

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.4110, -85.6410,
-28.3370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370)
contains.

YIQ(99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(99.4110, -85.6410,
-28.3370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008D92
RGB	0, 141, 146
RGB Percent	0%, 55%, 57%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4468, 0.4278
CMYK	1.00, 0.03, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	182°, 100%, 29%
HSV	182°, 100%, 57%
XYZ	14.7151, 21.1398, 30.4632
YIQ	99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

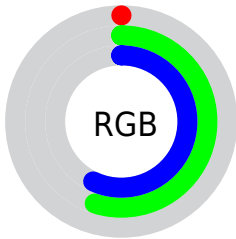
Format	Color
RYB	0, 72, 146
Decimal	36242
CIELab	53.10, -29.37, -11.67
CIELCh	53, 31.606, 201.661
Yxy	21.1398, 0.2219, 0.3188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226322 (0xFF008D92)
YUV	99.4110, 22.9684, -87.1834
Hunter-Lab	45.9781, -23.3334, -7.0985

Details

The YIQ color **99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **46.5890, 85.6410, 28.3370**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.2780, -65.9730, -21.3410**, and **63.7740, -55.5660, -17.2140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.4830, -76.9760, -25.6800**.

Distribution



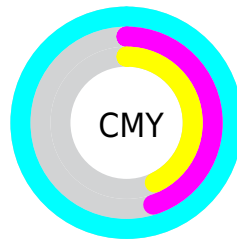
- Red (0%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370 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 99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.4110, -85.6410,
-28.3370

■ 99.4110, -85.6410,
-28.3370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 81.1850, -70.1450,
-22.8250

■ 163.2780,
-65.9730, -21.3410

■ 63.6600, -55.2450,
-17.5250

■ 192.1750,
-64.1850, -20.7050

■ 46.9500, -41.2620,
-12.1260

■ 220.9470,
-63.5430, -21.3270

■ 30.8270, -27.5540,
-7.2500

■ 231.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 15.0460, -14.8090,
-1.4410

■ 240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 99.4110, -85.6410,
-28.3370

■ 104.4830,
-76.9760, -25.6800

■ 108.6690,
-68.6320, -22.7120

■ 113.7410,
-59.9670, -20.0550

■ 117.9270,
-51.6230, -17.0870

■ 122.4120,
-42.6830, -13.9070

■ 127.4840,
-34.0180, -11.2500

■ 131.6700,
-25.6740, -8.2820

■ 136.7420,
-17.0090, -5.6250

■ 140.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112.9630, -43.2770, -25.1730



99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370



103.8600, -85.0470, -17.0710

Triad

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



99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370



130.7310, 9.0280, 23.6200



125.6720, 32.7380, -9.6140

Complementary

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



99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370



46.5890, 85.6410, 28.3370

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.



127.1500, 43.5560, 3.5880



99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370



129.7520, 30.8980, 23.7460

Square

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



99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370



127.9600, -19.7180, 15.9460



128.3540, 43.4620, 16.3100



122.8220, 14.4000, -18.6880

Rectangle

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



99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370



115.3950, -61.2080, -3.0640



128.3540, 43.4620, 16.3100



125.9440, 37.9640, -5.2040

Sweetspot

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



99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370



170.7830, -33.4220, -11.0380



85.9300, -40.7920, -75.7360



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.



99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370



128.3800, -110.7190, -36.4070



58.3210, -66.3910, 8.2730



71.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



93.8030, -80.8730, -26.6410



7.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Inverse Universe

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



59.7280, 41.7550, 74.8030



77.2590, 54.2220, 96.6700



87.6790, 66.3910, -8.2730



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



56.4240, 39.5550, 70.6190



4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370 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 99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

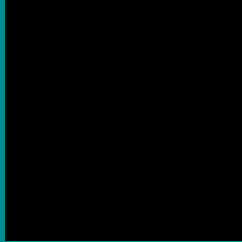
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370.

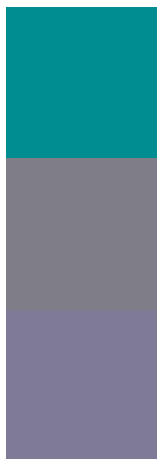


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370.

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

99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370

Protanopia

126.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330

Deuteranopia

127.2740, -6.2830, 9.2450



Tritanopia

105.4880, -75.3720, -21.7080

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370

Protanomaly

116.7770, -33.2850, -8.0130

Deuteranomaly

117.5150, -35.3030, -4.4790

Tritanomaly

103.1670, -78.9020, -23.8140

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.9790, -31.0380, -10.1900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370 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, 141, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 141, 146)  
}
```

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, 141, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 141, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370 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, 141, 146) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 141, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 141, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 141, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 141, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 141,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.4110, -85.6410, -28.3370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 141, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 141,  
146) }
```

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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