

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.2410, -64.5510,
-25.0870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.2410, -64.5510,
-25.0870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C7B76
RGB	12, 123, 118
RGB Percent	5%, 48%, 46%
CMY	0.9532, 0.5175, 0.5375
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.04, 0.52
HSL	177°, 82%, 26%
HSV	177°, 90%, 48%
XYZ	10.5056, 15.5616, 19.5695
YIQ	89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

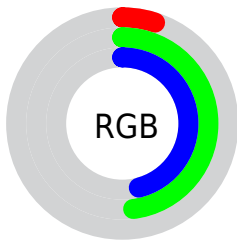
Format	Color
RYB	12, 69, 123
Decimal	818038
CIELab	46.39, -28.98, -5.29
CIELCh	46, 29.463, 190.347
Yxy	15.5616, 0.2302, 0.3410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279008118 (0xFF0C7B76)
YUV	89.2410, 14.1782, -67.7404
Hunter-Lab	39.4482, -21.4975, -1.7988

Details

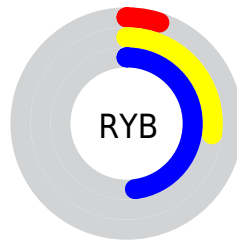
The YIQ color **89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **45.7590, 64.5510, 25.0870**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.5090, -53.5020, -21.5820**, and **50.8310, -42.5450, -16.4090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.5390, -71.3820, -27.9420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.9430, -57.7200, -22.2320**.

Distribution



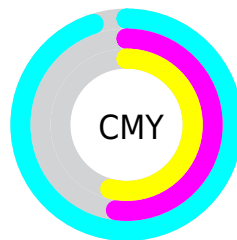
- Red (5%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870 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 89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.2410, -64.5510,
-25.0870

89.2410, -64.5510,
-25.0870

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

68.1280, -56.8030,
-22.3310

147.5090,
-53.5020, -21.5820

50.8310, -42.5450,
-16.4090

175.6940,
-52.5850, -21.6810

34.8220, -29.1580,
-11.2220

203.6940,
-52.5850, -21.6810

21.2750, -17.1920,
-7.8160

229.1720,
-50.9350, -18.5430

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 89.2410, -64.5510,
-25.0870

■ 89.2410, -64.5510,
-25.0870

■ 85.5390, -71.3820,
-27.9420

■ 92.9430, -57.7200,
-22.2320

■ 96.8300, -49.9720,
-19.4760

■ 100.5320,
-43.1410, -16.6210

■ 104.1200,
-35.9890, -14.0770

■ 107.8220,
-29.1580, -11.2220

■ 111.7090,
-21.4100, -8.4660

■ 115.4110,
-14.5790, -5.6110

■ 118.9990, -7.4270,
-3.0670

■ 123.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.7430, -27.9180, -22.6860



89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870



87.6880, -78.8110, -19.9550

Triad

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



89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870



112.6480, -1.1040, 20.0160



109.6170, 34.5710, -4.2850

Complementary

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



89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870



45.7590, 64.5510, 25.0870

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.



110.8170, 40.3000, 7.5320



89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870



113.3210, 21.8660, 22.2340

Square

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



89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870



108.0080, -28.8410, 10.5750



111.7000, 36.6760, 18.1480



106.9800, 19.9470, -14.5890

Rectangle

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



89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870



92.5630, -70.7890, -11.1490



111.7000, 36.6760, 18.1480



109.8070, 37.0920, -0.4120

Sweetspot

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



89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870



147.6160, -25.5820, -9.9500



78.6520, -27.5450, -56.9930



73.6990, -15.4500, -6.3460



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870



111.9490, -93.3880, -36.6200



60.4610, -52.4060, 2.6180



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



86.9410, -72.5740, -28.3660



175.3980, -146.6610, -56.8450

Inverse Universe

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



45.7590, 64.5510, 25.0870



48.9370, 93.7090, 36.3090



74.5390, 52.4060, -2.6180



56.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



38.0590, 72.5740, 28.3660



76.7160, 146.3400, 57.1560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870 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 89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

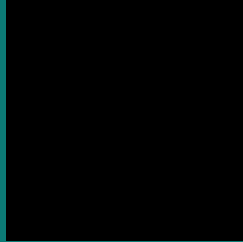
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2410, -64.5510,

-25.0870.

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

89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870

Protanopia

109.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Deuteranopia

110.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720



Tritanopia

94.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870

Protanomaly

102.2250, -22.9230, -8.5790

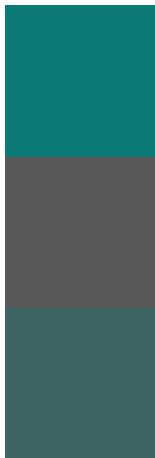
Deuteranomaly

102.5610, -23.7490, -4.6210

Tritanomaly

92.8550, -60.2880, -19.7440

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.9260, -23.5190, -8.7910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870 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(12, 123, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 123, 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(12, 123, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 123, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870 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(12, 123, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 123, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 123, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 123, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 123, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 123,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 123, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 123,  
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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