

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.0270, -66.5240,
-16.8600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.0270, -66.5240,
-16.8600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	016878
RGB	1, 104, 120
RGB Percent	0%, 41%, 47%
CMY	0.9963, 0.5920, 0.5297
CMYK	0.99, 0.13, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	188°, 98%, 24%
HSV	188°, 99%, 47%
XYZ	8.3523, 11.2698, 19.4819
YIQ	75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

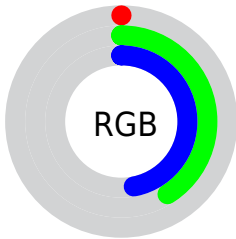
Format	Color
R_YB	1, 56, 120
Decimal	92280
CIE _{Lab}	40.03, -19.22, -16.09
CIE _{LCh}	40, 25.068, 219.940
Yxy	11.2698, 0.2136, 0.2882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278282360 (0xFF016878)
YUV	75.0270, 22.1717, -64.9217
Hunter-Lab	33.5705, -14.3376, -10.9084

Details

The YIQ color **75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **45.9730, 66.5240, 16.8600**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490**, and **41.6670, -38.7870, -7.4190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.7280, -67.1200, -17.0720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.7890, -59.9220, -15.3620**.

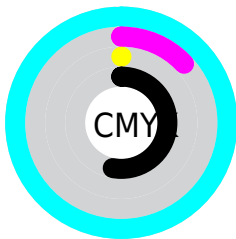
Distribution



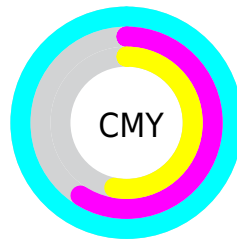
- Red (0%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600 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 75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.0270, -66.5240,
-16.8600

■ 75.0270, -66.5240,
-16.8600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.7900, -52.4950,
-12.2950

■ 133.6160,
-51.9450, -11.2490

■ 41.5530, -38.4660,
-7.7300

■ 161.0290,
-51.6700, -10.7260

■ 26.1310, -25.3540,
-3.0660

■ 189.0290,
-51.6700, -10.7260

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 217.2140,
-50.7530, -10.8250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.5650,
-38.7400, -13.7800

■ 244.2360,

-21.4560, -7.6320

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

75.0270, -66.5240,
-16.8600

75.0270, -66.5240,
-16.8600

74.7280, -67.1200,
-17.0720

79.7890, -59.9220,
-15.3620

83.9640, -53.0450,
-13.3410

88.7260, -46.4430,
-11.8430

92.9010, -39.5660,
-9.8220

97.6630, -32.9640,
-8.3240

■ 102.4250,
-26.3620, -6.8260

■ 106.6000,
-19.4850, -4.8050

■ 111.3620,
-12.8830, -3.3070

■ 115.5370, -6.0060,
-1.2860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.7270, -48.1840, -18.8400



75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600



85.4090, -46.6280, -2.9800

Triad

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



75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600



96.7610, 17.5110, 18.5590



92.0060, 17.0580, -11.7900

Complementary

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



75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600



45.9730, 66.5240, 16.8600

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.



93.6210, 28.7480, -3.3800



75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600



95.8840, 30.1660, 14.9820

Square

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



75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600



96.8280, -1.7910, 15.9450



95.1690, 33.3770, 6.3450



89.9760, -0.5930, -16.7930

Rectangle

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



75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600



90.8780, -31.5910, 5.3450



95.1690, 33.3770, 6.3450



92.9250, 21.7800, -9.2600

Sweetspot

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



75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600



137.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030



72.6770, -37.8610, -57.2610



68.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600



97.0290, -87.2010, -22.0890



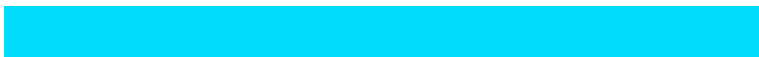
40.3940, -50.2990, 13.9970



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



77.6460, -69.8250, -17.6090



157.2810, -141.1170, -36.1650

Inverse Universe

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



48.3230, 37.8610, 57.2610



62.0340, 49.6410, 75.0570



80.6060, 50.2990, -13.9970



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.6870, 39.8320, 60.0880



100.3140, 79.8930, 121.5330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600 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 75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

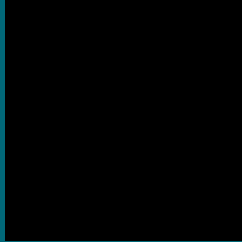
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600.



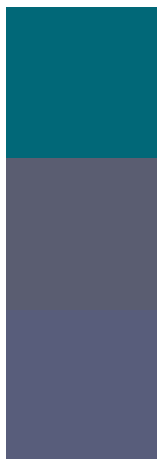
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.0270, -66.5240,

-16.8600.

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

75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600

Protanopia

94.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840

Deuteranopia

94.9250, -12.6100, 8.2700



Tritanopia

74.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600

Protanomaly

87.5050, -29.3430, -2.3590

Deuteranomaly

87.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170

Tritanomaly

74.8590, -66.1110, -18.8390

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.2080, -24.2530, -6.5010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600 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(1, 104, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 104, 120)  
}
```

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(1, 104, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 104, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600 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(1, 104, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 104, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 104, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 104, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 104, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 104,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 104, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 104,  
120) }
```

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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