

# Converting Colors

YIQ(97.4410, -85.1850,  
-14.5690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(97.4410, -85.1850,  
-14.5690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0782A7
RGB	7, 130, 167
RGB Percent	3%, 51%, 65%
CMY	0.9727, 0.4900, 0.3455
CMYK	0.96, 0.22, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	194°, 92%, 34%
HSV	194°, 96%, 65%
XYZ	15.0427, 18.8103, 39.3518
YIQ	97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

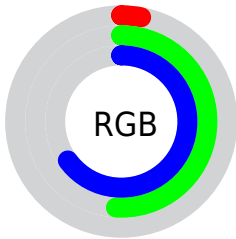
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	7, 77, 167
Decimal	492199
CIELab	50.46, -16.03, -27.87
CIElCh	50, 32.148, 240.095
Yxy	18.8103, 0.2055, 0.2570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278682279 (0xFF0782A7)
YUV	97.4410, 34.2926, -79.3168
Hunter-Lab	43.3709, -13.9884, -23.4361

# Details

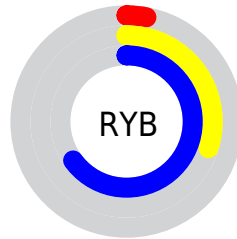
The YIQ color **97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **76.5590, 85.1850, 14.5690**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.9380, -67.3510, -7.3750**, and **60.6570, -59.1900, -6.5980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.1740, -88.8070, -15.0070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570**.

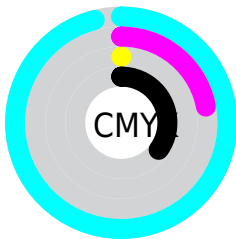
# Distribution



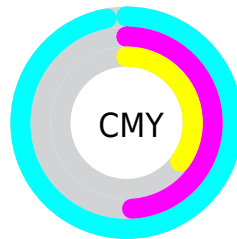
- Red (3%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690 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 97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 97.4410, -85.1850,  
-14.5690

■ 97.4410, -85.1850,  
-14.5690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 77.5950, -73.8150,  
-11.3750

■ 159.9380,  
-67.3510, -7.3750

■ 60.6570, -59.1900,  
-6.5980

■ 188.9490,  
-65.8840, -6.4280

■ 44.3060, -44.8400,  
-2.3440

■ 214.5120,  
-57.5840, -13.6800

■ 28.6560, -31.0860,  
1.6980

■ 232.8740,  
-44.1040, -15.6880

■ 8.5380, -15.7740,  
10.5460

■ 241.8440,  
-26.2240, -9.3280

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.9680

0.0000

■ 97.4410, -85.1850,  
-14.5690

■ 97.4410, -85.1850,  
-14.5690

■ 94.1740, -88.8070,  
-15.0070

■ 104.8720,  
-76.1530, -13.0570

■ 112.0040,  
-67.7170, -11.7570

■ 119.4350,  
-58.6850, -10.2450

■ 126.2790,  
-49.3780, -8.2100

■ 133.4110,  
-40.9420, -6.9100

■ 140.8420,  
-31.9100, -5.3980

■ 148.2730,  
-22.8780, -3.8860

■ 155.4050,  
-14.4420, -2.5860

■ 162.8360, -5.4100,  
-1.0740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.4160, -84.0370, -24.3650



97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690



115.4730, -43.5120, 6.6320

# Triad

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



97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690



122.4490, 36.1250, 22.6290



115.3480, 6.9270, -20.9210

# Complementary

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



97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690



76.5590, 85.1850, 14.5690

# 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.



118.2260, 28.0620, -12.9780



97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690



121.4310, 44.5630, 12.8750

# Square

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



97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690



123.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



119.8460, 41.3560, -0.5960



110.6960, -20.5360, -24.3120



# Rectangle

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



97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690



120.1770, -21.8270, 15.6210



119.8460, 41.3560, -0.5960



116.1210, 14.9960, -18.4760

# Sweetspot

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



97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690



189.3580, -33.4230, -5.5110



104.9100, -55.2350, -72.7950



93.0560, -20.7690, -3.5610



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690



122.7670, -115.5820, -19.8540



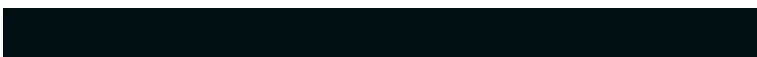
51.6550, -63.7350, 26.2250



80.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



83.7900, -78.8580, -13.5940



11.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



# Inverse Universe

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



68.8620, 55.8770, 72.1730



83.9210, 75.7250, 97.9410



122.3450, 63.7350, -26.2250



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



57.2480, 51.6140, 66.8300



7.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690 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 97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

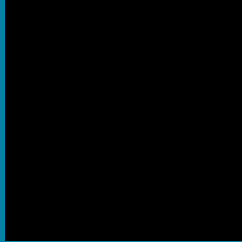
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690.



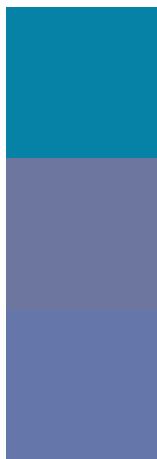
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.4410, -85.1850,



# 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

97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690

### Protanopia

119.8690, -18.2040, 10.5320

### Deuteranopia

118.8450, -26.8240, 12.5680



## Tritanopia

94.3730, -82.4780, -25.0860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690

## Protanomaly

111.4960, -42.3190, 1.5290

## Deuteranomaly

110.9130, -47.8670, 2.9570

## Tritanomaly

95.7090, -83.3040, -21.1280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

97.0270, -30.9930, -5.4970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690 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(7, 130, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 130, 167)  
}
```

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(7, 130, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 130, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690 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(7, 130, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 130, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(7, 130, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 130, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 130, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 130,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.4410, -85.1850, -14.5690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 130, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 130,  
167) }
```

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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