

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.0350, -78.1700,  
-15.0500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.0350, -78.1700,  
-15.0500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007391
RGB	0, 115, 145
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 57%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5488, 0.4317
CMYK	1.00, 0.21, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	192°, 100%, 28%
HSV	192°, 100%, 57%
XYZ	11.2405, 14.3142, 28.9242
YIQ	84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

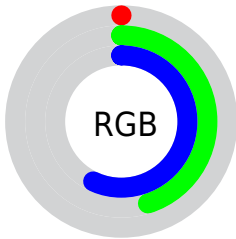
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 64, 145
Decimal	29585
CIELab	44.68, -16.13, -23.95
CIELCh	45, 28.871, 236.040
Yxy	14.3142, 0.2063, 0.2627
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219665 (0xFF007391)
YUV	84.0350, 30.0557, -73.6987
Hunter-Lab	37.8341, -13.1774, -18.8433

# Details

The YIQ color **84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **60.9650, 78.1700, 15.0500**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.5320, -60.3360, -7.8560**, and **50.0450, -48.5990, -5.8070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.2810, -70.0550, -13.4390**.

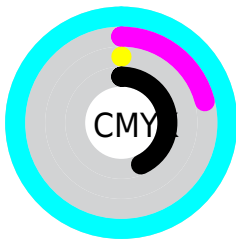
# Distribution



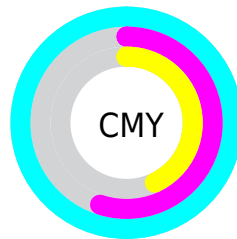
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500 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 84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.0350, -78.1700,  
-15.0500

84.0350, -78.1700,  
-15.0500

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

66.3960, -62.9490,  
-10.0610

145.5320,  
-60.3360, -7.8560

50.0450, -48.5990,  
-5.8070

173.5430,  
-58.8690, -6.9090

34.5090, -35.1660,  
-1.4540

201.8420,  
-58.2730, -6.6970

20.1470, -22.2830,  
1.8530

227.5360,  
-48.9640, -15.7160

3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

238.5550,  
-32.7800, -11.6600

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

247.5250,

-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 84.0350, -78.1700,  
-15.0500

■ 90.2810, -70.0550,  
-13.4390

■ 96.2280, -62.5360,  
-12.0400

■ 102.1750,  
-55.0170, -10.6410

■ 108.4210,  
-46.9020, -9.0300

■ 114.3680,  
-39.3830, -7.6310

■ 120.6140,  
-31.2680, -6.0200

■ 126.5610,  
-23.7490, -4.6210

■ 132.8070,  
-15.6340, -3.0100

■ 138.7540, -8.1150,  
-1.6110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.6300, -72.8960, -22.5280



84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500



100.2620, -41.5400, 3.9320

# Triad

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



84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500



108.1600, 29.5690, 20.2970



102.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820

# Complementary

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



84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500



60.9650, 78.1700, 15.0500

# 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.



104.0350, 27.2820, -9.8540



84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500



106.9080, 38.7860, 12.9460

# Square

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



84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500



108.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



105.8610, 37.0000, 1.2560



98.2130, -14.6220, -21.3580



# Rectangle

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



84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500



105.5850, -23.1560, 12.1720



105.8610, 37.0000, 1.2560



102.4140, 15.7290, -15.2390

# Sweetspot

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



84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500



164.9130, -30.6720, -5.8080



88.4210, -49.1840, -66.8160



79.7250, -18.3390, -3.5470



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500



109.5960, -101.9190, -19.6710



41.7710, -58.3700, 22.6060



68.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



78.1990, -72.7600, -13.9760



4.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



# Inverse Universe

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



56.4650, 49.5050, 66.5050



73.6110, 64.4940, 86.7180



102.6420, 58.6450, -22.0830



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.5630, 46.1130, 61.8970



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500 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 84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

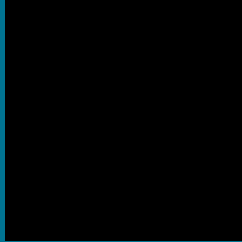
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500.



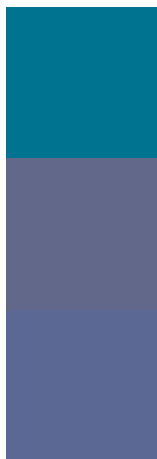
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0350, -78.1700,

-15.0500.

# 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

84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500

### Protanopia

105.6690, -14.7650, 8.7790

### Deuteranopia

105.0150, -21.5510, 10.6170



## Tritanopia

83.0430, -72.6210, -22.0050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500

## Protanomaly

97.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000

## Deuteranomaly

97.3820, -41.9980, 1.2180

## Tritanomaly

83.2540, -74.5930, -19.3050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.6960, -28.5630, -5.4830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500 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, 115, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 115, 145)  
}
```

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, 115, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 115, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500 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, 115, 145) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 115, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 115, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 115, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 115, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 115,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.0350, -78.1700, -15.0500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 115, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 115,  
145) }
```

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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