

# Converting Colors

YIQ(83.8340, -55.7950,  
-18.5710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(83.8340, -55.7950,  
-18.5710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	136F72
RGB	19, 111, 114
RGB Percent	7%, 44%, 45%
CMY	0.9257, 0.5645, 0.5532
CMYK	0.83, 0.03, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	182°, 71%, 26%
HSV	182°, 83%, 45%
XYZ	8.9902, 12.7288, 17.8856
YIQ	83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

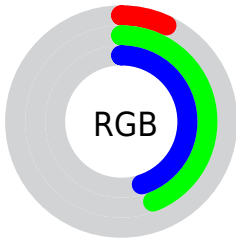
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	19, 66, 114
Decimal	1273714
CIE Lab	42.35, -23.70, -8.93
CIE LCh	42, 25.328, 200.636
Yxy	12.7288, 0.2270, 0.3214
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279463794 (0xFF136F72)
YUV	83.8340, 14.8718, -56.8594
Hunter-Lab	35.6775, -17.4564, -4.7487

# Details

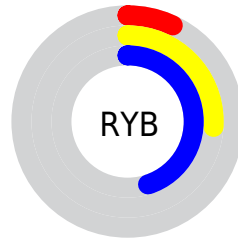
The YIQ color **83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **49.1660, 55.7950, 18.5710**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.4220, -48.6430, -16.0270**, and **44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5450, -62.3510, -20.9030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.1230, -49.2390, -16.2390**.

# Distribution



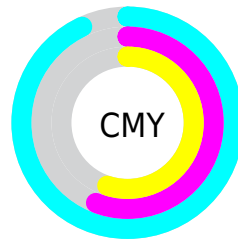
- Red (7%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710 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 83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.8340, -55.7950,  
-18.5710

83.8340, -55.7950,  
-18.5710

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

60.6280, -52.2190,  
-17.2990

139.4220,  
-48.6430, -16.0270

44.5050, -38.5110,  
-12.4230

166.7210,  
-48.0470, -15.8150

28.4960, -25.1240,  
-7.2360

194.7210,  
-48.0470, -15.8150

12.1280, -12.1040,  
-0.9040

223.3080,  
-48.3220, -16.3380

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 83.8340, -55.7950,  
-18.5710

■ 83.8340, -55.7950,  
-18.5710

■ 80.5450, -62.3510,  
-20.9030

■ 87.1230, -49.2390,  
-16.2390

■ 77.5660, -66.8440,  
-22.0760

■ 91.2980, -42.3620,  
-14.2180

■ 94.5870, -35.8060,  
-11.8860

■ 98.1750, -28.6540,  
-9.3420

■ 102.0510,  
-22.3730, -7.5330

■ 105.3400,  
-15.8170, -5.2010

■ 108.9280, -8.6650,  
-2.6570

■ 112.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 116.3920, 4.7680,  
1.6960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.9970, -31.4490, -19.2650



83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710



85.6090, -59.2350, -11.2910

# Triad

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



83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710



102.6010, 6.2780, 18.3900



98.9580, 26.1810, -6.4190

# Complementary

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



83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710



49.1660, 55.7950, 18.5710

# 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.



100.1750, 33.2400, 3.3200



83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710



102.1700, 23.6090, 18.1770

# Square

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



83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710



100.5920, -15.8660, 12.2140



101.2710, 33.3300, 12.7060



96.9020, 11.4190, -14.2210



# Rectangle

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



83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710



91.8220, -46.3530, -2.4570



101.2710, 33.3300, 12.7060



99.5070, 29.0690, -3.6910

# Sweetspot

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



83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710



136.3500, -21.7770, -7.3210



74.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630



66.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710



100.8130, -86.8330, -28.7610



56.8320, -43.1450, 5.4870



54.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



81.7720, -70.4200, -23.3480



169.0380, -145.2870, -48.7030



# Inverse Universe

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



57.8930, 27.0880, 48.7520



60.5540, 42.3050, 75.8490



76.1680, 43.1450, -5.4870



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



49.1040, 34.2840, 61.5160

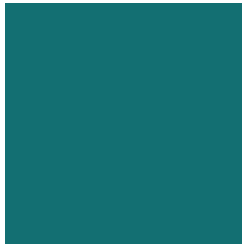


101.2130, 70.1720, 127.0040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710 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 83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

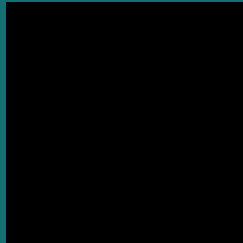
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.8340, -55.7950,

-18.5710.

# 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

83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710

### Protanopia

99.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

### Deuteranopia

100.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



## Tritanopia

85.6110, -53.5490, -15.2210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710

## Protanomaly

93.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300

## Deuteranomaly

94.3270, -22.9700, -2.2180

## Tritanomaly

84.7850, -54.0990, -16.2670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.9480, -20.5850, -6.8970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710 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(19, 111, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 111, 114)  
}
```

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(19, 111, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 111, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710 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(19, 111, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 111, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 111, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 111, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 111, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 111,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 111, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 111,  
114) }
```

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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