

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	026666
RGB	2, 102, 102
RGB Percent	1%, 40%, 40%
CMY	0.9924, 0.5998, 0.6002
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	180°, 96%, 20%
HSV	180°, 98%, 40%
XYZ	7.1751, 10.4816, 14.1997
YIQ	72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

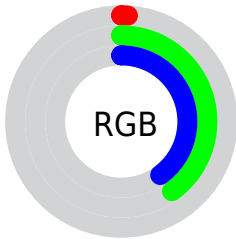
Format	Color
RYB	2, 52, 102
Decimal	157286
CIELab	38.69, -24.43, -7.12
CIELCh	39, 25.449, 196.257
Yxy	10.4816, 0.2252, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278347366 (0xFF026666)
YUV	72.1000, 14.7407, -61.4777
Hunter-Lab	32.3754, -17.0975, -3.3416

Details

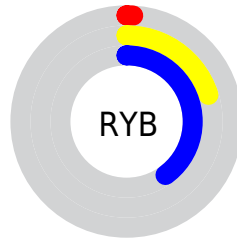
The YIQ color **72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **31.9000, 59.6000, 21.2000**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.3790, -47.0840, -16.7480**, and **37.9680, -32.5050, -11.1370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.5020, -60.7920, -21.6240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800**.

Distribution



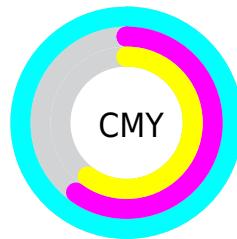
- Red (1%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 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 72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

72.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000

72.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

54.6780, -46.4880,
-16.5360

129.9660,
-47.3590, -17.2710

37.9680, -32.5050,
-11.1370

156.6780,
-46.4880, -16.5360

23.8340, -20.2640,
-7.2080

184.2650,
-46.7630, -17.0590

1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

212.8520,
-47.0380, -17.5820

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.0700,
-41.7200, -14.8400

242.7410,

-24.4360, -8.6920

251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

72.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000

72.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000

71.5020, -60.7920,
-21.6240

75.0900, -53.6400,
-19.0800

78.0800, -47.6800,
-16.9600

81.3690, -41.1240,
-14.6280

84.3590, -35.1640,
-12.5080

87.3490, -29.2040,
-10.3880

■ 90.3390, -23.2440,
-8.2680

■ 93.3290, -17.2840,
-6.1480

■ 96.6180, -10.7280,
-3.8160

■ 99.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.3780, -28.1480, -18.5160



72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



72.3800, -66.0200, -14.9800

Triad

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



72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



93.8070, 2.7020, 17.1180



90.6700, 27.0520, -5.6840

Complementary

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



72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



31.9000, 59.6000, 21.2000

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.



91.7020, 33.1940, 4.1540



72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



93.5010, 21.1790, 18.1630

Square

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



72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



90.7980, -19.4420, 10.9420



92.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380



88.2120, 13.4820, -13.0620

Rectangle

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



72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



80.1910, -51.9460, -5.7220



92.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380



90.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220

Sweetspot

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



72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



121.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680



61.2980, -26.3080, -51.8760



59.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



93.1190, -78.9470, -28.5070



43.9240, -46.4000, 3.9040



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



80.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



169.6420, -144.2320, -51.3040

Inverse Universe

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



31.9000, 59.6000, 21.2000



39.7670, 79.2680, 28.1960



60.0760, 46.4000, -3.9040



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



34.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800



72.3580, 144.2320, 51.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 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 72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

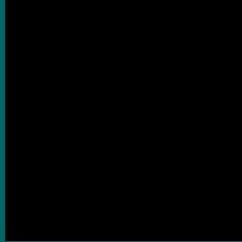
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

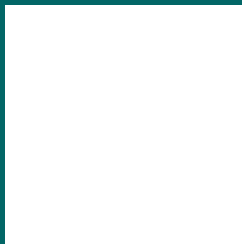
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.1000, -59.6000,

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

72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000

Protanopia

90.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Deuteranopia

92.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240



Tritanopia

77.3940, -51.4400, -14.8960

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000

Protanomaly

83.9910, -22.1440, -6.1760

Deuteranomaly

84.9740, -23.4740, -4.0980

Tritanomaly

75.2580, -54.0530, -17.1010

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 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(2, 102, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 102, 102)  
}
```

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(2, 102, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 102, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 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(2, 102, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 102, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 102, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 102, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 102, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 102,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 102, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 102,  
102) }
```

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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