

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.5960, -84.7240,
-28.4360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.5960, -84.7240,
-28.4360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008C90
RGB	0, 140, 144
RGB Percent	0%, 55%, 56%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4507, 0.4356
CMYK	1.00, 0.03, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	182°, 100%, 28%
HSV	182°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	14.4141, 20.7843, 29.6030
YIQ	98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

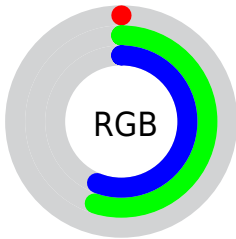
Format	Color
RYB	0, 71, 144
Decimal	35984
CIELab	52.71, -29.54, -11.10
CIELCh	53, 31.554, 200.587
Yxy	20.7843, 0.2224, 0.3207
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226064 (0xFF008C90)
YUV	98.5960, 22.3842, -86.4687
Hunter-Lab	45.5899, -23.3460, -6.5860

Details

The YIQ color **98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **45.4040, 84.7240, 28.4360**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162.4630, -65.0560, -21.4400**, and **62.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.7820, -76.3800, -25.4680**.

Distribution



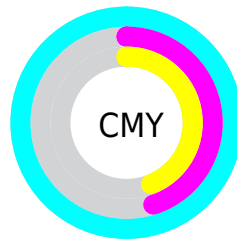
- Red (0%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360 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 98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.5960, -84.7240,
-28.4360

■ 98.5960, -84.7240,
-28.4360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 80.3700, -69.2280,
-22.9240

■ 162.4630,
-65.0560, -21.4400

■ 62.9590, -54.6490,
-17.3130

■ 191.0610,
-63.8640, -21.0160

■ 46.1350, -40.3450,
-12.2250

■ 219.9470,
-63.5430, -21.3270

■ 30.7130, -27.2330,
-7.5610

■ 231.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 13.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.0200,

-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 98.5960, -84.7240,
-28.4360

■ 102.7820,
-76.3800, -25.4680

■ 107.8540,
-67.7150, -22.8110

■ 112.0400,
-59.3710, -19.8430

■ 117.1120,
-50.7060, -17.1860

■ 121.2980,
-42.3620, -14.2180

■ 125.4840,
-34.0180, -11.2500

■ 130.5560,
-25.3530, -8.5930

■ 134.7420,
-17.0090, -5.6250

■ 139.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112.4470, -41.7640, -25.0600



98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360



100.9520, -88.3020, -18.6540

Triad

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



98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360



129.4320, 8.4320, 23.4080



124.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790

Complementary

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



98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360



45.4040, 84.7240, 28.4360

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.



126.2640, 43.2350, 3.8990



98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360



128.8660, 30.5770, 24.0570

Square

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



98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360



126.3620, -20.9100, 15.5220



127.1690, 42.5450, 16.4090



122.1210, 14.9960, -18.4760

Rectangle

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



98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360



114.2700, -62.3540, -4.3220



127.1690, 42.5450, 16.4090



125.0580, 37.6430, -4.8930

Sweetspot

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



98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360



168.6690, -33.1010, -11.3490



84.7560, -40.2420, -74.6900



83.2470, -19.9890, -6.6850



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360



127.4510, -109.4810, -36.8170



57.5060, -65.4740, 8.1740



68.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



92.8740, -79.6350, -27.0510



5.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730

Inverse Universe

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



59.0160, 40.8840, 74.0680



76.2480, 52.7550, 95.7230



86.4940, 65.4740, -8.1740



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



55.4130, 38.0880, 69.6720



3.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360 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 98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

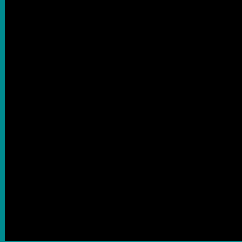
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360.

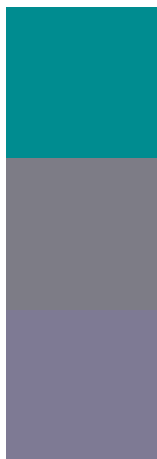


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360.

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

98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360

Protanopia

125.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220

Deuteranopia

126.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340



Tritanopia

104.9720, -73.8590, -21.5950

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360

Protanomaly

115.9620, -32.3680, -8.1120

Deuteranomaly

116.4010, -34.9820, -4.7900

Tritanomaly

102.3520, -77.9850, -23.9130

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.8650, -30.7170, -10.5010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360 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, 140, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 140, 144)  
}
```

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, 140, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 140, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360 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, 140, 144) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 140, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 140, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 140, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 140, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 140,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.5960, -84.7240, -28.4360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 140, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 140,  
144) }
```

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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