

# Converting Colors

YIQ(95.9340, -79.8640,  
-28.4080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(95.9340, -79.8640,  
-28.4080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	028888
RGB	2, 136, 136
RGB Percent	1%, 53%, 53%
CMY	0.9924, 0.4664, 0.4670
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	180°, 97%, 27%
HSV	180°, 99%, 53%
XYZ	13.2743, 19.4118, 26.3097
YIQ	95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

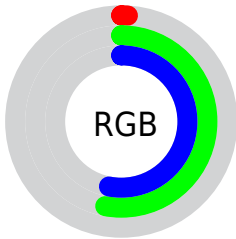
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 69, 136
Decimal	166024
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.17, -30.09, -8.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 31.344, 196.244
Yxy	19.4118, 0.2250, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278356104 (0xFF028888)
YUV	95.9340, 19.7525, -82.3801
Hunter-Lab	44.0589, -23.3236, -4.5637

# Details

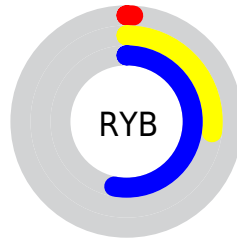
The YIQ color **95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **42.0660, 79.8640, 28.4080**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.7900, -61.6630, -22.3590**, and **59.6990, -50.9810, -17.7090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.3360, -81.0560, -28.8320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.1200, -71.5200, -25.4400**.

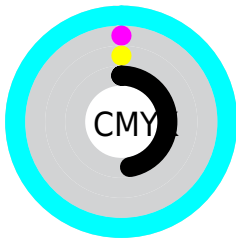
# Distribution



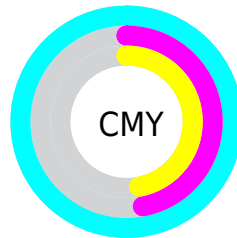
- Red (1%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 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 95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95.9340, -79.8640,  
-28.4080

95.9340, -79.8640,  
-28.4080

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

77.2240, -65.8810,  
-23.0090

158.7900,  
-61.6630, -22.3590

59.6990, -50.9810,  
-17.7090

187.0890,  
-61.0670, -22.1470

43.5760, -37.2730,  
-12.8330

215.9750,  
-60.7460, -22.4580

28.1540, -24.1610,  
-8.1690

230.4820,  
-48.8720, -17.3840

7.6770, -9.2160,  
1.8240

239.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 95.9340, -79.8640,  
-28.4080

■ 95.9340, -79.8640,  
-28.4080

■ 95.3360, -81.0560,  
-28.8320

■ 100.1200,  
-71.5200, -25.4400

■ 104.0070,  
-63.7720, -22.6840

■ 108.1930,  
-55.4280, -19.7160

■ 112.0800,  
-47.6800, -16.9600

■ 116.2660,  
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 120.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 124.3390,  
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 128.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 132.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.1980, -36.6290, -24.5090



95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



96.8980, -88.2100, -20.3220

# Triad

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



95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



125.4530, 3.9390, 22.2350



120.9220, 35.0300, -7.0980

# Complementary

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



95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



42.0660, 79.8640, 28.4080

# 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.



122.6170, 43.7390, 5.7790



95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



124.8980, 27.5510, 23.8310

# Square

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



95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



121.8560, -25.3570, 13.5150



123.6250, 41.2610, 17.6530



118.6160, 17.9760, -17.4160



# Rectangle

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



95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



107.3510, -67.0760, -6.8520



123.6250, 41.2610, 17.6530



121.5960, 39.0640, -3.1120

# Sweetspot

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



95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



160.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



81.2560, -35.6580, -69.6580



79.4320, -19.0720, -6.7840



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



123.3760, -104.8960, -37.3120



57.7790, -61.9890, 5.5870



66.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



93.1190, -78.9470, -28.5070



3.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



# Inverse Universe

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



42.0660, 79.8640, 28.4080



52.6240, 104.8960, 37.3120



80.2210, 61.9890, -5.5870



64.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



39.7670, 79.2680, 28.1960



1.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 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 95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

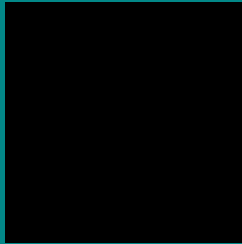
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.9340, -79.8640,



# 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

95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080

### Protanopia

121.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

### Deuteranopia

122.3020, -3.4860, 8.1140



## Tritanopia

103.3640, -69.0910, -19.8990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080

## Protanomaly

112.1040, -29.8920, -8.9320

## Deuteranomaly

113.1410, -31.3140, -5.1860

## Tritanomaly

100.5160, -72.5750, -22.8390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 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(2, 136, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 136, 136)  
}
```

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(2, 136, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 136, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 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(2, 136, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 136, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(2, 136, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 136, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 136, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 136,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 136, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 136,  
136) }
```

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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