

# Converting Colors

YIQ(73.1150, -63.9560,  
-19.3480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(73.1150, -63.9560,  
-19.3480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00676F
RGB	0, 103, 111
RGB Percent	0%, 40%, 44%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5959, 0.5650
CMYK	1.00, 0.07, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	184°, 100%, 22%
HSV	184°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	7.7202, 10.8554, 16.7082
YIQ	73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

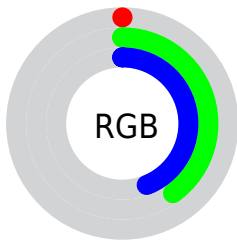
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 53, 111
Decimal	26479
CIELab	39.34, -21.98, -11.67
CIELCh	39, 24.884, 207.963
Yxy	10.8554, 0.2188, 0.3077
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278216559 (0xFF00676F)
YUV	73.1150, 18.6773, -64.1219
Hunter-Lab	32.9475, -15.8325, -7.0037

# Details

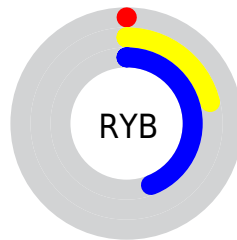
The YIQ color **73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **37.8850, 63.9560, 19.3480**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.4050, -49.9730, -13.9490**, and **39.4670, -35.3480, -9.1720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.9910, -57.6750, -17.5390**.

# Distribution



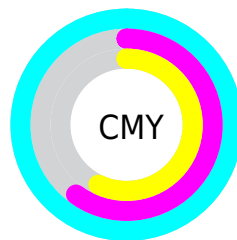
- Red (0%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480 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 73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.1150, -63.9560,  
-19.3480

73.1150, -63.9560,  
-19.3480

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

56.2910, -49.6520,  
-14.2600

131.4050,  
-49.9730, -13.9490

40.0540, -35.6230,  
-9.6950

158.7040,  
-49.3770, -13.7370

24.6320, -22.5110,  
-5.0310

186.5900,  
-49.0560, -14.0480

3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

215.2910,  
-49.6520, -14.2600

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

234.6680,  
-40.5280, -14.4160

243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

■ 73.1150, -63.9560,  
-19.3480

■ 76.9910, -57.6750,  
-17.5390

■ 80.8670, -51.3940,  
-15.7300

■ 84.1560, -44.8380,  
-13.3980

■ 88.0320, -38.5570,  
-11.5890

■ 91.9080, -32.2760,  
-9.7800

■ 96.0830, -25.3990,  
-7.7590

■ 99.9590, -19.1180,  
-5.9500

■ 103.2480,  
-12.5620, -3.6180

■ 107.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.0010, -37.2720, -18.3600



73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480



79.3430, -55.4300, -8.6620

# Triad

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



73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480



95.5260, 10.8630, 17.8950



91.3380, 22.0550, -8.7370

# Complementary

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



73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480



37.8850, 63.9560, 19.3480

# 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.



92.8110, 31.2690, 0.4930



73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480



94.8990, 25.8100, 16.8340

# Square

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



73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480



94.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000



93.8040, 33.1470, 10.5150



89.0370, 6.6050, -15.0830



# Rectangle

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



73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480



86.3390, -40.4390, 0.4970



93.8040, 33.1470, 10.5150



92.0720, 25.8600, -6.1080

# Sweetspot

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



73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480



130.3820, -24.8030, -7.5470



65.9550, -32.7720, -55.8760



64.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780



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.



73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480



95.7750, -83.6700, -25.5100



40.8300, -48.8310, 9.4170



54.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



78.8370, -69.0450, -20.7330



163.1680, -142.5370, -43.4730



# Inverse Universe

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



44.9310, 33.0930, 55.5650



58.7450, 43.0850, 72.7250



70.1700, 48.8310, -9.4170



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



48.5340, 35.8890, 59.9610



100.0730, 73.3820, 123.8940



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480 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 73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

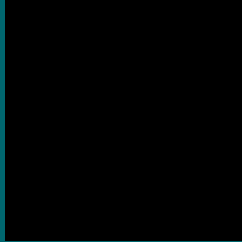
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1150, -63.9560,



# 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

73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480

### Protanopia

93.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

### Deuteranopia

93.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530



## Tritanopia

74.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480

## Protanomaly

85.8920, -26.1790, -4.6350

## Deuteranomaly

85.9890, -27.8300, -2.2460

## Tritanomaly

74.0120, -62.1680, -18.7120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480

## Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

72.9800, -23.6110, -7.1230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480 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(0, 103, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 103, 111)  
}
```

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(0, 103, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 103, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480 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(0, 103, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 103, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 103, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 103, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 103, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 103,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 103, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 103,  
111) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor