

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.5420, -84.6320,
-30.1040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.5420, -84.6320,
-30.1040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008E8E
RGB	0, 142, 142
RGB Percent	0%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4429, 0.4435
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	180°, 100%, 28%
HSV	180°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	14.5579, 21.3142, 28.9042
YIQ	99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

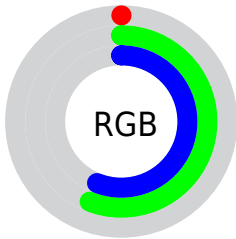
Format	Color
RYB	0, 71, 142
Decimal	36494
CIELab	53.29, -31.15, -9.07
CIELCh	53, 32.444, 196.233
Yxy	21.3142, 0.2247, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226574 (0xFF008E8E)
YUV	99.5420, 20.9318, -87.2983
Hunter-Lab	46.1673, -24.5063, -4.8030

Details

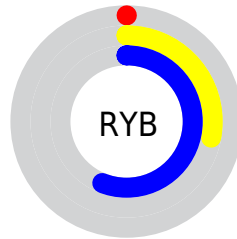
The YIQ color **99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **42.4580, 84.6320, 30.1040**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.4090, -64.9640, -23.1080**, and **63.9050, -54.5570, -18.9810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.7280, -76.2880, -27.1360**.

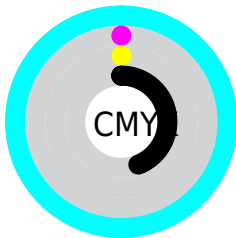
Distribution



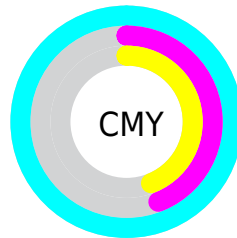
- Red (0%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (56%)



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



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040 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 99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.5420, -84.6320,
-30.1040

■ 99.5420, -84.6320,
-30.1040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 81.3160, -69.1360,
-24.5920

■ 163.4090,
-64.9640, -23.1080

■ 63.9050, -54.5570,
-18.9810

■ 191.8930,
-63.4510, -22.9950

■ 47.0810, -40.2530,
-13.8930

■ 221.1920,
-62.8550, -22.7830

■ 31.0720, -26.8660,
-8.7060

■ 231.3790,
-47.0840, -16.7480

■ 15.2910, -14.1210,
-2.8970

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.0200,

-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 99.5420, -84.6320,
-30.1040

■ 103.7280,
-76.2880, -27.1360

■ 107.9140,
-67.9440, -24.1680

■ 112.3990,
-59.0040, -20.9880

■ 116.5850,
-50.6600, -18.0200

■ 120.7710,
-42.3160, -15.0520

■ 124.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 129.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 133.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 137.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.1870, -38.0960, -25.4560



99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040



101.2180, -92.1070, -21.2830

Triad

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



99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040



130.3930, 4.1680, 23.5920



126.2920, 36.8640, -7.2960

Complementary

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



99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040



42.4580, 84.6320, 30.1040

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.



128.1010, 45.2520, 5.8920



99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040



130.6100, 28.4220, 24.5660

Square

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



99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040



127.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480



129.5220, 43.0490, 18.2890



123.5020, 18.2970, -17.7270

Rectangle

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



99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040



112.0840, -70.6980, -7.2900



129.5220, 43.0490, 18.2890



127.0800, 40.5770, -2.9990

Sweetspot

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



99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040



167.5550, -32.7800, -11.6600



83.9520, -37.8580, -73.8420



82.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040



128.8700, -109.3430, -39.3190



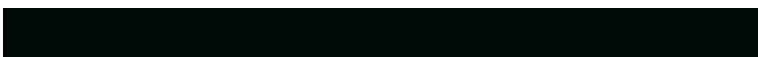
59.0390, -65.6570, 5.9830



68.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



94.6350, -80.4600, -28.6200



5.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Inverse Universe

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



42.4580, 84.6320, 30.1040



55.0160, 109.6640, 39.0080



82.9610, 65.6570, -5.9830



66.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



40.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



2.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040 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 99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

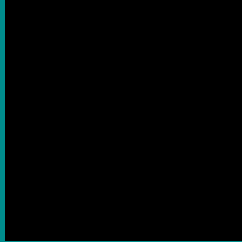
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040.

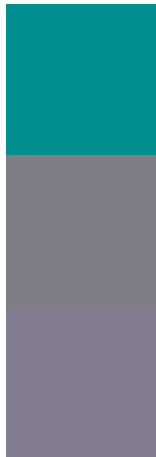


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5420, -84.6320,

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

99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040

Protanopia

126.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Deuteranopia

128.3020, -3.4860, 8.1140



Tritanopia

107.8690, -72.0710, -20.9590

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040

Protanomaly

117.2070, -31.6800, -9.5680

Deuteranomaly

118.2440, -33.1020, -5.8220

Tritanomaly

104.7220, -76.1510, -24.1110

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040 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, 142, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 142, 142)  
}
```

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, 142, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 142, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040 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, 142, 142) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 142, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 142, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 142, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 142, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 142,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 142, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 142,  
142) }
```

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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