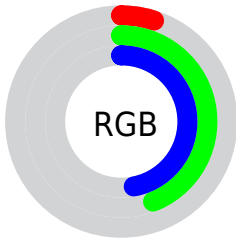
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 65, 120
Decimal	946296
CIE _{Lab}	42.83, -22.64, -11.83
CIE _{LCh}	43, 25.545, 207.578
Yxy	13.0449, 0.2220, 0.3092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279136376 (0xFF0E7078)
YUV	83.6100, 17.9403, -61.0480
Hunter-Lab	36.1177, -16.9212, -7.1773

Details

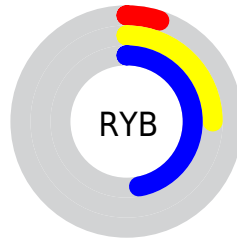
The YIQ color **83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **50.3900, 60.9760, 18.2880**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.3940, -51.4400, -14.8960**, and **45.7760, -40.7120, -11.0800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.4350, -67.8530, -20.3090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.7850, -54.0990, -16.2670**.

Distribution



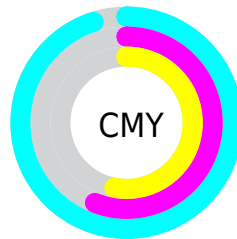
- Red (5%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880 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 83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.6100, -60.9760,
-18.2880

83.6100, -60.9760,
-18.2880

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.8990, -54.4200,
-15.9560

140.3940,
-51.4400, -14.8960

45.7760, -40.7120,
-11.0800

167.6930,
-50.8440, -14.6840

29.6530, -27.0040,
-6.2040

195.8070,
-51.1650, -14.3730

14.3450, -14.2130,
-1.2290

224.5790,
-50.5230, -14.9950

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.0600,
-35.7600, -12.7200

246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 83.6100, -60.9760,
-18.2880

■ 83.6100, -60.9760,
-18.2880

■ 79.4350, -67.8530,
-20.3090

■ 87.7850, -54.0990,
-16.2670

■ 78.8370, -69.0450,
-20.7330

■ 91.9600, -47.2220,
-14.2460

■ 96.1350, -40.3450,
-12.2250

■ 100.3100,
-33.4680, -10.2040

■ 104.4850,
-26.5910, -8.1830

■ 108.0730,
-19.4390, -5.6390

■ 112.2480,
-12.5620, -3.6180

■ 116.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

■ 120.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.5880, -37.5470, -18.8830



83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880



88.7560, -55.1550, -8.1390

Triad

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



83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880



104.0530, 10.8170, 18.7290



99.8220, 23.5680, -8.6240

Complementary

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



83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880



50.3900, 60.9760, 18.2880

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.



101.2950, 32.7820, 0.6060



83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880



103.6110, 26.6810, 17.5690

Square

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



83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880



102.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220



102.4020, 34.3390, 10.9390



97.8090, 7.2470, -15.7050

Rectangle

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



83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880



94.8550, -41.9520, 0.3840



102.4020, 34.3390, 10.9390



100.5560, 27.3730, -5.9950

Sweetspot

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



83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880



141.0940, -23.9320, -6.8120



77.0200, -31.3970, -53.2610



70.3510, -14.3500, -4.2540



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880



102.3120, -89.6760, -26.7960



53.0860, -46.6760, 8.9080



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



82.3420, -72.0250, -21.7930



166.0860, -145.2420, -44.0100

Inverse Universe

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



56.8660, 31.7180, 52.9500



63.0600, 46.7520, 77.8560



80.9140, 46.6760, -8.9080



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.5990, 37.2640, 62.5760



102.0240, 75.0780, 126.1980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880 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 83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

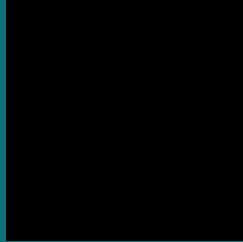
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880.



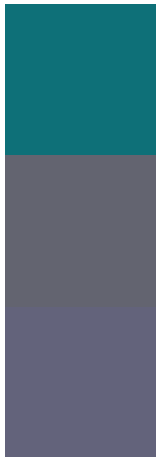
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.6100, -60.9760,

-18.2880.

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

83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880

Protanopia

101.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Deuteranopia

101.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



Tritanopia

84.3220, -60.1050, -17.5530

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880

Protanomaly

94.4900, -24.9870, -4.2110

Deuteranomaly

95.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340

Tritanomaly

84.0230, -60.7010, -17.7650

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.8770, -21.8230, -6.4870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880 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(14, 112, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 112, 120)  
}
```

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(14, 112, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 112, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880 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(14, 112, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 112, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 112, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 112, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 112, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 112,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 112, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 112,  
120) }
```

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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