

# Converting Colors

YIQ(99.6320, -58.0420,  
-16.3940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(99.6320, -58.0420,  
-16.3940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	227E88
RGB	34, 126, 136
RGB Percent	13%, 49%, 53%
CMY	0.8669, 0.5057, 0.4669
CMYK	0.75, 0.07, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	186°, 60%, 33%
HSV	186°, 75%, 53%
XYZ	12.5633, 17.0466, 25.8981
YIQ	99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

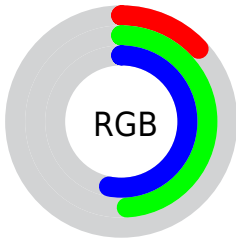
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	34, 82, 136
Decimal	2260616
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.32, -22.54, -13.02
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 26.030, 210.021
Yxy	17.0466, 0.2263, 0.3071
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280450696 (0xFF227E88)
YUV	99.6320, 17.9294, -57.5593
Hunter-Lab	41.2875, -17.9377, -8.2891

# Details

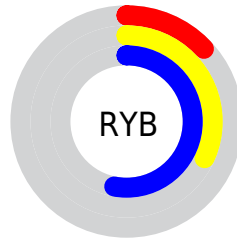
The YIQ color **99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **70.3680, 58.0420, 16.3940**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.3230, -52.6780, -14.4860**, and **55.0030, -48.7810, -13.5250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.8590, -66.1110, -18.8390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.4050, -49.9730, -13.9490**.

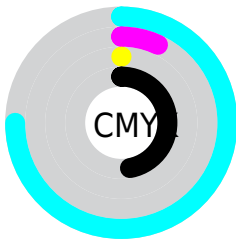
# Distribution



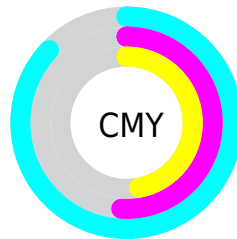
- Red (13%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940 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 99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 99.6320, -58.0420,  
-16.3940

■ 99.6320, -58.0420,  
-16.3940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 71.9410, -63.4060,  
-18.3020

■ 155.3230,  
-52.6780, -14.4860

■ 55.0030, -48.7810,  
-13.5250

■ 183.3230,  
-52.6780, -14.4860

■ 38.2930, -34.7980,  
-8.1260

■ 211.3230,  
-52.6780, -14.4860

■ 24.0450, -22.2360,  
-4.5080

■ 232.8740,  
-44.1040, -15.6880

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 241.5450,  
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 99.6320, -58.0420,  
-16.3940

■ 99.6320, -58.0420,  
-16.3940

■ 94.8590, -66.1110,  
-18.8390

■ 104.4050,  
-49.9730, -13.9490

■ 89.7980, -73.3090,  
-20.5490

■ 109.4660,  
-42.7750, -12.2390

■ 87.7050, -77.4810,  
-22.0330

■ 114.2390,  
-34.7060, -9.7940

■ 118.7130,  
-27.2330, -7.5610

■ 124.0730,  
-19.4390, -5.6390

■ 128.8460,  
-11.3700, -3.1940

■ 133.3200, -3.8970,  
-0.9610

■ 138.6800, 3.8970,  
0.9610

■ 143.1540, 11.3700,  
3.1940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.3920, -39.9310, -19.7310



99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940



104.1800, -53.4130, -6.6690

# Triad

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



99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940



118.2490, 13.2010, 19.5770



113.2950, 23.6140, -9.4580

# Complementary

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



99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940



70.3680, 58.0420, 16.3940

# 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.



114.9530, 33.7450, -0.3270



99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940



117.3940, 28.7900, 17.8940

# Square

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



99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940



116.4080, -9.3560, 15.3800



116.3590, 35.8980, 10.2180



111.0970, 6.3760, -16.4400



# Rectangle

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



99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940



109.3930, -40.5310, 2.1650



116.3590, 35.8980, 10.2180



113.9150, 27.7400, -7.1400

# Sweetspot

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



99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940



161.3930, -23.3360, -6.6000



94.7860, -30.6180, -50.8580



80.3510, -14.3500, -4.2540



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.



99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940



119.9530, -90.0430, -25.6510



70.2820, -44.2920, 9.7560



66.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



85.6020, -75.6930, -21.3970



3.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



# Inverse Universe

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



74.9860, 31.2600, 50.2360



81.5440, 48.2650, 77.9690



99.1310, 44.5670, -9.2330



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



53.4470, 40.7480, 65.5160

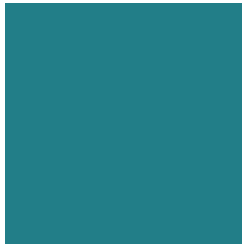


2.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

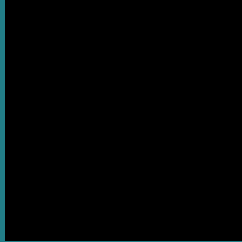
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940.



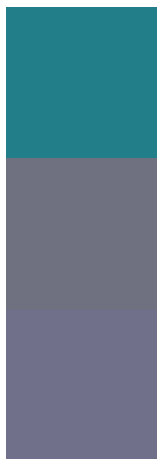
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.6320, -58.0420,

-16.3940.

# 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

99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940

### Protanopia

114.4110, -5.4110, 4.4530

### Deuteranopia

115.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090



## Tritanopia

99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940

## Protanomaly

109.3160, -24.4370, -3.1650

## Deuteranomaly

109.5270, -26.4090, -0.4650

## Tritanomaly

99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.5890, -20.9520, -5.7520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940 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(34, 126, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 126, 136)  
}
```

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(34, 126, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 126, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940 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(34, 126, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 126, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 126, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 126, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 126, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 126,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 126, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 126,  
136) }
```

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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