

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.0060, -71.1990,
-25.7510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.0060, -71.1990,
-25.7510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D8584
RGB	13, 133, 132
RGB Percent	5%, 52%, 52%
CMY	0.9492, 0.4782, 0.4826
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.01, 0.48
HSL	179°, 82%, 29%
HSV	179°, 90%, 52%
XYZ	12.7193, 18.5379, 24.7118
YIQ	97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

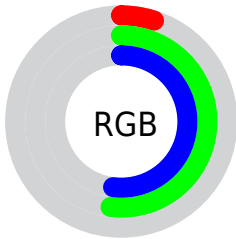
Format	Color
RYB	13, 73, 133
Decimal	886148
CIELab	50.14, -29.35, -7.96
CIELCh	50, 30.407, 195.171
Yxy	18.5379, 0.2273, 0.3312
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279076228 (0xFF0D8584)
YUV	97.0060, 17.2520, -73.6733
Hunter-Lab	43.0556, -22.6157, -3.8906

Details

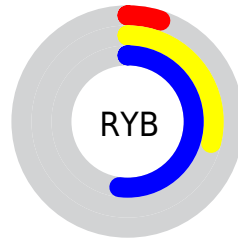
The YIQ color **97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **48.9940, 71.1990, 25.7510**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.8720, -58.9580, -21.8220**, and **58.1830, -49.4680, -17.5960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.1190, -78.9470, -28.5070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.8930, -63.4510, -22.9950**.

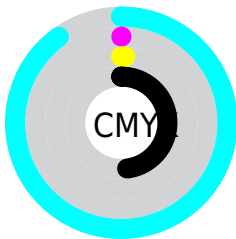
Distribution



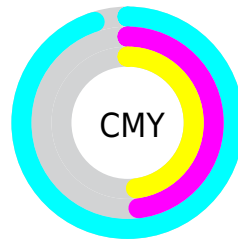
- Red (5%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510 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 97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.0060, -71.1990,
-25.7510

■ 97.0060, -71.1990,
-25.7510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.0070, -63.7720,
-22.6840

■ 156.8720,
-58.9580, -21.8220

■ 58.1830, -49.4680,
-17.5960

■ 185.1710,
-58.3620, -21.6100

■ 41.4730, -35.4850,
-12.1970

■ 213.4700,
-57.7660, -21.3980

■ 26.0510, -22.3730,
-7.5330

■ 230.7810,
-48.2760, -17.1720

■ 3.2260, -6.3280,
4.5520

■ 239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 97.0060, -71.1990,
-25.7510

■ 97.0060, -71.1990,
-25.7510

■ 93.1190, -78.9470,
-28.5070

■ 100.8930,
-63.4510, -22.9950

■ 105.0790,
-55.1070, -20.0270

■ 108.9660,
-47.3590, -17.2710

■ 112.8530,
-39.6110, -14.5150

■ 116.8540,
-32.1840, -11.4480

■ 121.0400,
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 124.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 128.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 133.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.3940, -34.2450, -23.6610



97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510



94.5670, -85.7800, -20.3080

Triad

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



97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510



122.7410, 3.0680, 21.5000



118.1500, 34.3880, -6.4760

Complementary

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



97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510



48.9940, 71.1990, 25.7510

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.



120.2470, 41.9050, 5.9770



97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510



122.5880, 25.4880, 22.6720

Square

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



97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510



118.7420, -25.0360, 13.2040



121.1410, 39.7480, 17.5400



116.1430, 17.9300, -16.5820

Rectangle

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



97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510



105.7210, -65.2420, -7.0500



121.1410, 39.7480, 17.5400



118.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790

Sweetspot

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



97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510



159.2460, -27.4160, -9.7520



84.0380, -31.8080, -62.3360



78.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510



121.1590, -102.7870, -36.9870



63.0740, -55.5700, 4.8940



64.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



91.0160, -77.1590, -27.8710



2.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

Inverse Universe

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



48.9940, 71.1990, 25.7510



51.9550, 102.4660, 37.2980



82.9260, 55.5700, -4.8940



61.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



38.9840, 77.1590, 27.8710



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510 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 97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510 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 97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510.

-25.7510.

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

97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510

Protanopia

119.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Deuteranopia

120.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920



Tritanopia

101.4570, -64.9190, -18.4150

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510

Protanomaly

110.7840, -25.9950, -7.9710

Deuteranomaly

111.5220, -28.0130, -4.4370

Tritanomaly

100.0930, -66.8900, -21.2420

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510 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(13, 133, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 133, 132)  
}
```

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(13, 133, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 133, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510 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(13, 133, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 133, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 133, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 133, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 133, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 133,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 133, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 133,  
132) }
```

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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