

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.9270, -59.6500,
1.7420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	10578D
RGB	16, 87, 141
RGB Percent	6%, 34%, 55%
CMY	0.9373, 0.6587, 0.4473
CMYK	0.89, 0.38, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	206°, 80%, 31%
HSV	206°, 89%, 55%
XYZ	8.4262, 8.8521, 26.4361
YIQ	71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

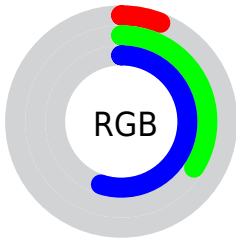
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 61, 141
Decimal	1070989
CIE _{Lab}	35.70, 0.11, -35.64
CIE _{LCh}	36, 35.636, 270.178
Yxy	8.8521, 0.1928, 0.2025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279261069 (0xFF10578D)
YUV	71.9270, 34.0530, -49.0480
Hunter-Lab	29.7524, -1.5140, -31.8546

Details

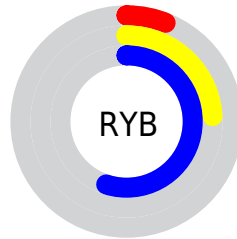
The YIQ color **71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **85.0730, 59.6500, -1.7420**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.4770, -49.3350, 7.5370**, and **34.9140, -40.4400, 6.0240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.2190, -66.3440, 1.9120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720**.

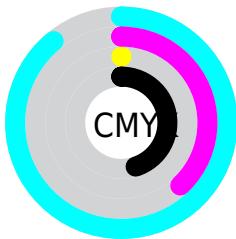
Distribution



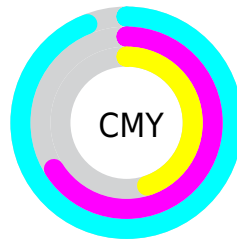
- Red (6%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420 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 71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.9270, -59.6500,
1.7420

■ 71.9270, -59.6500,
1.7420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.6780, -54.5150,
2.2930

■ 127.4770,
-49.3350, 7.5370

■ 34.9140, -40.4400,
6.0240

■ 155.1890,
-48.4640, 8.2720

■ 20.4380, -27.2360,
9.0200

■ 182.7160,
-48.5100, 9.1060

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

■ 207.2790,
-40.2100, 1.8540

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 232.9730,
-30.9010, -7.1650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.2260,

-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 71.9270, -59.6500,
1.7420

■ 71.9270, -59.6500,
1.7420

■ 64.2190, -66.3440,
1.9120

■ 79.6350, -52.9560,
1.5720

■ 63.0340, -67.2610,
2.0110

■ 87.3430, -46.2620,
1.4020

■ 95.0510, -39.5680,
1.2320

■ 102.7590,
-32.8740, 1.0620

■ 110.4670,
-26.1800, 0.8920

■ 119.0610,
-19.1650, 0.4110

■ 126.7690,
-12.4710, 0.2410

■ 134.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

■ 142.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.3400, -68.5430, -7.7990



71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420



85.1890, -12.9330, 19.6350

Triad

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



71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420



83.2570, 45.1130, 13.9210



71.7770, -25.2580, -26.8420

Complementary

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



71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420



85.0730, 59.6500, -1.7420

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.



78.2940, 7.0190, -22.5890



71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420



82.6180, 41.9980, -1.2180

Square

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



71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420



84.1010, 37.2250, 24.7210



80.9440, 28.7960, -15.2680



66.9880, -53.5930, -25.4410

Rectangle

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



71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420



86.6000, 8.0190, 25.3870



80.9440, 28.7960, -15.2680



74.4750, -12.6040, -24.8920

Sweetspot

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



71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420



156.1360, -23.7500, 0.9060



95.3030, -51.0670, -49.2030



75.3990, -14.3050, 0.4390



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.



71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420



82.0240, -87.6640, 2.8320



36.1200, -42.8750, 33.6450



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



60.5890, -64.5100, 1.7140



3.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Inverse Universe

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



61.4690, 51.7090, 48.5810



66.8720, 76.2800, 71.3520



120.8800, 42.8750, -33.6450



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



49.1430, 55.7430, 52.5670



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

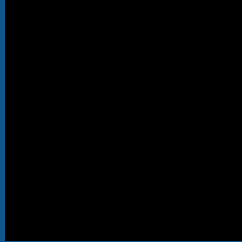
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.9270, -59.6500,

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

71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420

Protanopia

82.1760, -29.2540, 12.5540

Deuteranopia

78.9400, -43.3290, 8.8230



Tritanopia

65.9910, -57.6750, -17.5390

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420

Protanomaly

78.4950, -40.5780, 8.5260

Deuteranomaly

76.5370, -49.5640, 6.1800

Tritanomaly

68.3210, -58.3640, -10.5560

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.8050, -21.3200, 0.9200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420 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(16, 87, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 87, 141)  
}
```

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(16, 87, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 87, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420 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(16, 87, 141) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 87, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 87, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 87, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 87, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 87,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 87, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 87,  
141) }
```

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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