

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.8150, -45.6160,
-21.3280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.8150, -45.6160,
-21.3280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	106357
RGB	16, 99, 87
RGB Percent	6%, 39%, 34%
CMY	0.9374, 0.6116, 0.6590
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.12, 0.61
HSL	171°, 72%, 23%
HSV	171°, 84%, 39%
XYZ	6.3964, 9.7274, 10.5479
YIQ	72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

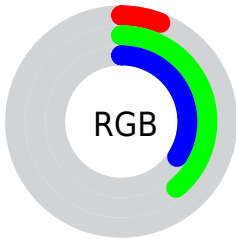
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 61, 99
Decimal	1074007
CIE _{Lab}	37.35, -26.57, 0.13
CIE _{LCh}	37, 26.574, 179.728
Yxy	9.7274, 0.2398, 0.3647
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279264087 (0xFF106357)
YUV	72.8150, 6.9932, -49.8268
Hunter-Lab	31.1888, -17.9721, 1.7805

Details

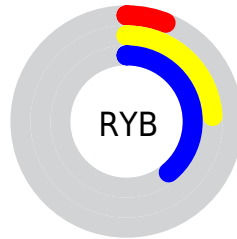
The YIQ color **72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **42.1850, 45.6160, 21.3280**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.3920, -39.9310, -19.7310**, and **35.3120, -27.7820, -14.1340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.7110, -51.2550, -23.7590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.9190, -39.9770, -18.8970**.

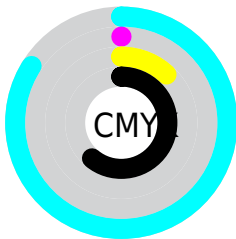
Distribution



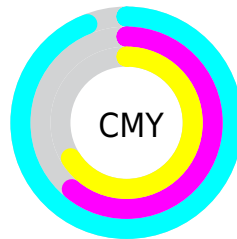
- Red (6%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280 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 72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.8150, -45.6160,
-21.3280

■ 72.8150, -45.6160,
-21.3280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.3210, -41.1690,
-19.3210

■ 126.3920,
-39.9310, -19.7310

■ 35.3120, -27.7820,
-14.1340

■ 153.2780,
-39.6100, -20.0420

■ 21.1780, -15.5410,
-10.2050

■ 180.8650,
-39.8850, -20.5650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.8650,
-39.8850, -20.5650

■ 233.3430,
-38.2350, -17.4270

■ 242.7410,

-24.4360, -8.6920

251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

72.8150, -45.6160,
-21.3280

72.8150, -45.6160,
-21.3280

69.7110, -51.2550,
-23.7590

75.9190, -39.9770,
-18.8970

67.8030, -54.5100,
-25.3420

79.1370, -34.6590,
-16.1550

82.2410, -29.0200,
-13.7240

85.4590, -23.7020,
-10.9820

88.2640, -18.6590,
-8.7630

■ 91.4820, -13.3410,
-6.0210

■ 94.5860, -7.7020,
-3.5900

■ 97.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

■ 100.9080, 3.2550,
1.5830

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.3100, -16.2730, -18.9690



72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280



70.4250, -61.8930, -18.1890

Triad

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



72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280



89.2940, -9.0350, 15.0690



87.7680, 32.8280, -0.2280

Complementary

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



72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280



42.1850, 45.6160, 21.3280

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.



88.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050



72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280



90.6510, 12.0090, 19.1530

Square

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



72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280



83.7960, -34.2960, 4.8080



89.7960, 27.5980, 17.4700



86.5830, 22.7430, -10.1930

Rectangle

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



72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280



70.6190, -65.1950, -13.4110



89.7960, 27.5980, 17.4700



88.3600, 34.1570, 3.2210

Sweetspot

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



72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280



117.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



68.3090, -15.6730, -40.8650



57.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280



87.5620, -70.1890, -33.0450



57.1600, -41.4930, -2.4290



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



76.6880, -61.6160, -28.7200



164.2500, -131.8050, -61.7650

Inverse Universe

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



42.1850, 45.6160, 21.3280



40.4380, 70.1890, 33.0450



57.8400, 41.4930, 2.4290



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.3120, 61.6160, 28.7200



75.7500, 131.8050, 61.7650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

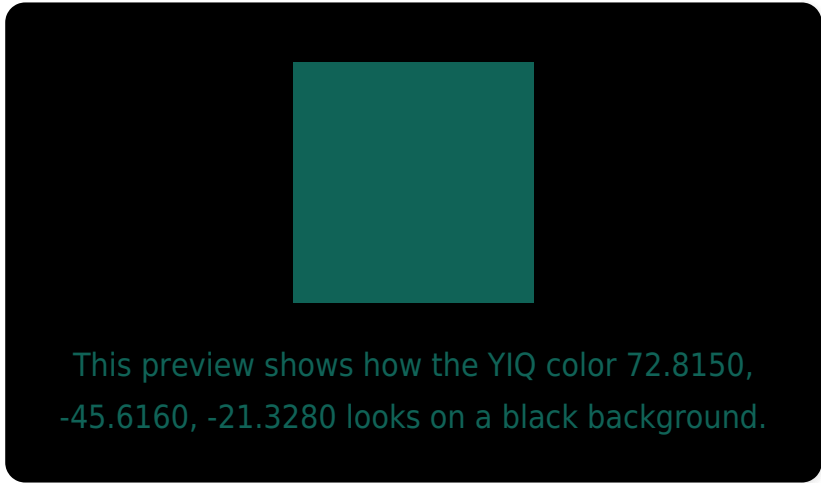
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

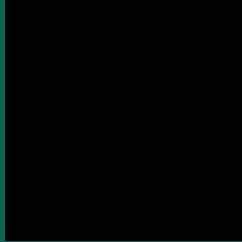
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.8150, -45.6160,

-21.3280.

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

72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280

Protanopia

87.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

Deuteranopia

88.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



Tritanopia

77.7650, -42.1790, -12.0270

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280

Protanomaly

82.0150, -13.5240, -8.2120

Deuteranomaly

82.7100, -13.9830, -5.3990

Tritanomaly

76.1730, -43.5080, -15.4760

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280 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, 99, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 99, 87)  
}
```

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, 99, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 99, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280 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, 99, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 99, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 99, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 99, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 99, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 99, 87)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 99, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 99,  
87) }
```

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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