

# Converting Colors

YIQ(73.1610, -69.5970,  
-10.7250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(73.1610, -69.5970,  
-10.7250)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	006384
RGB	0, 99, 132
RGB Percent	0%, 39%, 52%
CMY	0.9999, 0.6116, 0.4827
CMYK	1.00, 0.25, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	195°, 100%, 26%
HSV	195°, 100%, 52%
XYZ	8.6254, 10.5954, 23.3927
YIQ	73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

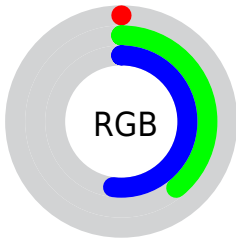
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 57, 132
Decimal	25476
CIELab	38.89, -11.91, -25.15
CIELCh	39, 27.823, 244.662
Yxy	10.5954, 0.2024, 0.2486
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278215556 (0xFF006384)
YUV	73.1610, 29.0076, -64.1622
Hunter-Lab	32.5506, -9.6640, -19.8237

# Details

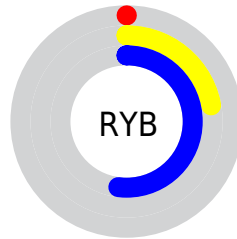
The YIQ color **73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **58.8390, 69.5970, 10.7250**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.7610, -53.5510, -4.1670**, and **39.8720, -40.6220, -1.6940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.8090, -62.6740, -9.5380**.

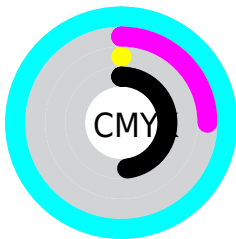
# Distribution



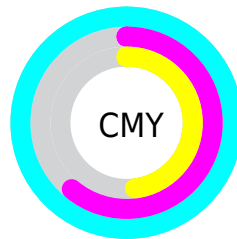
- Red (0%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250 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 73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.1610, -69.5970,  
-10.7250

73.1610, -69.5970,  
-10.7250

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

56.2230, -54.9720,  
-5.9480

132.7610,  
-53.5510, -4.1670

40.4590, -40.8970,  
-2.2170

159.5870,  
-53.0010, -3.1210

24.9230, -27.4640,  
2.1360

187.8860,  
-52.4050, -2.9090

5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610

214.2900,  
-47.9110, -7.2630

2.1830, -4.7690,  
3.8310

236.4620,  
-36.9520, -13.1440

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

73.1610, -69.5970,  
-10.7250

78.8090, -62.6740,  
-9.5380

85.0440, -56.0260,  
-8.8740

90.9910, -48.5070,  
-7.4750

96.6390, -41.5840,  
-6.2880

102.2870,  
-34.6610, -5.1010

■ 108.5220,  
-28.0130, -4.4370

■ 114.1700,  
-21.0900, -3.2500

■ 120.1170,  
-13.5710, -1.8510

■ 126.3520, -6.9230,  
-1.1870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.7990, -65.8820, -17.4820



73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250



88.6330, -32.2790, 6.8010

# Triad

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



73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250



93.0630, 31.2200, 17.9080



87.1890, 3.1210, -18.0230

# Complementary

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



73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250



58.8390, 69.5970, 10.7250

# 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.



89.1590, 21.0010, -11.6630



73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250



92.0170, 36.8610, 9.2850

# Square

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



73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250



94.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260



91.3010, 32.6450, -2.4190



82.9180, -21.0410, -20.6650



# Rectangle

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



73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250



92.5430, -14.1700, 14.5180



91.3010, 32.6450, -2.4190



87.9510, 9.7230, -16.5250

# Sweetspot

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



73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250



148.1200, -26.8210, -4.0130



81.0180, -46.2510, -59.3950



72.7360, -16.8720, -2.6000



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250



94.6300, -90.0910, -13.7630



35.5930, -51.9970, 22.7470



63.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



72.3460, -68.6800, -10.8240



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7540, 46.8930, 58.7730



65.7210, 60.8280, 76.0600



96.4070, 51.9970, -22.7470



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



50.0420, 46.0220, 58.0380



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250 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 73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

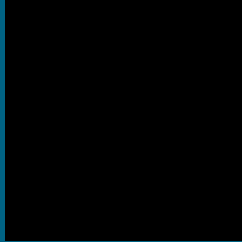
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250.



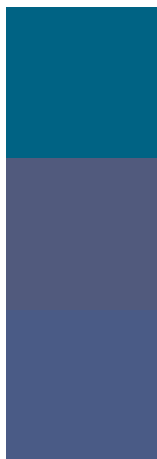
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1610, -69.5970,



# 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

73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250

### Protanopia

91.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

### Deuteranopia

90.8190, -23.9350, 9.7690



## Tritanopia

72.4140, -63.3600, -19.1360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250

## Protanomaly

84.7310, -35.6710, 2.1930

## Deuteranomaly

84.3930, -40.5310, 2.1650

## Tritanomaly

72.7390, -65.6530, -16.1250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250

## Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

72.6040, -25.3080, -3.9000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250 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, 99, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 99, 132)  
}
```

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, 99, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 99, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250 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, 99, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 99, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 99, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 99, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 99, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 99, 132)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 99, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 99,  
132) }
```

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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