

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.0260, -55.6150,
0.2010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	135786
RGB	19, 87, 134
RGB Percent	7%, 34%, 53%
CMY	0.9256, 0.6587, 0.4748
CMYK	0.86, 0.35, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	204°, 75%, 30%
HSV	204°, 86%, 53%
XYZ	7.9769, 8.6785, 23.7850
YIQ	72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

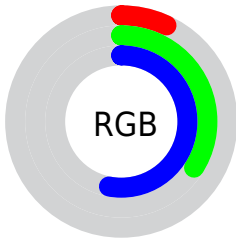
Format	Color
RYB	19, 62, 134
Decimal	1267590
CIELab	35.36, -2.46, -31.90
CIElCh	35, 31.998, 265.594
Yxy	8.6785, 0.1973, 0.2146
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279457670 (0xFF135786)
YUV	72.0260, 30.5532, -46.5038
Hunter-Lab	29.4594, -3.2202, -27.2481

Details

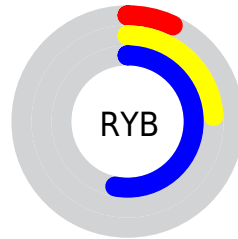
The YIQ color **72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **80.9740, 55.6150, -0.2010**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.2660, -47.3630, 4.8370**, and **34.2300, -38.5140, 4.1580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.2040, -61.9880, 0.0600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.8480, -49.2420, 0.3420**.

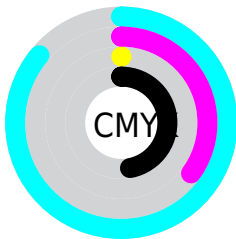
Distribution



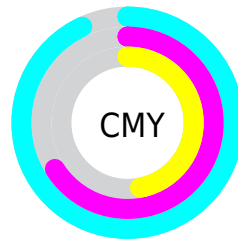
- Red (7%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010 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 72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.0260, -55.6150,
0.2010

■ 72.0260, -55.6150,
0.2010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.8800, -52.2680,
0.1160

■ 126.8530,
-47.6380, 4.3140

■ 34.2300, -38.5140,
4.1580

■ 153.9780,
-46.4920, 5.5720

■ 19.7540, -25.3100,
7.1540

■ 181.5050,
-46.5380, 6.4060

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 206.9800,
-40.8060, 1.6420

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 232.6740,
-31.4970, -7.3770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 72.0260, -55.6150,
0.2010

■ 72.0260, -55.6150,
0.2010

■ 65.2040, -61.9880,
0.0600

■ 78.8480, -49.2420,
0.3420

■ 61.6490, -64.7390,
0.3570

■ 86.5560, -42.5480,
0.1720

■ 93.3780, -36.1750,
0.3130

■ 101.0860,
-29.4810, 0.1430

■ 107.9080,
-23.1080, 0.2840

■ 115.3170,
-17.0100, -0.0980

■ 122.4380,
-10.0410, 0.2550

■ 129.8470, -3.9430,
-0.1270

■ 136.9680, 3.0260,
0.2260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.8410, -65.7000, -9.7640



72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010



84.1130, -15.7750, 16.0730

Triad

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



72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010



83.0330, 39.9320, 14.2040



73.7890, -16.3640, -22.8280

Complementary

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



72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010



80.9740, 55.6150, -0.2010

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.



78.3700, 9.8610, -19.0270



72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010



82.2310, 38.8340, 1.0580

Square

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



72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010



84.1110, 31.2650, 22.6010



80.5790, 28.5660, -11.0980



65.2440, -51.4380, -25.9500

Rectangle

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



72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010



85.7410, 3.0680, 21.5000



80.5790, 28.5660, -11.0980



75.9920, -6.6900, -21.9380

Sweetspot

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



72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010



148.9790, -21.8700, -0.1260



91.7490, -46.3910, -45.8390



72.4700, -13.0670, 0.0290



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010



80.1830, -83.8580, -0.0660



38.5670, -39.9400, 30.0120



63.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



60.0190, -62.9050, 0.1590



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



61.1370, 46.7120, 45.5280



63.4690, 70.0450, 68.7090



113.8460, 40.2150, -29.4890



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.6480, 52.7630, 51.5070



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010 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 72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

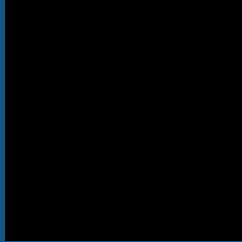
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.0260, -55.6150,

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

72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010

Protanopia

81.9870, -24.3480, 11.7480

Deuteranopia

79.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880



Tritanopia

65.2900, -57.0790, -17.3270

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010

Protanomaly

78.3060, -35.6720, 7.7200

Deuteranomaly

76.3590, -43.1910, 6.3210

Tritanomaly

67.6910, -56.5300, -10.7540

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.8760, -20.0820, 0.5100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010 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(19, 87, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 87, 134)  
}
```

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(19, 87, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 87, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010 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(19, 87, 134) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 87, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 87, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 87, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 87, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 87,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 87, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 87,  
134) }
```

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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