

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.7980, -64.1410,
-10.4850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.7980, -64.1410,
-10.4850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	106C89
RGB	16, 108, 137
RGB Percent	6%, 42%, 54%
CMY	0.9374, 0.5763, 0.4630
CMYK	0.88, 0.21, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	194°, 79%, 30%
HSV	194°, 88%, 54%
XYZ	10.0898, 12.6471, 25.5497
YIQ	83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

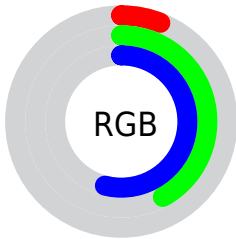
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 68, 137
Decimal	1076361
CIE _{Lab}	42.23, -14.23, -22.97
CIE _{LCh}	42, 27.019, 238.219
Yxy	12.6471, 0.2090, 0.2619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279266441 (0xFF106C89)
YUV	83.7980, 26.2286, -59.4588
Hunter-Lab	35.5628, -11.5915, -17.7023

Details

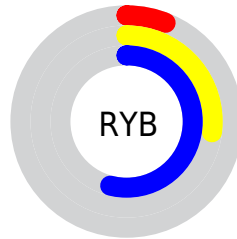
The YIQ color **83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **69.2020, 64.1410, 10.4850**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.9950, -54.3300, -6.5700**, and **45.1380, -44.4270, -4.3230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.8510, -71.6600, -11.8840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.7450, -56.6220, -9.0860**.

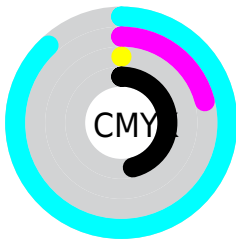
Distribution



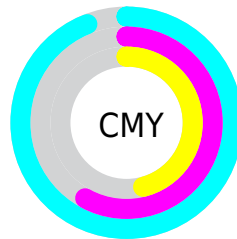
- Red (6%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850 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 83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.7980, -64.1410,
-10.4850

83.7980, -64.1410,
-10.4850

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.9620, -58.7310,
-9.4110

140.9950,
-54.3300, -6.5700

45.7250, -44.7020,
-4.8460

168.7070,
-53.4590, -5.8350

30.0750, -30.9480,
-0.8040

196.2340,
-53.5050, -5.0010

14.6530, -17.8360,
3.8600

222.8400,
-46.7640, -11.5320

2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

238.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.2260,

-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 83.7980, -64.1410,
-10.4850

■ 83.7980, -64.1410,
-10.4850

■ 77.8510, -71.6600,
-11.8840

■ 89.7450, -56.6220,
-9.0860

■ 76.6660, -72.5770,
-11.7850

■ 95.9800, -49.9740,
-8.4220

■ 101.9270,
-42.4550, -7.0230

■ 107.8740,
-34.9360, -5.6240

■ 113.5220,
-28.0130, -4.4370

■ 120.0560,
-20.7690, -3.5610

■ 126.0030,
-13.2500, -2.1620

■ 131.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

■ 137.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.8370, -69.0450, -20.7330



83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850



95.4260, -36.1300, 5.0060

Triad

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



83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850



101.9210, 28.7440, 18.7280



95.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510

Complementary

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



83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850



69.2020, 64.1410, 10.4850

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.



98.1810, 23.9350, -9.7690



83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850



100.8860, 35.8520, 11.0520

Square

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



83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850



102.7650, 11.6880, 19.4640



99.6650, 34.6160, 0.4080



92.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900

Rectangle

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



83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850



99.7380, -19.2130, 12.2990



99.6650, 34.6160, 0.4080



97.1580, 13.5740, -14.7300

Sweetspot

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



83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850



157.3050, -25.9040, -4.1120



90.2190, -42.2630, -54.5750



76.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750



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.



83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850



100.2380, -94.8590, -15.4590



48.5780, -47.6410, 20.8950



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



74.4490, -70.4680, -11.4600



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Inverse Universe

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



62.6670, 42.5840, 54.2640



69.0250, 63.0280, 80.2440



104.4220, 47.6410, -20.8950



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



51.2810, 46.8470, 59.6070



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850 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 83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

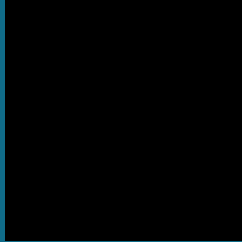
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850.

-10.4850.

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

83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850

Protanopia

99.4410, -14.1230, 8.1570

Deuteranopia

98.7870, -20.9090, 9.9950



Tritanopia

78.1360, -68.4490, -20.5210

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850

Protanomaly

94.0580, -32.2780, 1.2740

Deuteranomaly

93.5460, -36.5880, 2.2920

Tritanomaly

80.1410, -66.8450, -16.5490

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.9740, -23.4740, -4.0980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850 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(16, 108, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 108, 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(16, 108, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 108, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850 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(16, 108, 137) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 108, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 108, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 108, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 108, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 108,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 108, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 108,  
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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