

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650)
contains.

YIQ(72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(72.9200, -49.7450,
-7.0650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	155B74
RGB	21, 91, 116
RGB Percent	8%, 36%, 45%
CMY	0.9178, 0.6430, 0.5453
CMYK	0.82, 0.21, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	196°, 69%, 27%
HSV	196°, 82%, 45%
XYZ	7.2012, 8.9059, 17.8456
YIQ	72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

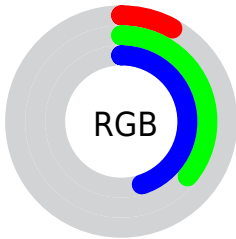
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 61, 116
Decimal	1399668
CIE _{Lab}	35.80, -11.71, -20.14
CIE _{LCh}	36, 23.296, 239.812
Yxy	8.9059, 0.2121, 0.2623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279589748 (0xFF155B74)
YUV	72.9200, 21.2384, -45.5338
Hunter-Lab	29.8427, -9.1517, -14.5648

Details

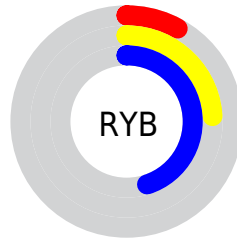
The YIQ color **72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **64.0800, 49.7450, 7.0650**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.4370, -43.8310, -4.1110**, and **34.1670, -34.2030, -2.3870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.2690, -43.4180, -6.0900**.

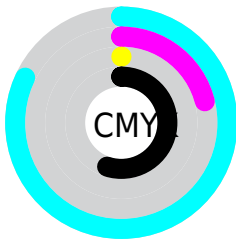
Distribution



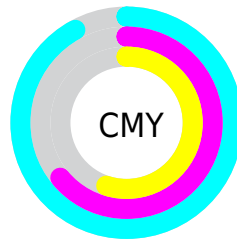
- Red (8%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650 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 72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

72.9200, -49.7450,
-7.0650

72.9200, -49.7450,
-7.0650

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

50.2900, -47.9110,
-7.2630

126.4370,
-43.8310, -4.1110

34.1670, -34.2030,
-2.3870

153.4370,
-43.8310, -4.1110

19.8050, -21.3200,
0.9200

180.5510,
-44.1520, -3.8000

3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

208.6650,
-44.4730, -3.4890

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.1140,
-35.8520, -11.0520

244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

72.9200, -49.7450,
-7.0650

72.9200, -49.7450,
-7.0650

67.5710, -56.0720,
-8.0400

78.2690, -43.4180,
-6.0900

63.7060, -60.8860,
-8.9020

83.3190, -37.6870,
-5.3270

88.6680, -31.3600,
-4.3520

93.7180, -25.6290,
-3.5890

99.0670, -19.3020,
-2.6140

■ 104.4160,
-12.9750, -1.6390

■ 109.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

■ 114.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 119.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.8060, -58.5920, -17.4400



72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650



81.0200, -29.1150, 4.5250

Triad

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



72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650



86.3610, 24.3890, 15.0530



81.0800, 5.0460, -14.3620

Complementary

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



72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650



64.0800, 49.7450, 7.0650

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.



82.7830, 19.3040, -8.4400



72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650



85.1950, 30.4880, 9.1440

Square

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



72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650



86.8850, 11.2300, 16.7500



84.3160, 28.2890, -0.5670



77.8590, -13.3850, -16.2410

Rectangle

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



72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650



84.7230, -14.8570, 10.4470



84.3160, 28.2890, -0.5670



81.6570, 10.7310, -12.7650

Sweetspot

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



72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650



133.6540, -19.5770, -3.1370



79.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210



66.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650



83.7410, -77.1620, -11.2900



45.9180, -37.0950, 16.9930



56.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



66.7380, -63.9120, -9.1280



136.5080, -130.8500, -18.4820

Inverse Universe

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



57.3850, 34.1500, 41.9100



59.3790, 52.6230, 65.0630



91.0820, 37.0950, -16.9930



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.7380, 43.8220, 53.8540



95.7260, 89.9360, 110.2240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650 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 72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

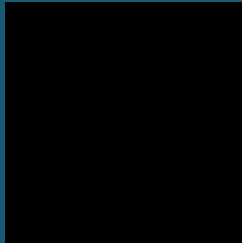
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650.



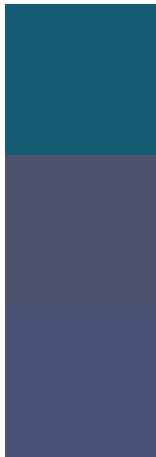
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.9200, -49.7450,

-7.0650.

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

72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650

Protanopia

84.2840, -12.2430, 7.1250

Deuteranopia

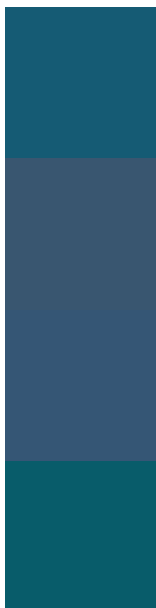
83.7010, -17.7910, 8.5530



Tritanopia

66.1050, -57.9960, -17.2280

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650

Protanomaly

80.2930, -25.6300, 1.9380

Deuteranomaly

79.6670, -29.6190, 2.6450

Tritanomaly

68.4800, -54.5580, -13.4540

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650 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(21, 91, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 91, 116)  
}
```

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(21, 91, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 91, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650 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(21, 91, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 91, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 91, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 91, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 91, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 91,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 91, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 91,  
116) }
```

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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