

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.4050, -85.5040,
-25.3120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.4050, -85.5040,
-25.3120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008995
RGB	0, 137, 149
RGB Percent	0%, 54%, 58%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4625, 0.4160
CMYK	1.00, 0.08, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	185°, 100%, 29%
HSV	185°, 100%, 58%
XYZ	14.3716, 20.0748, 31.5139
YIQ	97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

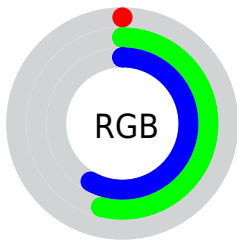
Format	Color
RYB	0, 71, 149
Decimal	35221
CIELab	51.92, -26.39, -15.19
CIELCh	52, 30.450, 209.921
Yxy	20.0748, 0.2179, 0.3043
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278225301 (0xFF008995)
YUV	97.4050, 25.4363, -85.4242
Hunter-Lab	44.8049, -21.1531, -10.3387

Details

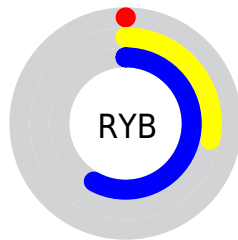
The YIQ color **97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **51.5950, 85.5040, 25.3120**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.2720, -65.8360, -18.3160**, and **62.2410, -55.3830, -15.0230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.4770, -76.8390, -22.6550**.

Distribution



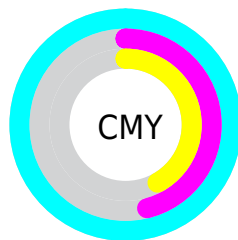
- Red (0%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120 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 97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

97.4050, -85.5040,
-25.3120

97.4050, -85.5040,
-25.3120

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

79.1790, -70.0080,
-19.8000

161.2720,
-65.8360, -18.3160

62.2410, -55.3830,
-15.0230

189.8700,
-64.6440, -17.8920

45.4170, -41.0790,
-9.9350

218.0120,
-62.1680, -18.7120

29.4080, -27.6920,
-4.7480

231.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

11.7520, -13.8010,
2.3190

240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

249.3190,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.3240, -4.0280

0.0000

■ 97.4050, -85.5040,
-25.3120

■ 102.4770,
-76.8390, -22.6550

■ 107.5490,
-68.1740, -19.9980

■ 113.2080,
-59.7840, -17.8640

■ 118.2800,
-51.1190, -15.2070

■ 123.0530,
-43.0500, -12.7620

■ 128.1250,
-34.3850, -10.1050

■ 133.1970,
-25.7200, -7.4480

■ 138.8560,
-17.3300, -5.3140

■ 143.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108.7820, -50.0170, -24.1690



97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120



107.9870, -69.0470, -9.6790

Triad

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



97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120



127.1400, 15.1260, 23.2380



121.8670, 27.6950, -11.8330

Complementary

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



97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120



51.5950, 85.5040, 25.3120

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.



123.7750, 40.1180, -0.1860



97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120



126.1390, 34.0620, 21.4700

Square

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



97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120



125.9180, -10.7320, 18.2920



125.5340, 42.7750, 12.2390



119.2880, 7.1560, -19.5640

Rectangle

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



97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120



116.6030, -49.9300, 1.7980



125.5340, 42.7750, 12.2390



122.6120, 32.9670, -8.2570

Sweetspot

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



97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120



173.7230, -33.1930, -9.6810



88.6030, -44.1850, -74.8170



84.7740, -20.0350, -5.8510



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120



126.6020, -111.2240, -32.7600



55.1410, -65.7040, 12.3440



71.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



90.2810, -79.2230, -23.5030



6.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970

Inverse Universe

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



60.1690, 44.8270, 74.1950



78.2980, 58.4860, 96.4860



93.8590, 65.7040, -12.3440



69.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



55.7400, 41.4810, 68.7530



4.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120 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 97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

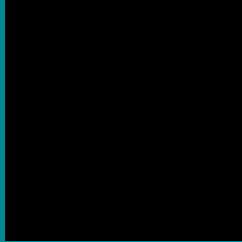
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120.



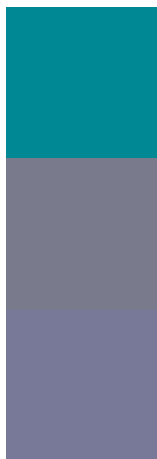
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.4050, -85.5040,

-25.3120.

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

97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120

Protanopia

123.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

Deuteranopia

124.3490, -10.8680, 9.7400



Tritanopia

97.2910, -85.1830, -25.6230

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120

Protanomaly

113.8740, -34.9360, -5.6240

Deuteranomaly

114.6010, -38.4210, -3.0370

Tritanomaly

97.2910, -85.1830, -25.6230

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120 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, 137, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 137, 149)  
}
```

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, 137, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 137, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120 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, 137, 149) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 137, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 137, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 137, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 137, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 137,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.4050, -85.5040, -25.3120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 137, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 137,  
149) }
```

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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