

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.8280, -55.6580,
-15.5460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.8280, -55.6580,
-15.5460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	176F79
RGB	23, 111, 121
RGB Percent	9%, 44%, 47%
CMY	0.9100, 0.5646, 0.5257
CMYK	0.81, 0.08, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	186°, 68%, 28%
HSV	186°, 81%, 47%
XYZ	9.4883, 12.9376, 20.0675
YIQ	85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

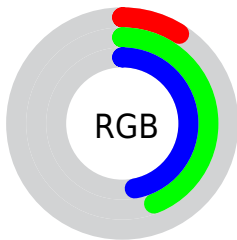
Format	Color
R_{YB}	23, 69, 121
Decimal	1535865
CIE _{Lab}	42.67, -20.94, -12.66
CIE _{LCh}	43, 24.470, 211.166
Yxy	12.9376, 0.2233, 0.3045
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279725945 (0xFF176F79)
YUV	85.8280, 17.3398, -55.1002
Hunter-Lab	35.9688, -15.8587, -7.9006

Details

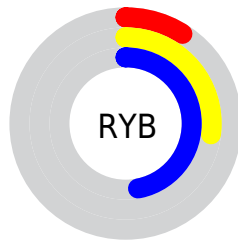
The YIQ color **85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **58.1720, 55.6580, 15.5460**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.1170, -49.1020, -13.2140**, and **45.1890, -40.4370, -10.5570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.6530, -62.5350, -17.5670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.0030, -48.7810, -13.5250**.

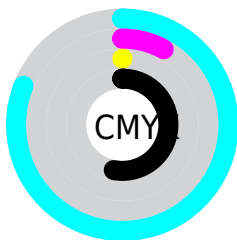
Distribution



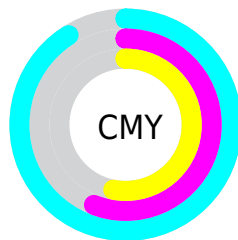
- Red (9%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460 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 85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.8280, -55.6580,
-15.5460

85.8280, -55.6580,
-15.5460

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.4260, -54.4660,
-15.1220

141.1170,
-49.1020, -13.2140

45.1890, -40.4370,
-10.5570

168.5300,
-48.8270, -12.6910

29.7670, -27.3250,
-5.8930

196.5300,
-48.8270, -12.6910

13.8720, -14.2590,
-0.3950

224.8890,
-48.4600, -13.8360

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 85.8280, -55.6580,
-15.5460

■ 85.8280, -55.6580,
-15.5460

■ 81.6530, -62.5350,
-17.5670

■ 90.0030, -48.7810,
-13.5250

■ 77.7770, -68.8160,
-19.3760

■ 94.1780, -41.9040,
-11.5040

■ 98.9400, -35.3020,
-10.0060

■ 103.1150,
-28.4250, -7.9850

■ 107.2900,
-21.5480, -5.9640

■ 111.7640,
-14.0750, -3.7310

■ 116.5260, -7.4730,
-2.2330

■ 120.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 124.8760, 6.2810,
1.8090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610



85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460



90.8600, -49.5160, -5.7080

Triad

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



85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460



104.0100, 12.3760, 18.0080



99.3270, 20.5880, -9.6840

Complementary

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



85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460



58.1720, 55.6580, 15.5460

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.



100.9850, 30.7190, -0.5530



85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460



102.9700, 27.0480, 16.4240

Square

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



85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460



102.2510, -7.4760, 14.3480



101.8640, 32.9180, 9.1580



97.2540, 4.4960, -15.4080

Rectangle

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



85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460



96.1330, -36.8630, 1.7690



101.8640, 32.9180, 9.1580



99.7730, 25.2640, -6.3200

Sweetspot

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



85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460



144.2900, -21.5480, -5.9640



81.6660, -30.1600, -48.1440



70.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460



103.4480, -87.0630, -24.5910



57.0650, -42.1830, 10.0810



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



79.9940, -70.9250, -19.7010



161.9770, -143.3170, -40.3490

Inverse Universe

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



62.3340, 30.1600, 48.1440



66.4790, 46.8900, 75.3540



86.9350, 42.1830, -10.0810



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.1430, 38.5480, 61.3320



101.2260, 77.3250, 124.0210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460 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 85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

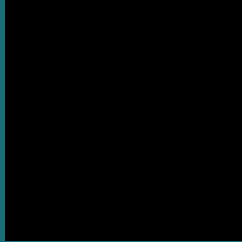
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460.



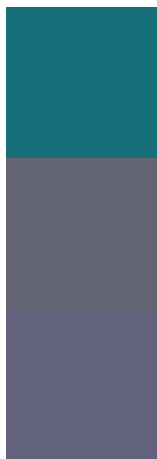
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.8280, -55.6580,

-15.5460.

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

85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460

Protanopia

100.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

Deuteranopia

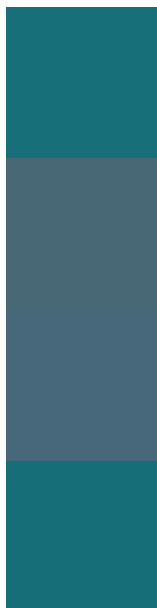
100.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860



Tritanopia

85.4150, -55.9330, -16.0690

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460

Protanomaly

95.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640

Deuteranomaly

95.7120, -25.4920, -0.5640

Tritanomaly

85.4150, -55.9330, -16.0690

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.8880, -20.3560, -5.5400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460 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(23, 111, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 111, 121)  
}
```

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(23, 111, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 111, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460 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(23, 111, 121) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 111, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(23, 111, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 111, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 111, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 111,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 111, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 111,  
121) }
```

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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