

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.2460, -89.3100,
-22.4140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.2460, -89.3100,
-22.4140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008AA0
RGB	0, 138, 160
RGB Percent	0%, 54%, 63%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4586, 0.3729
CMYK	1.00, 0.14, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	188°, 100%, 31%
HSV	188°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	15.4337, 20.7284, 36.4018
YIQ	99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

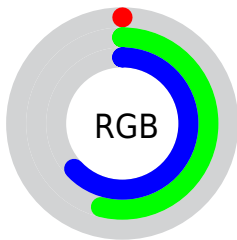
Format	Color
RYB	0, 74, 160
Decimal	35488
CIELab	52.65, -23.13, -20.45
CIELCh	53, 30.870, 221.476
Yxy	20.7284, 0.2127, 0.2857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278225568 (0xFF008AA0)
YUV	99.2460, 29.9517, -87.0387
Hunter-Lab	45.5284, -19.1650, -15.5348

Details

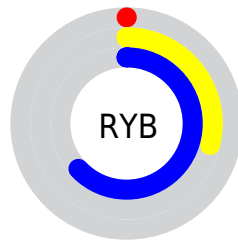
The YIQ color **99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **60.7540, 89.3100, 22.4140**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.8250, -68.7710, -14.6830**, and **63.9680, -58.8680, -12.4360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.2040, -80.3240, -20.0680**.

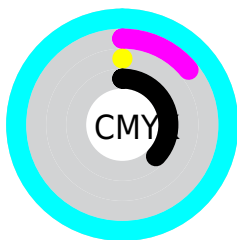
Distribution



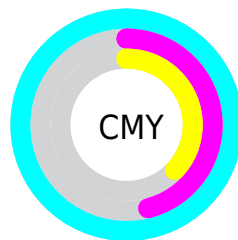
- Red (0%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140 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 99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.2460, -89.3100,
-22.4140

■ 99.2460, -89.3100,
-22.4140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 81.0200, -73.8140,
-16.9020

■ 163.8250,
-68.7710, -14.6830

■ 63.9680, -58.8680,
-12.4360

■ 192.7220,
-66.9830, -14.0470

■ 47.1440, -44.5640,
-7.3480

■ 219.1970,
-61.2510, -18.8110

■ 31.6080, -31.1310,
-2.9950

■ 232.2760,
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 15.5990, -17.7440,
2.1920

■ 241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-3.3920

0.0000

■ 99.2460, -89.3100,
-22.4140

■ 105.2040,
-80.3240, -20.0680

■ 111.1620,
-71.3380, -17.7220

■ 117.7070,
-62.6270, -15.8990

■ 123.6650,
-53.6410, -13.5530

■ 129.6230,
-44.6550, -11.2070

■ 135.5810,
-35.6690, -8.8610

■ 141.5390,
-26.6830, -6.5150

■ 148.0840,
-17.9720, -4.6920

■ 154.0420, -8.9860,
-2.3460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870



99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140



114.7650, -59.3740, -3.2620

Triad

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



99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140



129.0440, 24.2040, 23.9160



122.6380, 20.9100, -15.5220

Complementary

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



99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140



60.7540, 89.3100, 22.4140

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.



124.8730, 36.7260, -4.7940



99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140



127.7820, 39.3810, 18.6850

Square

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



99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140



128.7730, 0.0420, 21.2740



126.7850, 43.3260, 7.7580



119.4440, -2.1510, -21.5990

Rectangle

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



99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140



122.0390, -39.2940, 7.2820



126.7850, 43.3260, 7.7580



123.4540, 27.4200, -12.3560

Sweetspot

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



99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140



185.4670, -35.3480, -9.1720



96.3140, -50.7410, -77.1490



90.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140



130.0730, -116.8640, -29.6640



52.8730, -67.5850, 18.9030



76.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



88.5030, -79.7280, -19.8560



9.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340

Inverse Universe

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



63.5720, 51.0620, 76.8380



83.1250, 66.4630, 100.5990



107.1270, 67.5850, -18.9030



74.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



56.7790, 45.7450, 68.5690



5.9670, 4.7670, 7.2230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140 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 99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

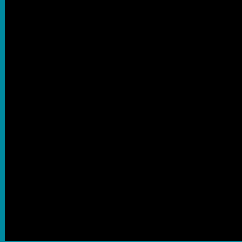
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.2460, -89.3100,

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

99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140

Protanopia

125.7680, -10.7300, 7.2380

Deuteranopia

125.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680



Tritanopia

98.6930, -86.3750, -26.0470

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140

Protanomaly

116.0030, -39.6130, -3.4610

Deuteranomaly

115.7300, -43.0980, -0.8740

Tritanomaly

99.1490, -87.6590, -24.8030

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.9620, -32.3680, -8.1120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140 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, 138, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 138, 160)  
}
```

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, 138, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 138, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140 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, 138, 160) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 138, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 138, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 138, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 138, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 138,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.2460, -89.3100, -22.4140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 138, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 138,  
160) }
```

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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