

# Converting Colors

YIQ(83.7100, -75.8770,  
-18.0610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(83.7100, -75.8770,  
-18.0610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007489
RGB	0, 116, 137
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 54%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5449, 0.4631
CMYK	1.00, 0.15, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	189°, 100%, 27%
HSV	189°, 100%, 54%
XYZ	10.7606, 14.3059, 25.8306
YIQ	83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

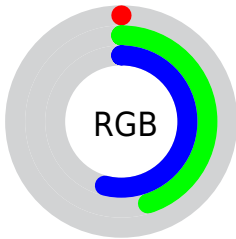
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 63, 137
Decimal	29833
CIELab	44.67, -19.62, -19.21
CIElCh	45, 27.458, 224.393
Yxy	14.3059, 0.2114, 0.2811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219913 (0xFF007489)
YUV	83.7100, 26.2720, -73.4137
Hunter-Lab	37.8231, -15.4076, -14.0149

# Details

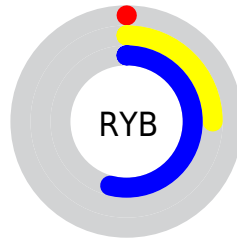
The YIQ color **83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **53.2900, 75.8770, 18.0610**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.7940, -58.3180, -11.3900**, and **49.8340, -46.6270, -8.5070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.0700, -68.0830, -16.1390**.

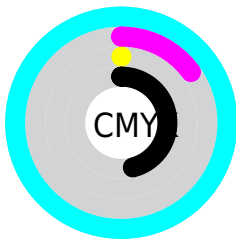
# Distribution



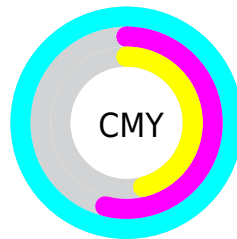
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610 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 83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.7100, -75.8770,  
-18.0610

83.7100, -75.8770,  
-18.0610

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

66.0710, -60.6560,  
-13.0720

144.7940,  
-58.3180, -11.3900

49.8340, -46.6270,  
-8.5070

173.0930,  
-57.7220, -11.1780

33.7110, -32.9190,  
-3.6310

201.5060,  
-57.4470, -10.6550

20.0500, -20.6320,  
-0.5360

227.5250,  
-50.4310, -16.6630

2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

237.9570,  
-33.9720, -12.0840

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 83.7100, -75.8770,  
-18.0610

■ 89.0700, -68.0830,  
-16.1390

■ 94.1310, -60.8850,  
-14.4290

■ 99.4910, -53.0910,  
-12.5070

■ 104.8510,  
-45.2970, -10.5850

■ 109.9120,  
-38.0990, -8.8750

■ 115.8590,  
-30.5800, -7.4760

■ 121.2190,  
-22.7860, -5.5540

■ 126.5790,  
-14.9920, -3.6320

■ 131.6400, -7.7940,  
-1.9220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.5730, -59.5540, -22.0340



83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610



97.0930, -48.5540, -1.1140

# Triad

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



83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610



108.5660, 22.5540, 20.7780



103.2400, 16.2790, -14.1930

# Complementary

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



83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610



53.2900, 75.8770, 18.0610

# 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.



104.9370, 30.6740, -5.2460



83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610



107.3360, 34.7050, 15.3210

# Square

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



83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610



108.5620, 2.0140, 18.5740



105.9090, 37.0450, 5.9490



100.2420, -4.3980, -19.4220



# Rectangle

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



83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610



103.3450, -31.4080, 7.5360



105.9090, 37.0450, 5.9490



103.4580, 21.5970, -11.4510

# Sweetspot

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



83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610



157.5710, -29.7090, -6.7410



82.8130, -44.4160, -65.1200



76.4970, -17.6970, -4.1690



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610



109.0430, -98.9840, -23.3040



43.7940, -57.1770, 17.5030



66.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



80.9060, -73.4930, -17.2130



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Inverse Universe

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



54.1870, 44.4160, 65.1200



70.7350, 58.2130, 84.9090



93.2060, 57.1770, -17.5030



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.5350, 43.3160, 63.0280



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610 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 83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

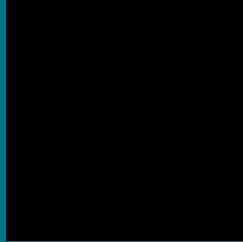
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610.



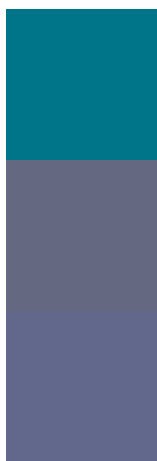
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7100, -75.8770,



# 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

83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610

### Protanopia

105.6540, -10.4090, 6.9270

### Deuteranopia

106.0110, -15.7280, 9.7120



## Tritanopia

83.1570, -72.9420, -21.6940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610

## Protanomaly

97.5800, -33.9280, -1.8640

## Deuteranomaly

97.7800, -37.3670, -0.1110

## Tritanomaly

83.6130, -74.2260, -20.4500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610 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(0, 116, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 116, 137)  
}
```

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(0, 116, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 116, 137) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610 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(0, 116, 137) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 116, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 116, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 116, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116,  
137) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.7100, -75.8770, -18.0610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 116, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 116,  
137) }
```

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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