

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.0620, -82.8000,
-19.2480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.0620, -82.8000,
-19.2480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007E96
RGB	0, 126, 150
RGB Percent	0%, 49%, 59%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5057, 0.4121
CMYK	1.00, 0.16, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	190°, 100%, 29%
HSV	190°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	12.9655, 17.1344, 31.4407
YIQ	91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

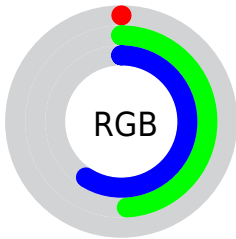
Format	Color
RYB	0, 68, 150
Decimal	32406
CIELab	48.43, -20.32, -21.11
CIELCh	48, 29.302, 226.085
Yxy	17.1344, 0.2107, 0.2784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278222486 (0xFF007E96)
YUV	91.0620, 29.0564, -79.8614
Hunter-Lab	41.3938, -16.5285, -16.0582

Details

The YIQ color **91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **58.9380, 82.8000, 19.2480**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.0430, -63.4530, -11.9410**, and **56.4850, -52.9540, -9.4820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.7210, -74.4100, -17.1140**.

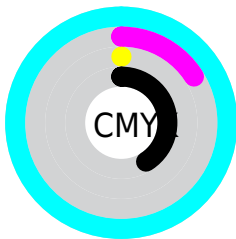
Distribution



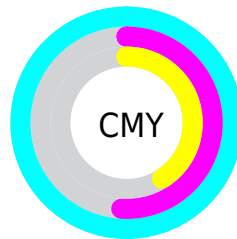
- Red (0%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480 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 91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

91.0620, -82.8000,
-19.2480

91.0620, -82.8000,
-19.2480

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

73.4230, -67.5790,
-14.2590

154.0430,
-63.4530, -11.9410

56.4850, -52.9540,
-9.4820

182.6410,
-62.2610, -11.5170

40.2480, -38.9250,
-4.9170

210.3700,
-60.0600, -12.8600

25.2990, -25.7670,
-1.0870

230.7810,
-48.2760, -17.1720

4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

248.4220,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-13.1120, -4.6640

0.0000

■ 91.0620, -82.8000,
-19.2480

■ 96.7210, -74.4100,
-17.1140

■ 102.9670,
-66.2950, -15.5030

■ 108.6260,
-57.9050, -13.3690

■ 114.8720,
-49.7900, -11.7580

■ 120.5310,
-41.4000, -9.6240

■ 126.1900,
-33.0100, -7.4900

■ 132.4360,
-24.8950, -5.8790

■ 138.0950,
-16.5050, -3.7450

■ 144.3410, -8.3900,
-2.1340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.2130, -67.3480, -23.9560



91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480



106.6520, -51.6260, -0.5060

Triad

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



91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480



118.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490



112.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610

Complementary

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



91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480



58.9380, 82.8000, 19.2480

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.



114.3670, 32.2790, -6.8010



91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480



116.7170, 38.0060, 16.0700

Square

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



91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480



118.2140, 3.1140, 20.6660



115.3500, 40.1170, 5.3410



108.8180, -6.1400, -20.8920

Rectangle

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



91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480



112.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800



115.3500, 40.1170, 5.3410



112.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180

Sweetspot

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



91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480



171.3750, -32.0930, -7.5890



90.6720, -48.6330, -71.2970



83.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480



117.7970, -107.0990, -24.9150



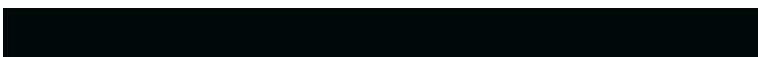
47.6240, -62.4500, 19.4540



71.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



83.8240, -76.1980, -17.7500



6.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970

Inverse Universe

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



59.2140, 48.9540, 70.9860



76.5880, 63.3010, 91.8210



101.7890, 62.7250, -18.9310



69.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



54.4860, 45.0120, 65.3320



4.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480 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 91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

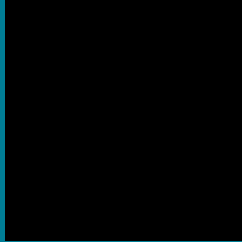
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480.

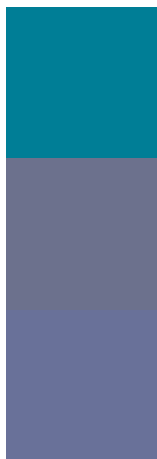


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480.

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

91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480

Protanopia

114.6970, -11.9680, 7.6480

Deuteranopia

115.1680, -17.6080, 10.7440



Tritanopia

90.8680, -79.4980, -24.0260

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480

Protanomaly

106.3130, -37.5500, -2.3020

Deuteranomaly

106.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380

Tritanomaly

90.7370, -80.5070, -22.2590

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.1580, -29.9840, -7.2640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480 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, 126, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 126, 150)  
}
```

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, 126, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 126, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480 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, 126, 150) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 126, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 126, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 126, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 126, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 126,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.0620, -82.8000, -19.2480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 126, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 126,  
150) }
```

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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