

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.5590, -64.9660,  
-12.0540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(85.5590, -64.9660,  
-12.0540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	106F89
RGB	16, 111, 137
RGB Percent	6%, 44%, 54%
CMY	0.9374, 0.5645, 0.4630
CMYK	0.88, 0.19, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	193°, 79%, 30%
HSV	193°, 88%, 54%
XYZ	10.4119, 13.2914, 25.6570
YIQ	85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

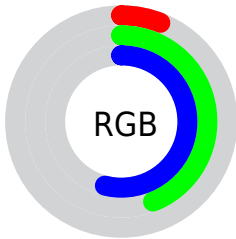
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	16, 69, 137
Decimal	1077129
CIELab	43.20, -15.93, -21.46
CIELCh	43, 26.729, 233.421
Yxy	13.2914, 0.2109, 0.2693
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279267209 (0xFF106F89)
YUV	85.5590, 25.3604, -61.0032
Hunter-Lab	36.4574, -12.8227, -16.2053

# Details

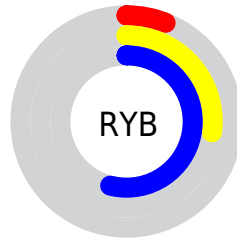
The YIQ color **85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **67.4410, 64.9660, 12.0540**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.0550, -54.5590, -7.9270**, and **46.8990, -45.2520, -5.8920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6120, -72.4850, -13.4530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.5060, -57.4470, -10.6550**.

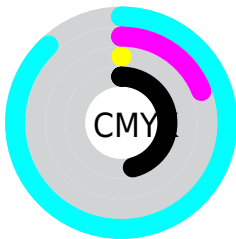
# Distribution



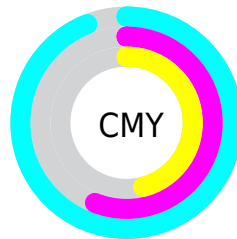
- Red (6%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (54%)



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



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540 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 85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.5590, -64.9660,  
-12.0540

85.5590, -64.9660,  
-12.0540

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

63.7230, -59.5560,  
-10.9800

143.0550,  
-54.5590, -7.9270

46.8990, -45.2520,  
-5.8920

170.4680,  
-54.2840, -7.4040

31.3630, -31.8190,  
-1.5390

198.8810,  
-54.0090, -6.8810

17.0010, -18.9360,  
1.7680

224.6010,  
-47.5890, -13.1010

2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

238.5550,  
-32.7800, -11.6600

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

247.5250,

-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 85.5590, -64.9660,  
-12.0540

■ 85.5590, -64.9660,  
-12.0540

■ 79.6120, -72.4850,  
-13.4530

■ 91.5060, -57.4470,  
-10.6550

■ 79.0140, -73.6770,  
-13.8770

■ 97.1540, -50.5240,  
-9.4680

■ 103.1010,  
-43.0050, -8.0690

■ 109.0480,  
-35.4860, -6.6700

■ 114.6960,  
-28.5630, -5.4830

■ 120.6430,  
-21.0440, -4.0840

■ 126.5900,  
-13.5250, -2.6850

■ 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.



81.3810, -67.7610, -21.9770



85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540



97.1050, -39.6600, 2.9000

# Triad

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



85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540



104.3660, 25.9930, 19.0250



98.7770, 10.2730, -15.4790

# Complementary

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



85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540



67.4410, 64.9660, 12.0540

# 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.



100.9040, 26.2730, -8.0870



85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540



103.6410, 35.1640, 12.5080

# Square

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



85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540



104.9110, 8.3410, 19.5490



102.0180, 35.1200, 2.2880



95.5340, -11.0920, -19.2520



# Rectangle

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



85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540



101.5310, -23.0640, 10.5040



102.0180, 35.1200, 2.2880



99.6530, 16.5540, -13.6700

# Sweetspot

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



85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540



157.8920, -26.1790, -4.6350



89.7630, -40.9790, -55.8190



77.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980



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.



85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540



102.5860, -95.9590, -17.5510



50.9260, -48.7410, 18.8030



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



76.2100, -71.2930, -13.0290



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Inverse Universe

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



63.0090, 41.6210, 55.1970



69.4810, 61.7440, 81.4880



102.0740, 48.7410, -18.8030



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



51.6230, 45.8840, 60.5400



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540 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 85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

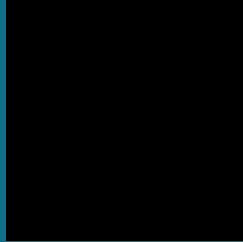
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540.



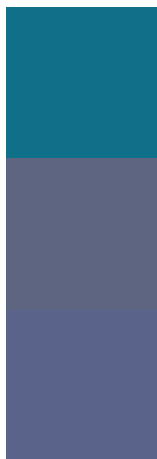
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.5590, -64.9660,

-12.0540.

# 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

85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540

### Protanopia

102.0990, -13.1600, 7.2240

### Deuteranopia

101.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090



## Tritanopia

80.2390, -70.2370, -21.1570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540

## Protanomaly

96.4170, -31.9110, 0.1290

## Deuteranomaly

95.6170, -35.3500, 1.8820

## Tritanomaly

82.0160, -67.9910, -17.8070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.9740, -23.4740, -4.0980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540 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, 111, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 111, 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, 111, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 111, 137) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540 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, 111, 137) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 111, 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, 111, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 111, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 111, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 111,  
137) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.5590, -64.9660, -12.0540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 111, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 111,  
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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