

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.3370, -64.4610,  
-15.7010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(91.3370, -64.4610,  
-15.7010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	147788
RGB	20, 119, 136
RGB Percent	8%, 47%, 53%
CMY	0.9217, 0.5332, 0.4669
CMYK	0.85, 0.12, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	189°, 74%, 31%
HSV	189°, 85%, 53%
XYZ	11.3282, 15.1273, 25.5898
YIQ	91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

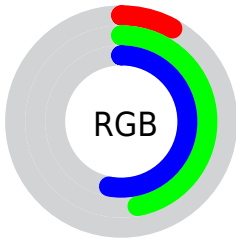
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	20, 73, 136
Decimal	1341320
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.81, -20.35, -16.86
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 26.428, 219.635
Yxy	15.1273, 0.2177, 0.2907
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279531400 (0xFF147788)
YUV	91.3370, 22.0189, -62.5625
Hunter-Lab	38.8939, -16.0746, -11.7835

# Details

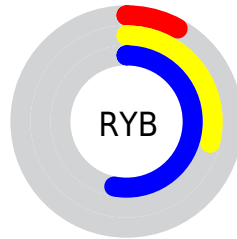
The YIQ color **91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **64.6630, 64.4610, 15.7010**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.2350, -55.2460, -11.9980**, and **50.8940, -46.8560, -9.8640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.9770, -72.2550, -17.6230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.6970, -56.6670, -13.7790**.

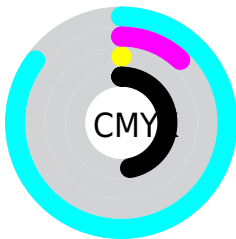
# Distribution



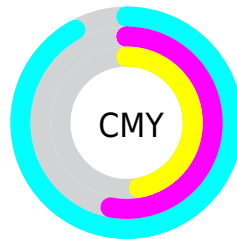
- Red (8%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010 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 91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91.3370, -64.4610,  
-15.7010

91.3370, -64.4610,  
-15.7010

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

67.8320, -61.4810,  
-14.6410

148.8220,  
-55.5210, -12.5210

50.8940, -46.8560,  
-9.8640

176.5340,  
-54.6500, -11.7860

35.3580, -33.4230,  
-5.5110

204.6480,  
-54.9710, -11.4750

21.1100, -20.8610,  
-1.8930

230.7810,  
-48.2760, -17.1720

2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

239.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 91.3370, -64.4610,  
-15.7010

■ 91.3370, -64.4610,  
-15.7010

■ 85.9770, -72.2550,  
-17.6230

■ 96.6970, -56.6670,  
-13.7790

■ 83.5960, -75.5560,  
-18.3720

■ 101.7580,  
-49.4690, -12.0690

■ 107.1180,  
-41.6750, -10.1470

■ 112.1790,  
-34.4770, -8.4370

■ 117.5390,  
-26.6830, -6.5150

■ 122.8990,  
-18.8890, -4.5930

■ 127.9600,  
-11.6910, -2.8830

■ 133.3200, -3.8970,  
-0.9610

■ 138.3810, 3.3010,  
0.7490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750



91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010



99.7400, -49.0580, -2.9940

# Triad

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



91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010



111.1850, 19.2530, 20.0290



105.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

# Complementary

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



91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010



64.6630, 64.4610, 15.7010

# 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.



108.1760, 31.4990, -3.6770



91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010



110.1940, 32.2290, 16.1410

# Square

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



91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010



110.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130



109.5500, 36.6780, 7.0940



103.4490, -0.5470, -17.6270



# Rectangle

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



91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010



105.2090, -34.0210, 5.3310



109.5500, 36.6780, 7.0940



106.8820, 23.3390, -9.9810

# Sweetspot

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



91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010



158.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910



89.8020, -36.7150, -56.0030



78.5790, -14.9920, -3.6320



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010



108.1140, -97.7460, -23.7140



57.8780, -48.7860, 14.1100



66.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



81.4930, -73.7680, -17.7360



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Inverse Universe

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



65.9700, 37.3570, 55.3810



69.7240, 56.7460, 83.9620



97.5350, 49.0610, -13.5870



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.6490, 42.9950, 63.3390



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010 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 91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

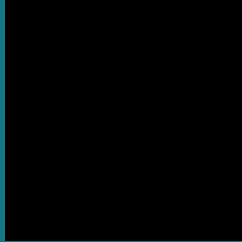
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010.



# 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

91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010

### Protanopia

108.4970, -8.5290, 5.8950

### Deuteranopia

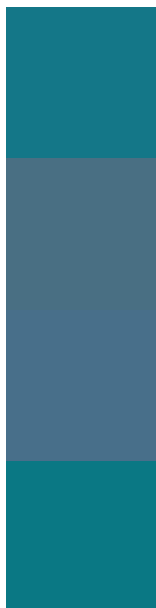
108.5660, -12.9770, 9.4150



## Tritanopia

86.7550, -71.7500, -21.2700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010

## Protanomaly

101.9180, -29.0680, -1.8360

## Deuteranomaly

102.4170, -31.9110, 0.1290

## Tritanomaly

88.4780, -69.4120, -19.5880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010 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(20, 119, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 119, 136)  
}
```

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(20, 119, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 119, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010 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(20, 119, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 119, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 119, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 119, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 119, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 119,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.3370, -64.4610, -15.7010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 119, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 119,  
136) }
```

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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