

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	056969
RGB	5, 105, 105
RGB Percent	2%, 41%, 41%
CMY	0.9806, 0.5881, 0.5885
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	180°, 91%, 22%
HSV	180°, 95%, 41%
XYZ	7.6644, 11.1623, 15.0989
YIQ	75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

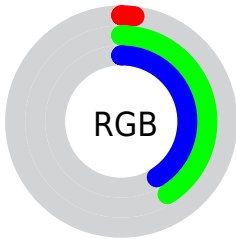
Format	Color
RYB	5, 55, 105
Decimal	354665
CIELab	39.85, -24.73, -7.22
CIElCh	40, 25.762, 196.282
Yxy	11.1623, 0.2259, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278544745 (0xFF056969)
YUV	75.1000, 14.7407, -61.4777
Hunter-Lab	33.4100, -17.5188, -3.4079

Details

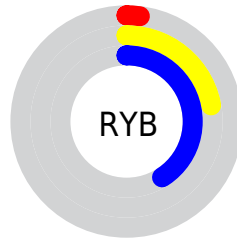
The YIQ color **75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **34.9000, 59.6000, 21.2000**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.6670, -47.9550, -17.4830**, and **40.0710, -34.2930, -11.7730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.6050, -62.5800, -22.2600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800**.

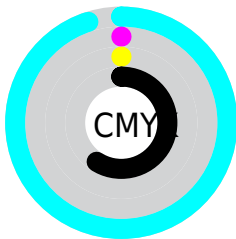
Distribution



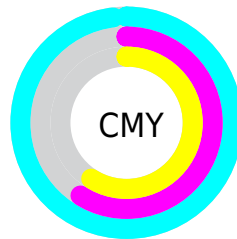
- Red (2%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 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 75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000

■ 75.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.7810, -48.2760,
-17.1720

■ 132.6670,
-47.9550, -17.4830

■ 40.0710, -34.2930,
-11.7730

■ 159.9660,
-47.3590, -17.2710

■ 25.2360, -21.4560,
-7.6320

■ 187.6670,
-47.9550, -17.4830

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 215.6670,
-47.9550, -17.4830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.9670,
-39.9320, -14.2040

■ 243.6380,

-22.6480, -8.0560

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

75.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000

75.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000

73.6050, -62.5800,
-22.2600

78.0900, -53.6400,
-19.0800

81.3790, -47.0840,
-16.7480

84.3690, -41.1240,
-14.6280

87.6580, -34.5680,
-12.2960

90.6480, -28.6080,
-10.1760

■ 93.9370, -22.0520,
-7.8440

■ 96.9270, -16.0920,
-5.7240

■ 100.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 103.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.9650, -28.4230, -19.0390



75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



74.5970, -68.1290, -15.3050

Triad

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



75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



96.5190, 3.5730, 17.8530



92.9690, 27.6480, -5.4720

Complementary

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



75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



34.9000, 59.6000, 21.2000

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.



94.3000, 34.3860, 4.5780



75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



96.2130, 22.0500, 18.8980

Square

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



75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



93.7980, -19.4420, 10.9420



95.6130, 32.3670, 13.6390



91.0980, 13.8030, -13.3730

Rectangle

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



75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110



95.6130, 32.3670, 13.6390



93.6320, 30.2150, -2.4330

Sweetspot

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



75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



126.0400, -23.8400, -8.4800



64.2980, -26.3080, -51.8760



61.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000



96.7380, -82.2480, -29.2560



46.9240, -46.4000, 3.9040



52.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



82.0170, -69.7320, -24.8040



171.7450, -146.0200, -51.9400

Inverse Universe

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



34.9000, 59.6000, 21.2000



41.2620, 82.2480, 29.2560



63.0760, 46.4000, -3.9040



49.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



34.9830, 69.7320, 24.8040



73.2550, 146.0200, 51.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 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 75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

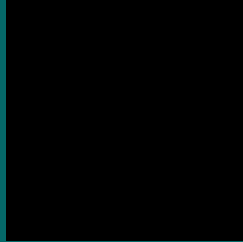
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000.

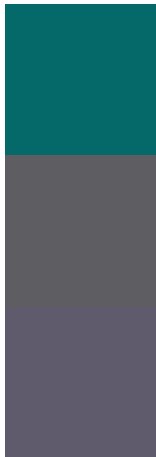


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.1000, -59.6000,

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

75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000

Protanopia

93.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Deuteranopia

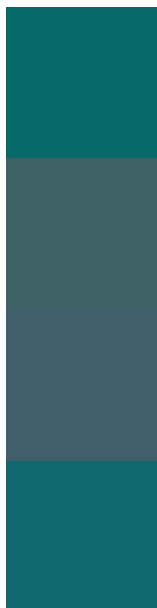
94.4330, -2.4770, 6.3470



Tritanopia

79.7960, -52.6320, -15.3200

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000

Protanomaly

86.9910, -22.1440, -6.1760

Deuteranomaly

87.3870, -23.1990, -3.5750

Tritanomaly

77.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 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(5, 105, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 105, 105)  
}
```

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(5, 105, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 105, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 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(5, 105, 105) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 105, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 105, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 105, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 105, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 105,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 105, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 105,  
105) }
```

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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