

# Converting Colors

YIQ(79.2210, -69.8260,  
-12.0820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(79.2210, -69.8260,  
-12.0820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	056A88
RGB	5, 106, 136
RGB Percent	2%, 42%, 53%
CMY	0.9805, 0.5841, 0.4670
CMYK	0.96, 0.22, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	194°, 93%, 28%
HSV	194°, 96%, 53%
XYZ	9.6588, 12.1241, 25.0951
YIQ	79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

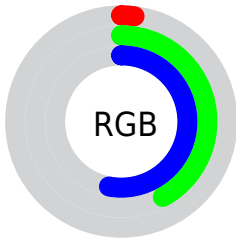
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	5, 62, 136
Decimal	354952
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.41, -14.14, -23.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 27.544, 239.107
Y <sub>xy</sub>	12.1241, 0.2060, 0.2586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278545032 (0xFF056A88)
YUV	79.2210, 27.9920, -65.0918
Hunter-Lab	34.8197, -11.4197, -18.3575

# Details

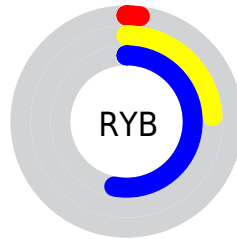
The YIQ color **79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **61.7790, 69.8260, 12.0820**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.2230, -54.9720, -5.9480**, and **44.4370, -43.8310, -4.1110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.1390, -72.5310, -12.6190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.1680, -62.3070, -10.6830**.

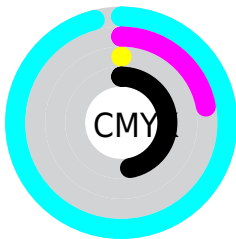
# Distribution



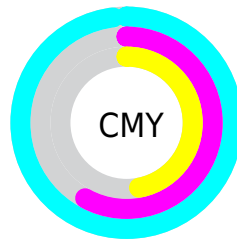
- Red (2%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820 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 79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 79.2210, -69.8260,  
-12.0820

■ 79.2210, -69.8260,  
-12.0820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 60.6740, -57.8600,  
-8.6760

■ 138.2230,  
-54.9720, -5.9480

■ 44.4370, -43.8310,  
-4.1110

■ 165.9350,  
-54.1010, -5.2130

■ 28.9010, -30.3980,  
0.2420

■ 194.0490,  
-54.4220, -4.9020

■ 11.7180, -16.4610,  
6.4750

■ 220.1820,  
-47.7270, -10.5990

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 237.6580,  
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 79.2210, -69.8260,  
-12.0820

■ 79.2210, -69.8260,  
-12.0820

■ 77.1390, -72.5310,  
-12.6190

■ 85.1680, -62.3070,  
-10.6830

■ 90.8160, -55.3840,  
-9.4960

■ 96.7630, -47.8650,  
-8.0970

■ 102.4110,  
-40.9420, -6.9100

■ 108.9450,  
-33.6980, -6.0340

■ 114.8920,  
-26.1790, -4.6350

■ 120.5400,  
-19.2560, -3.4480

■ 126.4870,  
-11.7370, -2.0490

■ 132.1350, -4.8140,  
-0.8620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.5490, -68.1740, -19.9980



79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820



93.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170

# Triad

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



79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820



99.8070, 29.0650, 18.4170



93.8690, 7.0180, -17.0620

# Complementary

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



79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820



61.7790, 69.8260, 12.0820

# 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.



96.0670, 24.2560, -10.0800



79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820



99.0710, 36.7690, 10.9530

# Square

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



79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820



100.4770, 12.5590, 20.1990



97.5510, 34.9370, 0.0970



89.7830, -16.2270, -19.8030



# Rectangle

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



79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820



98.0370, -18.6170, 12.5110



97.5510, 34.9370, 0.0970



94.7450, 13.2990, -15.2530

# Sweetspot

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



79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820



153.7070, -27.0960, -4.5360



85.0890, -45.0130, -59.8050



75.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820



99.8960, -93.8960, -16.3920



41.6530, -52.2260, 21.3900



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



75.0360, -70.7430, -11.9830



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Inverse Universe

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



55.6830, 45.6550, 59.1830



68.1280, 61.2400, 79.6080



99.3470, 52.2260, -21.3900



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



51.3950, 46.5260, 59.9180



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820 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 79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

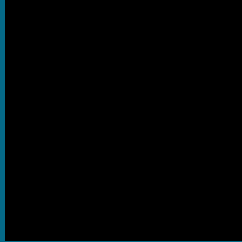
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820.



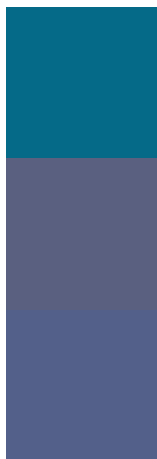
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820.



# 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

79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820

### Protanopia

97.5550, -14.4440, 8.4680

### Deuteranopia

97.4880, -21.5050, 9.7830



## Tritanopia

76.7340, -67.2570, -20.0970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820

## Protanomaly

90.9760, -34.9830, 0.7370

## Deuteranomaly

90.7630, -38.6970, 1.9670

## Tritanomaly

77.5430, -68.0370, -16.9730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820

## Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.1910, -25.5830, -4.4230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820 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, 106, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 106, 136)  
}
```

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, 106, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 106, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820 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, 106, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 106, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 106, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 106, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 106, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 106,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.2210, -69.8260, -12.0820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 106, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 106,  
136) }
```

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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