

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.6750, -85.9640,
-16.9720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.6750, -85.9640,
-16.9720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007F9F
RGB	0, 127, 159
RGB Percent	0%, 50%, 62%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5017, 0.3768
CMYK	1.00, 0.20, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	192°, 100%, 31%
HSV	192°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	13.8462, 17.6925, 35.4437
YIQ	92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

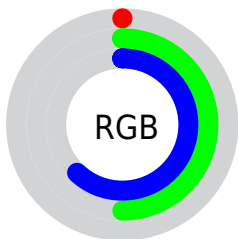
Format	Color
RYB	0, 71, 159
Decimal	32671
CIELab	49.12, -17.61, -25.30
CIElCh	49, 30.825, 235.169
Yxy	17.6925, 0.2067, 0.2641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278222751 (0xFF007F9F)
YUV	92.6750, 32.6982, -81.2760
Hunter-Lab	42.0625, -14.8505, -20.5166

Details

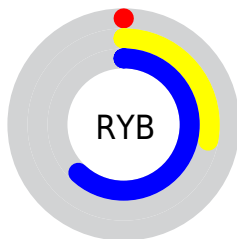
The YIQ color **92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **66.3250, 85.9640, 16.9720**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.3680, -65.7460, -8.9300**, and **57.9840, -55.7970, -7.5170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.2200, -77.2530, -15.1490**.

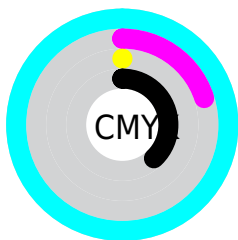
Distribution



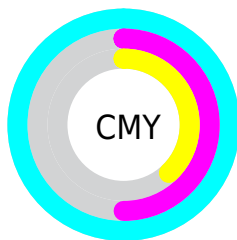
- Red (0%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720 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 92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 92.6750, -85.9640,
-16.9720

■ 92.6750, -85.9640,
-16.9720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.0360, -70.7430,
-11.9830

■ 156.3680,
-65.7460, -8.9300

■ 57.9840, -55.7970,
-7.5170

■ 184.9660,
-64.5540, -8.5060

■ 41.7470, -41.7680,
-2.9520

■ 211.5550,
-59.1430, -12.9590

■ 26.7980, -28.6100,
0.8780

■ 231.6780,
-46.4880, -16.5360

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 249.3190,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.3240, -4.0280

0.0000

■ 92.6750, -85.9640,
-16.9720

■ 99.2200, -77.2530,
-15.1490

■ 105.7650,
-68.5420, -13.3260

■ 112.8970,
-60.1060, -12.0260

■ 119.4420,
-51.3950, -10.2030

■ 125.6880,
-43.2800, -8.5920

■ 132.2330,
-34.5690, -6.7690

■ 138.7780,
-25.8580, -4.9460

■ 145.9100,
-17.4220, -3.6460

■ 152.4550, -8.7110,
-1.8230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.0420, -80.0480, -25.0720



92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720



110.8100, -46.0790, 3.5930

Triad

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



92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720



119.2960, 32.1820, 22.5020



112.5550, 10.7780, -19.1260

Complementary

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



92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720



66.3250, 85.9640, 16.9720

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.



115.1770, 29.7580, -10.6740



92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720



118.4030, 41.7660, 14.0060

Square

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



92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720



120.2860, 11.7790, 23.3230



117.1280, 40.6220, 1.6940



108.2730, -14.8510, -22.7150

Rectangle

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



92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720



116.4430, -25.6320, 12.9920



117.1280, 40.6220, 1.6940



113.1430, 17.9300, -16.5820

Sweetspot

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



92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720



180.8310, -33.3770, -6.3450



96.9810, -53.9970, -73.2050



88.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720



120.4530, -111.8220, -21.9180



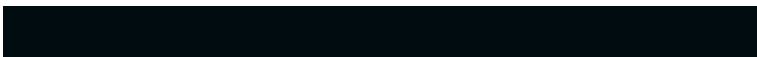
46.3020, -64.2390, 24.3450



75.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



83.2200, -77.2530, -15.1490



8.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110

Inverse Universe

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



62.0190, 53.9970, 73.2050



80.7030, 70.4070, 95.1990



112.6980, 64.2390, -24.3450



74.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



55.7530, 48.6340, 65.7700



5.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720 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 92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

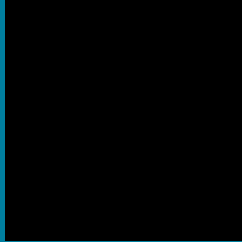
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720.

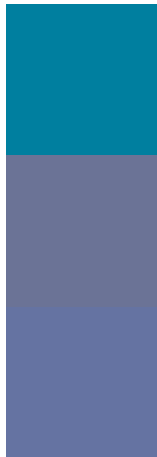


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720.

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

92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720

Protanopia

116.5980, -16.0030, 9.1890

Deuteranopia

116.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490



Tritanopia

91.5690, -80.0940, -24.2380

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720

Protanomaly

107.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380

Deuteranomaly

107.3430, -46.2620, 1.4020

Tritanomaly

91.7800, -82.0660, -21.5380

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.6140, -31.2680, -6.0200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720 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, 127, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 127, 159)  
}
```

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, 127, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 127, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720 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, 127, 159) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 127, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 127, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 127, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 127, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 127,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.6750, -85.9640, -16.9720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 127, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 127,  
159) }
```

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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