

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.3710, -70.9690,
-29.9210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.3710, -70.9690,
-29.9210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D8A7F
RGB	13, 138, 127
RGB Percent	5%, 54%, 50%
CMY	0.9493, 0.4586, 0.5022
CMYK	0.91, 0.00, 0.08, 0.46
HSL	175°, 83%, 30%
HSV	175°, 91%, 54%
XYZ	13.0871, 19.8075, 23.1883
YIQ	99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

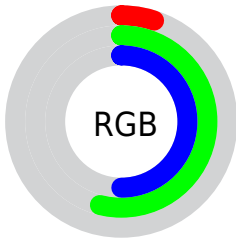
Format	Color
RYB	13, 78, 138
Decimal	887423
CIELab	51.62, -33.27, -2.85
CIElCh	52, 33.393, 184.898
Yxy	19.8075, 0.2334, 0.3532
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279077503 (0xFF0D8A7F)
YUV	99.3710, 13.6211, -75.7474
Hunter-Lab	44.5056, -25.3961, 0.2626

Details

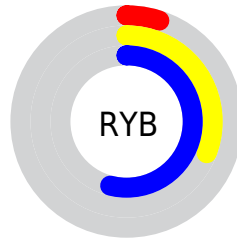
The YIQ color **99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **51.6290, 70.9690, 29.9210**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.5360, -58.1320, -25.7800**, and **59.9610, -48.9630, -21.2430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.3700, -78.3960, -32.9880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.6710, -62.9460, -26.6420**.

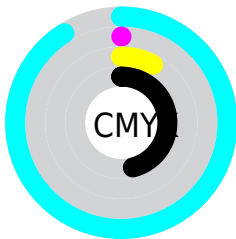
Distribution



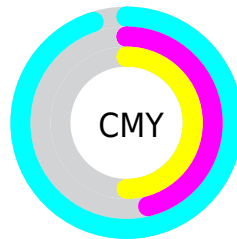
- Red (5%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210 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 99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.3710, -70.9690,
-29.9210

■ 99.3710, -70.9690,
-29.9210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 77.3720, -63.5420,
-26.8540

■ 159.5360,
-58.1320, -25.7800

■ 59.9610, -48.9630,
-21.2430

■ 187.7210,
-57.2150, -25.8790

■ 43.2510, -34.9800,
-15.8440

■ 216.6070,
-56.8940, -26.1900

■ 27.9430, -22.1890,
-10.8690

■ 231.0800,
-47.6800, -16.9600

■ 8.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 239.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 99.3710, -70.9690,
-29.9210

■ 99.3710, -70.9690,
-29.9210

■ 95.3700, -78.3960,
-32.9880

■ 103.6710,
-62.9460, -26.6420

■ 107.9710,
-54.9230, -23.3630

■ 112.0860,
-47.8170, -19.9850

■ 116.3860,
-39.7940, -16.7060

■ 120.6860,
-31.7710, -13.4270

■ 124.9860,
-23.7480, -10.1480

■ 129.4000,
-16.0460, -6.5580

■ 133.4010, -8.6190,
-3.4910

■ 137.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111.9340, -27.1380, -25.8100



99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210



98.0890, -87.4300, -23.4460

Triad

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



99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210



125.7660, -7.2480, 21.2320



122.6780, 41.7690, -2.5750

Complementary

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



99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210



51.6290, 70.9690, 29.9210

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.



123.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200



99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210



126.6570, 21.0400, 26.1920

Square

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



99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210



119.3210, -40.0280, 9.5720



125.1890, 39.7930, 22.2330



120.5740, 26.9620, -15.0700

Rectangle

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



99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210



97.9240, -91.0990, -17.5230



125.1890, 39.7930, 22.2330



123.2810, 44.5650, 1.8210

Sweetspot

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



99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210



163.7790, -27.5990, -11.9430



89.9630, -27.2230, -62.8310



80.4000, -16.0460, -6.5580



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210



123.6550, -101.5480, -42.9240



71.2750, -60.7500, -0.3500



66.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



91.8650, -75.4160, -31.9280



3.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Inverse Universe

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



51.6290, 70.9690, 29.9210



55.3450, 101.5480, 42.9240



79.7250, 60.7500, 0.3500



64.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



41.1350, 75.4160, 31.9280



1.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210 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 99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

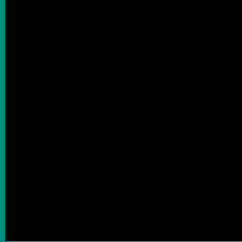
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210.



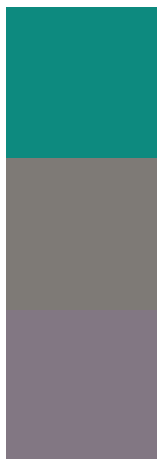
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210.

-29.9210.

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

99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210

Protanopia

122.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

Deuteranopia

123.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



Tritanopia

106.3540, -63.1310, -17.7790

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210

Protanomaly

114.3450, -23.3810, -11.2930

Deuteranomaly

114.7950, -24.5280, -7.0240

Tritanomaly

103.7510, -65.9270, -22.1750

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210 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, 138, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 138, 127)  
}
```

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, 138, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 138, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210 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, 138, 127) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 138, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 138, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 138, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 138, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 138,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 138, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 138,  
127) }
```

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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