

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.6100, -87.3390,
-19.5870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.6100, -87.3390,
-19.5870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00849F
RGB	0, 132, 159
RGB Percent	0%, 52%, 62%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4821, 0.3768
CMYK	1.00, 0.17, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	190°, 100%, 31%
HSV	190°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	14.5087, 19.0176, 35.6643
YIQ	95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

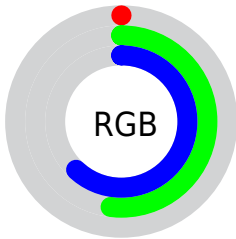
Format	Color
RYB	0, 72, 159
Decimal	33951
CIELab	50.71, -20.31, -22.85
CIELCh	51, 30.576, 228.364
Yxy	19.0176, 0.2097, 0.2749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278224031 (0xFF00849F)
YUV	95.6100, 31.2513, -83.8500
Hunter-Lab	43.6091, -16.9293, -17.9621

Details

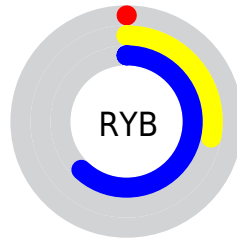
The YIQ color **95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **63.3900, 87.3390, 19.5870**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.3030, -67.1210, -11.5450**, and **60.3320, -56.8970, -9.6090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.1550, -78.6280, -17.7640**.

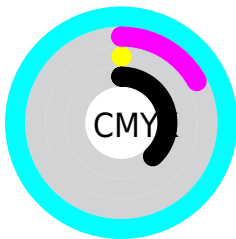
Distribution



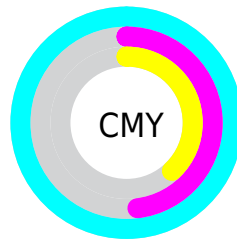
- Red (0%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (62%)



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870 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 95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

95.6100, -87.3390,
-19.5870

95.6100, -87.3390,
-19.5870

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

77.9710, -72.1180,
-14.5980

159.3030,
-67.1210, -11.5450

60.3320, -56.8970,
-9.6090

188.2000,
-65.3330, -10.9090

44.0950, -42.8680,
-5.0440

215.3760,
-60.1970, -15.8850

28.5590, -29.4350,
-0.6910

231.9770,
-45.8920, -16.3240

8.4410, -14.1230,
8.1570

240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

249.6180,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.7280, -3.8160

0.0000

■ 95.6100, -87.3390,
-19.5870

■ 102.1550,
-78.6280, -17.7640

■ 108.1130,
-69.6420, -15.4180

■ 114.6580,
-60.9310, -13.5950

■ 121.2030,
-52.2200, -11.7720

■ 126.8620,
-43.8300, -9.6380

■ 133.4070,
-35.1190, -7.8150

■ 139.9520,
-26.4080, -5.9920

■ 146.4970,
-17.6970, -4.1690

■ 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.



96.5430, -77.2050, -27.0370



95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870



112.2930, -51.9930, 0.6390

Triad

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



95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870



123.6700, 28.1930, 23.2090



117.2460, 16.1420, -17.2180

Complementary

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



95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870



63.3900, 87.3390, 19.5870

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.



120.0250, 33.2420, -7.7340



95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870



122.5000, 40.1150, 16.3950

Square

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



95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870



123.9370, 5.4520, 22.3480



121.3070, 41.6760, 4.6200



113.5080, -8.2030, -22.0510

Rectangle

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



95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870



118.7410, -32.4630, 10.1370



121.3070, 41.6760, 4.6200



118.5350, 22.6980, -14.8860

Sweetspot

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



95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870



182.0050, -33.9270, -7.3910



96.4110, -52.3920, -74.7600



89.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950



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.



95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870



124.5620, -113.7470, -25.5790



49.2370, -65.6140, 21.7300



76.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



86.1550, -78.6280, -17.7640



9.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340

Inverse Universe

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



62.5890, 52.3920, 74.7600



81.5010, 68.1600, 97.3760



109.7630, 65.6140, -21.7300



74.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



56.3230, 47.0290, 67.3250



5.9670, 4.7670, 7.2230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

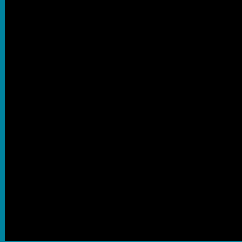
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870.



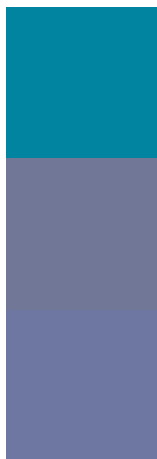
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.6100, -87.3390,

-19.5870.

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

95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870

Protanopia

120.7400, -13.5270, 8.3690

Deuteranopia

120.9120, -19.7630, 11.2530



Tritanopia

95.0740, -83.0740, -25.2980

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870

Protanomaly

111.7580, -40.3010, -2.0050

Deuteranomaly

111.7730, -44.6570, -0.1530

Tritanomaly

95.0570, -84.4040, -23.2200

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.7880, -31.8180, -7.0660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870 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, 132, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 132, 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, 132, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 132, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870 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, 132, 159) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 132, 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, 132, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 132, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 132, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 132,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.6100, -87.3390, -19.5870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 132, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 132,  
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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