

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.1670, -27.3170,
-50.1090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.1670, -27.3170,
-50.1090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F7011
RGB	15, 112, 17
RGB Percent	6%, 44%, 7%
CMY	0.9415, 0.5606, 0.9334
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.85, 0.56
HSL	121°, 76%, 25%
HSV	121°, 87%, 44%
XYZ	6.0955, 11.7387, 2.4745
YIQ	72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

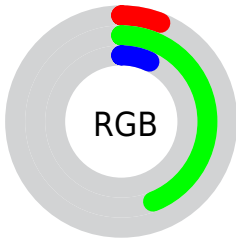
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 110, 112
Decimal	1011729
CIE _{Lab}	40.80, -44.68, 41.28
CIE _{LCh}	41, 60.828, 137.268
Yxy	11.7387, 0.3001, 0.5780
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279201809 (0xFF0F7011)
YUV	72.1670, -27.1973, -50.1355
Hunter-Lab	34.2617, -28.2009, 19.7011

Details

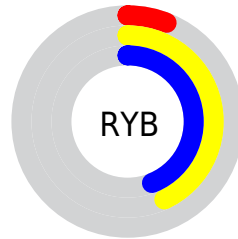
The YIQ color **72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **54.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.6410, -19.8440, -47.8760**, and **36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.6240, -30.3420, -55.8620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.7100, -24.2920, -44.3560**.

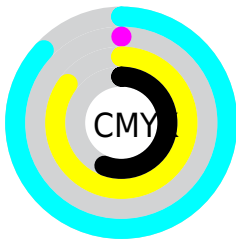
Distribution



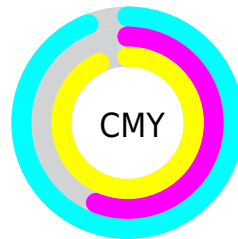
- Red (6%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (7%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 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 72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.1670, -27.3170,
-50.1090

■ 72.1670, -27.3170,
-50.1090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,
-45.5010

■ 128.6410,
-19.8440, -47.8760

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

■ 155.7120,
-18.6060, -48.2860

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 184.0710,
-18.2390, -49.4310

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 211.9570,
-17.9180, -49.7420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 227.2280,
-10.9510, -38.3350

■ 239.0910, -2.6550,

-23.4790

■ 250.9540, 5.6410,
-8.6230

■ 72.1670, -27.3170,
-50.1090

■ 72.1670, -27.3170,
-50.1090

■ 67.6240, -30.3420,
-55.8620

■ 76.7100, -24.2920,
-44.3560

■ 65.9720, -31.4420,
-57.9540

■ 81.2530, -21.2670,
-38.6030

■ 86.0950, -17.6460,
-32.6380

■ 90.6380, -14.6210,
-26.8850

■ 95.1810, -11.5960,
-21.1320

■ 99.7240, -8.5710,
-15.3790

■ 104.2670, -5.5460,
-9.6260

■ 109.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 113.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.3710, 25.3150, -34.7890



72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



76.8870, -55.2870, -38.7990

Triad

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



72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



85.5120, -91.9740, 3.8500



84.1170, 75.8270, 41.0030

Complementary

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



72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



54.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090

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.



88.3000, 53.8630, 53.5990



72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



83.3670, -72.0320, 16.8960

Square

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



72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



87.3580, -86.1490, -8.1090



97.9060, 7.8780, 44.4700



88.7210, 75.7410, 9.5090

Rectangle

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



72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



81.4640, -66.7970, -28.4370



97.9060, 7.8780, 44.4700



83.5930, 71.7910, 48.0710

Sweetspot

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



72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



129.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



100.3440, 29.9450, -30.5910



64.6150, -6.6460, -11.7180



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



85.4570, -40.8380, -74.9020



77.6390, -42.7250, -35.1810



53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



70.7820, -33.9630, -61.8270



145.5590, -69.5300, -127.6260

Inverse Universe

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



54.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090



59.5430, 40.8380, 74.9020



49.3610, 42.7250, 35.1810



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



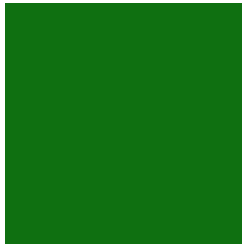
49.2180, 33.9630, 61.8270



101.4410, 69.5300, 127.6260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

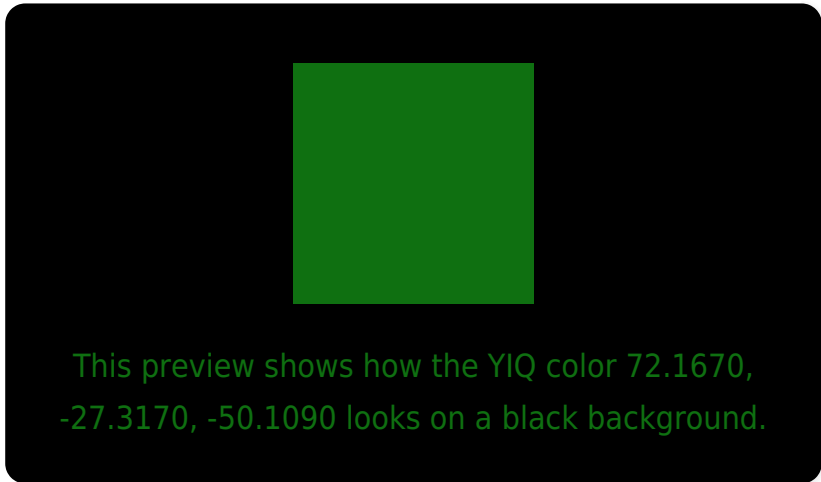
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.1670, -27.3170,

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

72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090

Protanopia

90.0120, 34.1160, -23.5800

Deuteranopia

92.6030, 37.1860, -13.1340



Tritanopia

88.2820, -36.2650, -9.0730

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090

Protanomaly

83.5960, 11.5600, -33.3040

Deuteranomaly

85.4810, 13.6220, -26.6180

Tritanomaly

82.4650, -33.0070, -24.0710

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.2460, -10.2210, -18.5170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 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(15, 112, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 112, 17)  
}
```

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(15, 112, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 112, 17) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 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(15, 112, 17) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 112, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 112, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 112, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 112, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 112,  
17) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 112, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 112,  
17) }
```

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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