

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.9260, -59.0500,
-20.1540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.9260, -59.0500,
-20.1540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	127476
RGB	18, 116, 118
RGB Percent	7%, 45%, 46%
CMY	0.9296, 0.5449, 0.5375
CMYK	0.85, 0.02, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	181°, 74%, 27%
HSV	181°, 85%, 46%
XYZ	9.7649, 13.9349, 19.2958
YIQ	86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

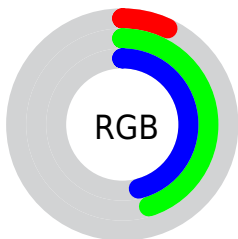
Format	Color
R_{YB}	18, 67, 118
Decimal	1209462
CIE _{Lab}	44.14, -25.04, -8.65
CIE _{LCh}	44, 26.495, 199.056
Yxy	13.9349, 0.2271, 0.3241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279399542 (0xFF127476)
YUV	86.9260, 15.3195, -60.4481
Hunter-Lab	37.3295, -18.6331, -4.5168

Details

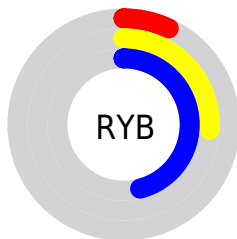
The YIQ color **86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **49.0740, 59.0500, 20.1540**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.1120, -50.7060, -17.1860**, and **47.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.3380, -66.2020, -22.6980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.5140, -51.8980, -17.6100**.

Distribution



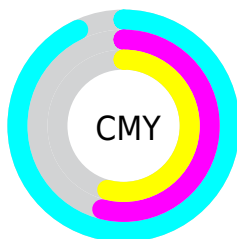
- Red (7%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540 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 86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.9260, -59.0500,
-20.1540

86.9260, -59.0500,
-20.1540

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.0190, -54.8780,
-18.6700

143.1120,
-50.7060, -17.1860

47.3090, -40.8950,
-13.2710

170.9980,
-50.3850, -17.4970

31.1860, -27.1870,
-8.3950

198.9980,
-50.3850, -17.4970

17.1660, -15.2670,
-4.1550

227.6990,
-50.9810, -17.7090

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 86.9260, -59.0500,
-20.1540

■ 86.9260, -59.0500,
-20.1540

■ 83.3380, -66.2020,
-22.6980

■ 90.5140, -51.8980,
-17.6100

■ 81.5440, -69.7780,
-23.9700

■ 94.1020, -44.7460,
-15.0660

■ 97.9780, -38.4650,
-13.2570

■ 101.5660,
-31.3130, -10.7130

■ 105.1540,
-24.1610, -8.1690

■ 108.7420,
-17.0090, -5.6250

■ 112.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 116.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 119.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.1710, -31.9990, -20.3110



86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540



87.9180, -64.5990, -13.1990

Triad

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



86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540



107.4160, 5.3610, 18.4890



103.3280, 28.0150, -6.6170

Complementary

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



86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540



49.0740, 59.0500, 20.1540

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.



104.9580, 35.3490, 3.6450



86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540



106.9960, 24.1590, 19.2230

Square

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



86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540



104.9230, -18.2960, 12.2000



105.9830, 34.2010, 13.4410



101.2720, 13.2530, -14.4190

Rectangle

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



86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540



95.1420, -50.2500, -3.4180



105.9830, 34.2010, 13.4410



104.2900, 31.1780, -3.3660

Sweetspot

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



86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540



141.0510, -22.3730, -7.5330



76.9280, -28.1420, -51.6780



69.5360, -13.4330, -4.3530



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540



105.4920, -90.3630, -30.8670



57.5760, -45.3000, 5.9960



57.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



84.3480, -72.1620, -24.8180



172.3150, -147.6250, -50.3850

Inverse Universe

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



59.0720, 28.1420, 51.6780



62.8470, 43.0380, 79.0860



78.4240, 45.3000, -5.9960



55.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.1580, 34.1920, 63.1840



102.6800, 70.3550, 129.1950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540 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 86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

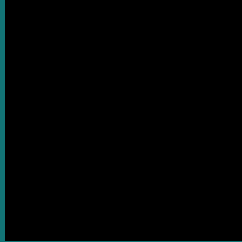
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9260, -59.0500,

-20.1540.

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

86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540

Protanopia

104.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Deuteranopia

104.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800



Tritanopia

89.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540

Protanomaly

98.1050, -22.4650, -5.8650

Deuteranomaly

98.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300

Tritanomaly

87.9910, -57.6750, -17.5390

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540 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(18, 116, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 116, 118)  
}
```

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(18, 116, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 116, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540 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(18, 116, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 116, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 116, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 116, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 116, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 116,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.9260, -59.0500, -20.1540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 116, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 116,  
118) }
```

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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