

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.3900, -71.9800,
-17.1000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(94.3900, -71.9800,
-17.1000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F7D91
RGB	15, 125, 145
RGB Percent	6%, 49%, 57%
CMY	0.9414, 0.5096, 0.4317
CMYK	0.90, 0.14, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	189°, 81%, 31%
HSV	189°, 90%, 57%
XYZ	12.6404, 16.8219, 29.3378
YIQ	94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

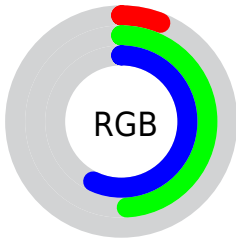
Format	Color
RYB	15, 75, 145
Decimal	1015185
CIELab	48.03, -20.80, -18.77
CIELCh	48, 28.015, 222.073
Yxy	16.8219, 0.2150, 0.2861
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279205265 (0xFF0F7D91)
YUV	94.3900, 24.9507, -69.6250
Hunter-Lab	41.0146, -16.7632, -13.7000

Details

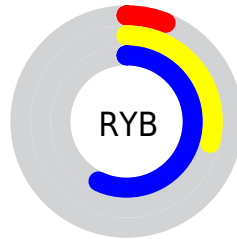
The YIQ color **94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **65.6100, 71.9800, 17.1000**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.7830, -59.7850, -12.3370**, and **55.4420, -51.3950, -10.2030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.7310, -80.3700, -19.2340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.7500, -64.1860, -15.1780**.

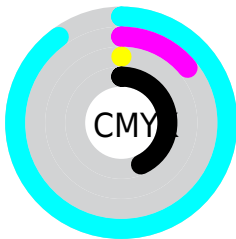
Distribution



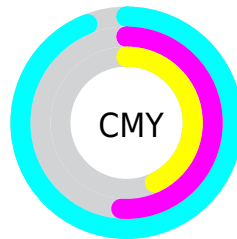
- Red (6%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000 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 94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.3900, -71.9800,
-17.1000

■ 94.3900, -71.9800,
-17.1000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.2660, -65.6990,
-15.2910

■ 153.7830,
-59.7850, -12.3370

■ 55.3280, -51.0740,
-10.5140

■ 181.4950,
-58.9140, -11.6020

■ 39.2050, -37.3660,
-5.6380

■ 210.3810,
-58.5930, -11.9130

■ 24.2560, -24.2080,
-1.8080

■ 231.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 94.3900, -71.9800,
-17.1000

■ 94.3900, -71.9800,
-17.1000

■ 88.7310, -80.3700,
-19.2340

■ 99.7500, -64.1860,
-15.1780

■ 105.4090,
-55.7960, -13.0440

■ 111.3560,
-48.2770, -11.6450

■ 117.0150,
-39.8870, -9.5110

■ 122.3750,
-32.0930, -7.5890

■ 128.0340,
-23.7030, -5.4550

■ 133.9810,
-16.1840, -4.0560

■ 139.6400, -7.7940,
-1.9220

■ 145.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.8400, -55.9320, -21.5960



94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000



104.8970, -50.9380, -1.9620

Triad

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



94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000



116.7940, 21.9120, 21.4000



111.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910

Complementary

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



94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000



65.6100, 71.9800, 17.1000

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.



113.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210



94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000



116.1620, 35.2550, 16.3670

Square

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



94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000



116.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



114.8060, 38.8330, 6.5850



108.6120, -2.5640, -19.6200

Rectangle

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



94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000



110.9640, -34.7090, 6.7870



114.8060, 38.8330, 6.5850



112.1270, 24.0270, -11.4370

Sweetspot

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



94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000



169.0550, -28.1960, -6.6280



93.4760, -41.8490, -62.0810



82.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000



115.4660, -104.6690, -24.9010



56.2350, -54.1050, 16.8950



68.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370



4.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

Inverse Universe

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



66.4100, 42.1700, 61.7700



74.7510, 61.2840, 89.8280



103.1780, 54.3800, -16.3720



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



53.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000 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 94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

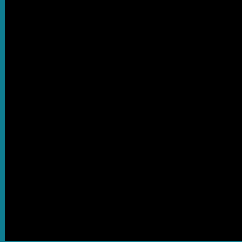
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000.



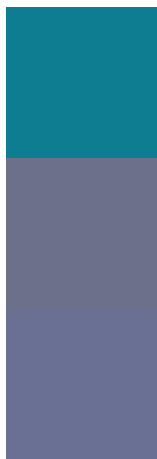
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.3900, -71.9800,

-17.1000.

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

94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000

Protanopia

113.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Deuteranopia

114.3100, -15.1320, 9.9240



Tritanopia

89.4660, -78.3060, -23.6020

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000

Protanomaly

106.6510, -32.6900, -2.2740

Deuteranomaly

107.2640, -35.8540, 0.0020

Tritanomaly

91.3030, -76.2890, -21.6090

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.9520, -26.4080, -5.9920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000 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(15, 125, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 125, 145)  
}
```

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(15, 125, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 125, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000 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(15, 125, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 125, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 125, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 125, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 125, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 125,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 125, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 125,  
145) }
```

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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