

# Converting Colors

YIQ(95.0070, -80.9670,  
-13.9190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(95.0070, -80.9670,  
-13.9190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	097EA1
RGB	9, 126, 161
RGB Percent	4%, 49%, 63%
CMY	0.9649, 0.5057, 0.3690
CMYK	0.94, 0.22, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	194°, 89%, 33%
HSV	194°, 94%, 63%
XYZ	14.0042, 17.5620, 36.3289
YIQ	95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

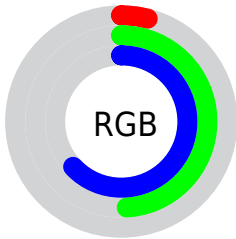
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	9, 75, 161
Decimal	622241
CIELab	48.96, -15.92, -26.72
CIElCh	49, 31.098, 239.212
Yxy	17.5620, 0.2063, 0.2587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278812321 (0xFF097EA1)
YUV	95.0070, 32.5345, -75.4281
Hunter-Lab	41.9071, -13.6877, -22.0630

# Details

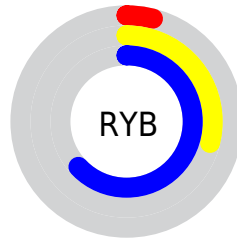
The YIQ color **95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **74.9930, 80.9670, 13.9190**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.6070, -64.9210, -7.3610**, and **57.6250, -56.1640, -6.3720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.1420, -85.7810, -14.7810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.1390, -72.5310, -12.6190**.

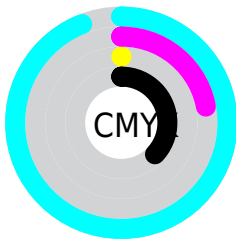
# Distribution



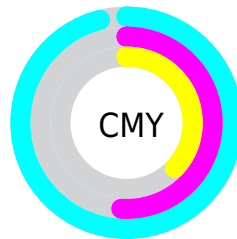
- Red (4%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190 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 95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 95.0070, -80.9670,  
-13.9190

■ 95.0070, -80.9670,  
-13.9190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.6770, -71.1100,  
-10.8380

■ 156.6070,  
-64.9210, -7.3610

■ 57.6250, -56.1640,  
-6.3720

■ 184.6180,  
-63.4540, -6.4140

■ 41.3880, -42.1350,  
-1.8070

■ 211.5660,  
-57.6760, -12.0120

■ 26.3250, -28.6560,  
1.7120

■ 232.2760,  
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,  
10.8710

■ 240.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 249.9170,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.1320, -3.6040

0.0000

■ 95.0070, -80.9670,  
-13.9190

■ 95.0070, -80.9670,  
-13.9190

■ 91.1420, -85.7810,  
-14.7810

■ 102.1390,  
-72.5310, -12.6190

■ 108.6840,  
-63.8200, -10.7960

■ 115.8160,  
-55.3840, -9.4960

■ 122.9480,  
-46.9480, -8.1960

■ 130.0800,  
-38.5120, -6.8960

■ 136.9240,  
-29.2050, -4.8610

■ 144.0560,  
-20.7690, -3.5610

■ 151.1880,  
-12.3330, -2.2610

■ 157.7330, -3.6220,  
-0.4380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.3840, -81.0110, -24.1390



95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190



111.5440, -42.2740, 6.2220

# Triad

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



95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190



118.5520, 34.3370, 21.9930



111.4730, 8.0730, -19.6630

# Complementary

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



95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190



74.9930, 80.9670, 13.9190

# 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.



114.7530, 28.0160, -12.1440



95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190



117.6480, 42.4540, 12.5500

# Square

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



95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190



119.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720



116.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370



107.5930, -18.7480, -23.6760



# Rectangle

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



95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190



116.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870



116.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370



112.5340, 15.2710, -17.9530

# Sweetspot

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



95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190



184.0270, -30.9930, -5.4970



101.9860, -52.3930, -69.2330



88.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250



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.



95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190



118.3330, -111.3640, -19.2040



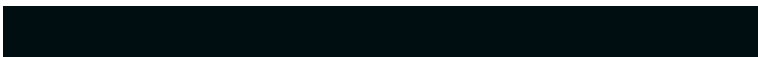
51.5690, -60.6170, 24.7830



78.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



82.2740, -77.3450, -13.4810



10.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240



# Inverse Universe

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



67.7860, 53.0350, 68.6110



80.8450, 72.8830, 94.3790



118.4310, 60.6170, -24.7830



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



56.1230, 50.4680, 65.5720



6.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190 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 95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

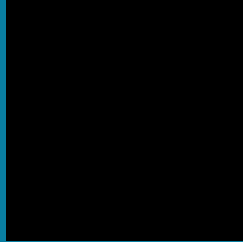
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190.



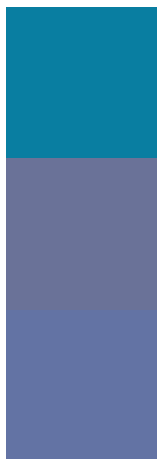
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190.



# 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

95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190

### Protanopia

115.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220

### Deuteranopia

115.8020, -25.2650, 11.8470



## Tritanopia

91.5690, -80.0940, -24.2380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190

## Protanomaly

108.1650, -39.8890, 1.5430

## Deuteranomaly

108.1690, -45.7120, 2.4480

## Tritanomaly

92.7910, -80.5990, -20.5910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190

## Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190 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(9, 126, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 126, 161)  
}
```

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(9, 126, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 126, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190 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(9, 126, 161) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 126, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 126, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 126, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 126, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 126,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 126, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 126,  
161) }
```

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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