

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.5750, -61.8950,
-7.1350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	095E81
RGB	9, 94, 129
RGB Percent	4%, 37%, 51%
CMY	0.9648, 0.6312, 0.4944
CMYK	0.93, 0.27, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	197°, 87%, 27%
HSV	197°, 93%, 51%
XYZ	8.0758, 9.6527, 22.1822
YIQ	72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

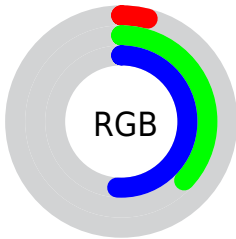
Format	Color
R_YB	9, 59, 129
Decimal	614017
CIE Lab	37.21, -9.55, -25.94
CIE LCh	37, 27.640, 249.790
Yxy	9.6527, 0.2023, 0.2419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278804097 (0xFF095E81)
YUV	72.5750, 27.8175, -55.7553
Hunter-Lab	31.0688, -7.9724, -20.5831

Details

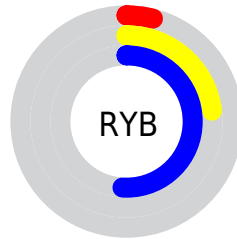
The YIQ color **72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **65.4250, 61.8950, 7.1350**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.1960, -50.3420, -1.7500**, and **37.2960, -38.8800, -0.2240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.1230, -66.4340, -7.4740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.8100, -55.2470, -6.4710**.

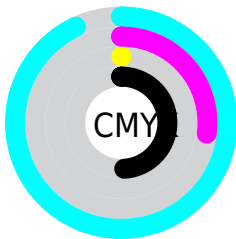
Distribution



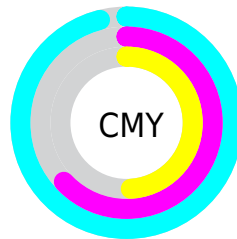
- Red (4%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350 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 72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.5750, -61.8950,
-7.1350

■ 72.5750, -61.8950,
-7.1350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.9460, -52.6340,
-4.2660

■ 129.1960,
-50.3420, -1.7500

■ 37.1820, -38.5590,
-0.5350

■ 156.6090,
-50.0670, -1.2270

■ 22.8200, -25.6760,
2.7720

■ 184.0220,
-49.7920, -0.7040

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 211.0670,
-45.6650, -3.9130

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 236.4620,
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 72.5750, -61.8950,
-7.1350

■ 72.5750, -61.8950,
-7.1350

■ 68.1230, -66.4340,
-7.4740

■ 78.8100, -55.2470,
-6.4710

■ 85.0450, -48.5990,
-5.8070

■ 90.6930, -41.6760,
-4.6200

■ 96.9280, -35.0280,
-3.9560

■ 102.8640,
-28.9760, -3.5040

■ 109.0990,
-22.3280, -2.8400

■ 114.7470,
-15.4050, -1.6530

■ 120.9820, -8.7570,
-0.9890

■ 127.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.6360, -63.8650, -15.4890



72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350



85.4380, -27.2360, 9.0200

Triad

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



72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350



88.6070, 32.5040, 16.6640



82.0360, -0.8220, -18.1500

Complementary

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



72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350



65.4250, 61.8950, 7.1350

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.



85.2510, 17.7460, -13.2460



72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350



87.6640, 36.3570, 7.4050

Square

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



72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350



90.1850, 19.2530, 20.0290



86.8770, 30.9030, -3.8890



77.5800, -25.9010, -20.6930

Rectangle

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



72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350



89.1090, -9.9520, 15.1680



86.8770, 30.9030, -3.8890



83.6840, 6.1010, -16.9630

Sweetspot

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



72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350



146.3160, -24.4370, -3.1650



83.3160, -43.9140, -52.1860



70.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350



89.0050, -86.6530, -9.9890



37.9420, -45.6700, 23.7220



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



67.4220, -65.8380, -7.2620



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



54.5700, 44.2350, 51.8750



63.7980, 61.9290, 72.6250



100.0580, 45.6700, -23.7220



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



48.5320, 47.3980, 55.1260



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350 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 72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350 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 72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350.



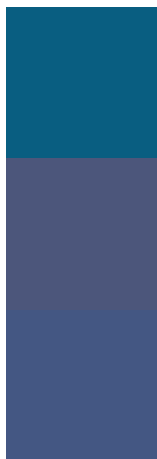
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350.

-7.1350.

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

72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350

Protanopia

87.2280, -17.8370, 9.3870

Deuteranopia

86.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560



Tritanopia

68.9090, -60.3800, -18.0760

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350

Protanomaly

82.0410, -33.6080, 3.3520

Deuteranomaly

81.7030, -38.4680, 3.3240

Tritanomaly

70.2450, -61.2060, -14.1180

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.0990, -22.3280, -2.8400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350 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(9, 94, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 94, 129)  
}
```

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(9, 94, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 94, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350 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(9, 94, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 94, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(9, 94, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 94, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 94, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 94, 129)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 94, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 94,  
129) }
```

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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