

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.8170, -83.4880,
-17.7920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.8170, -83.4880,
-17.7920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007D99
RGB	0, 125, 153
RGB Percent	0%, 49%, 60%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5096, 0.4003
CMYK	1.00, 0.18, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	191°, 100%, 30%
HSV	191°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	13.0826, 16.9775, 32.6855
YIQ	90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

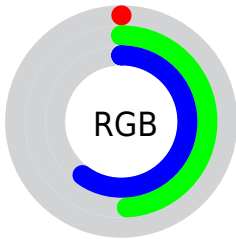
Format	Color
RYB	0, 69, 153
Decimal	32153
CIELab	48.23, -18.70, -23.17
CIELCh	48, 29.776, 231.093
Yxy	16.9775, 0.2085, 0.2706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278222233 (0xFF007D99)
YUV	90.8170, 30.6562, -79.6465
Hunter-Lab	41.2038, -15.4310, -18.1900

Details

The YIQ color **90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **62.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.7980, -64.1410, -10.4850**, and **56.2400, -53.6420, -8.0260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.0630, -75.3730, -16.1810**.

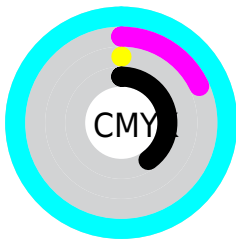
Distribution



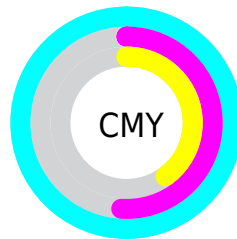
- Red (0%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920 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 90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.8170, -83.4880,
-17.7920

90.8170, -83.4880,
-17.7920

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

73.1780, -68.2670,
-12.8030

153.7980,
-64.1410, -10.4850

56.2400, -53.6420,
-8.0260

181.9230,
-62.9950, -9.2270

40.0030, -39.6130,
-3.4610

209.7830,
-59.7850, -12.3370

25.0540, -26.4550,
0.3690

231.0800,
-47.6800, -16.9600

5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

239.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

248.7210,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.5160, -4.4520

0.0000

■ 90.8170, -83.4880,
-17.7920

■ 97.0630, -75.3730,
-16.1810

■ 103.6080,
-66.6620, -14.3580

■ 109.2670,
-58.2720, -12.2240

■ 115.5130,
-50.1570, -10.6130

■ 121.7590,
-42.0420, -9.0020

■ 128.3040,
-33.3310, -7.1790

■ 134.5500,
-25.2160, -5.5680

■ 140.2090,
-16.8260, -3.4340

■ 146.7540, -8.1150,
-1.6110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.1840, -77.5720, -25.8920



90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920



107.3860, -47.8210, 2.1230

Triad

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



90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920



117.0290, 28.5600, 22.0640



110.6910, 13.3910, -16.9210

Complementary

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



90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920



62.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920

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.



112.9430, 30.5370, -8.2710



90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920



116.2610, 39.2900, 14.8260

Square

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



90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920



118.0790, 7.9280, 21.5280



114.8830, 39.9340, 3.1500



107.2520, -10.3580, -21.5420

Rectangle

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



90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920



113.4210, -28.5660, 11.0980



114.8830, 39.9340, 3.1500



111.8660, 20.2680, -14.9000

Sweetspot

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



90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920



174.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670



92.7750, -50.4210, -71.9330



85.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920



118.3670, -108.7040, -23.3600



47.3790, -63.1380, 20.9100



73.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



83.4650, -76.5650, -16.6050



7.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

Inverse Universe

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



59.9970, 51.0630, 71.3110



78.0830, 66.2810, 92.8810



105.6210, 63.1380, -20.9100



72.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



54.9700, 46.5250, 65.4450



5.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920 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 90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

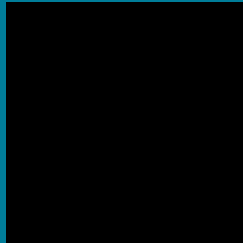
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920.



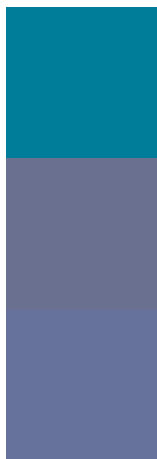
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8170, -83.4880,

-17.7920.

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

90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920

Protanopia

114.4410, -14.1230, 8.1570

Deuteranopia

114.6130, -20.3590, 11.0410



Tritanopia

90.1670, -78.9020, -23.8140

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920

Protanomaly

105.4700, -39.4300, -1.2700

Deuteranomaly

105.7840, -43.1900, 0.7940

Tritanomaly

90.2640, -80.5530, -21.4250

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.7990, -30.3510, -6.1190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920 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, 125, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 125, 153)  
}
```

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, 125, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 125, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920 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, 125, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 125, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 125, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 125, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 125, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 125,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 125, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 125,  
153) }
```

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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