

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.9460, -88.1650,
-15.6290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.9460, -88.1650,
-15.6290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0080A5
RGB	0, 128, 165
RGB Percent	0%, 50%, 65%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4978, 0.3533
CMYK	1.00, 0.22, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	193°, 100%, 32%
HSV	193°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	14.5090, 18.1655, 38.2928
YIQ	93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

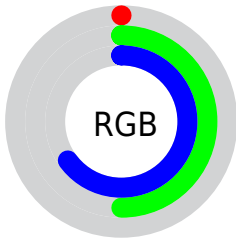
Format	Color
RYB	0, 72, 165
Decimal	32933
CIELab	49.70, -15.95, -27.90
CIELCh	50, 32.141, 240.241
Yxy	18.1655, 0.2044, 0.2560
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278223013 (0xFF0080A5)
YUV	93.9460, 35.0296, -82.3906
Hunter-Lab	42.6210, -13.8222, -23.4344

Details

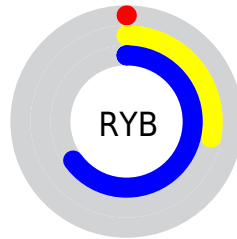
The YIQ color **93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **71.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.9380, -67.3510, -7.3750**, and **59.2550, -57.9980, -6.1740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.3770, -79.1330, -14.1170**.

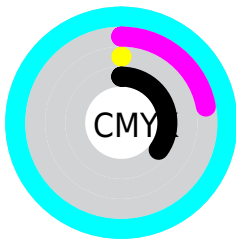
Distribution



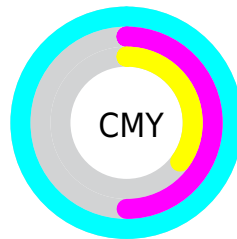
- Red (0%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290 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 93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.9460, -88.1650,
-15.6290

■ 93.9460, -88.1650,
-15.6290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.1930, -72.6230,
-10.9510

■ 157.9380,
-67.3510, -7.3750

■ 59.2550, -57.9980,
-6.1740

■ 186.9490,
-65.8840, -6.4280

■ 42.9040, -43.6480,
-1.9200

■ 212.7400,
-58.2260, -13.0580

■ 27.9550, -30.4900,
1.9100

■ 232.2760,
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 249.9170,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.1320, -3.6040

0.0000

■ 93.9460, -88.1650,
-15.6290

■ 101.3770,
-79.1330, -14.1170

■ 107.9220,
-70.4220, -12.2940

■ 115.0540,
-61.9860, -10.9940

■ 122.4850,
-52.9540, -9.4820

■ 129.0300,
-44.2430, -7.6590

■ 136.4610,
-35.2110, -6.1470

■ 143.5930,
-26.7750, -4.8470

■ 151.0240,
-17.7430, -3.3350

■ 157.5690, -9.0320,
-1.5120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.0140, -82.8450, -23.9410



93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290



113.3590, -43.1910, 6.3210

Triad

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



93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290



120.4490, 36.1250, 22.6290



113.3480, 6.9270, -20.9210

Complementary

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



93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290



71.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290

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.



116.2260, 28.0620, -12.9780



93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290



119.4310, 44.5630, 12.8750

Square

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



93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290



121.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



117.8460, 41.3560, -0.5960



108.6960, -20.5360, -24.3120

Rectangle

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



93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290



118.4760, -21.2310, 15.8330



117.8460, 41.3560, -0.5960



114.1210, 14.9960, -18.4760

Sweetspot

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



93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290



186.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



100.9590, -56.9310, -75.0990



90.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290



121.8380, -114.3440, -20.2640



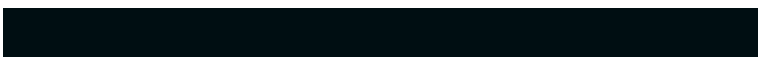
46.3990, -65.8900, 26.7340



78.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



82.8610, -77.6200, -14.0040



10.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240

Inverse Universe

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



63.9270, 57.2520, 74.7880



82.9100, 74.2580, 96.9940



118.6010, 65.8900, -26.7340



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



56.2370, 50.1470, 65.8830



6.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290 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 93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

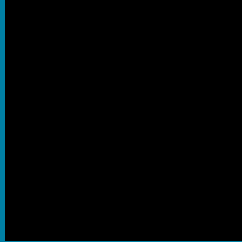
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290.



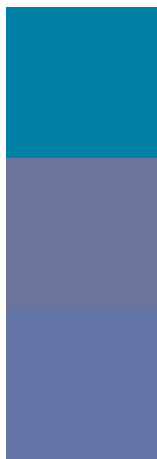
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.9460, -88.1650,

-15.6290.

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

93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290

Protanopia

117.8690, -18.2040, 10.5320

Deuteranopia

117.4320, -27.0990, 12.0450

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290

Protanomaly

108.8980, -43.5110, 1.1050

Deuteranomaly

108.9020, -49.3340, 2.0100

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.8420, -31.9100, -5.3980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290 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, 128, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 128, 165)  
}
```

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, 128, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 128, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290 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, 128, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 128, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 128, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 128, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 128, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 128,  
165) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 128, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 128,  
165) }
```

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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