

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.9270, -68.8180,
-8.3220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D7CA2
RGB	29, 124, 162
RGB Percent	11%, 49%, 64%
CMY	0.8864, 0.5136, 0.3650
CMYK	0.82, 0.23, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	197°, 70%, 37%
HSV	197°, 82%, 63%
XYZ	14.2326, 17.2917, 36.7340
YIQ	99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

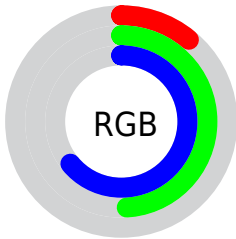
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 84, 162
Decimal	1932450
CIE _{Lab}	48.63, -13.05, -27.81
CIE _{LCh}	49, 30.715, 244.867
Yxy	17.2917, 0.2085, 0.2533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280122530 (0xFF1D7CA2)
YUV	99.9270, 30.6020, -62.2030
Hunter-Lab	41.5833, -11.6759, -23.2675

Details

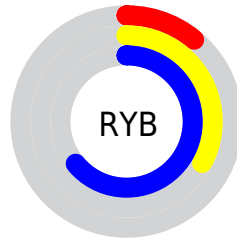
The YIQ color **99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **91.0730, 68.8180, 8.3220**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.6400, -60.5200, -4.5200**, and **56.5650, -55.9350, -5.0150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.2080, -76.9790, -9.0990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.6460, -60.6570, -7.5450**.

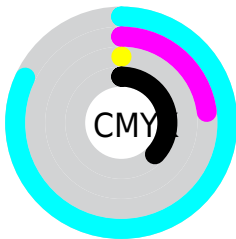
Distribution



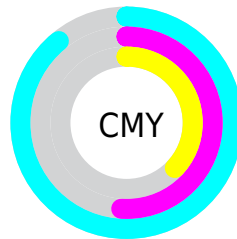
- Red (11%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220 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 99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.9270, -68.8180,
-8.3220

■ 99.9270, -68.8180,
-8.3220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.6170, -70.8810,
-9.4810

■ 157.6400,
-60.5200, -4.5200

■ 56.5650, -55.9350,
-5.0150

■ 185.3520,
-59.6490, -3.7850

■ 40.9150, -42.1810,
-0.9730

■ 211.5990,
-53.2750, -9.1710

■ 25.8520, -28.7020,
2.5460

■ 233.7710,
-42.3160, -15.0520

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.3320

0.0000

■ 99.9270, -68.8180,
-8.3220

■ 99.9270, -68.8180,
-8.3220

■ 92.2080, -76.9790,
-9.0990

■ 107.6460,
-60.6570, -7.5450

■ 86.5600, -83.9020,
-10.2860

■ 114.7780,
-52.2210, -6.2450

■ 122.7960,
-43.4640, -5.2560

■ 129.9280,
-35.0280, -3.9560

■ 137.6470,
-26.8670, -3.1790

■ 145.3660,
-18.7060, -2.4020

■ 152.4980,
-10.2700, -1.1020

■ 160.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 168.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.5520, -81.4240, -22.1600



99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220



112.5340, -36.3140, 8.3420

Triad

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



99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220



117.8680, 36.2630, 20.1270



110.6080, 3.2590, -20.5250

Complementary

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



99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220



91.0730, 68.8180, 8.3220

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.



112.9590, 24.4400, -13.4160



99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220



116.1810, 42.2710, 10.3590

Square

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



99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220



118.7060, 19.3440, 23.8880



114.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790



105.4830, -24.2500, -23.0820

Rectangle

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



99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220



116.6400, -15.8210, 16.9070



114.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790



111.5550, 10.7780, -19.1260

Sweetspot

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



99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220



187.3480, -27.4630, -3.3910



111.4030, -48.7730, -57.7410



92.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220



113.9900, -108.6600, -13.1400



61.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960



77.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



77.5780, -75.1450, -9.2970



9.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

Inverse Universe

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



79.5970, 48.7730, 57.7410



81.8900, 77.0100, 91.1700



129.8150, 50.6680, -26.1960



76.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



55.2110, 53.0360, 63.0840



6.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220 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 99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

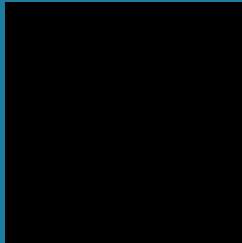
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.9270, -68.8180,

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

99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220

Protanopia

114.9830, -18.5250, 10.8430

Deuteranopia

114.3180, -26.7780, 11.7340



Tritanopia

90.8680, -79.4980, -24.0260

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220

Protanomaly

109.6000, -36.6800, 3.9600

Deuteranomaly

109.3760, -41.8610, 4.2430

Tritanomaly

94.5960, -75.5560, -18.3720

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.1310, -25.3540, -3.0660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220 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(29, 124, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 124, 162)  
}
```

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(29, 124, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 124, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220 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(29, 124, 162) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 124, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 124, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 124, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 124, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 124,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 124, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 124,  
162) }
```

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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