

# Converting Colors

YIQ(79.4610, -70.7420,  
-17.5100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100)</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(79.4610, -70.7420,  
-17.5100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	016E80
RGB	1, 110, 128
RGB Percent	0%, 43%, 50%
CMY	0.9963, 0.5684, 0.4983
CMYK	0.99, 0.14, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	188°, 99%, 25%
HSV	188°, 99%, 50%
XYZ	9.4839, 12.7243, 22.3523
YIQ	79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

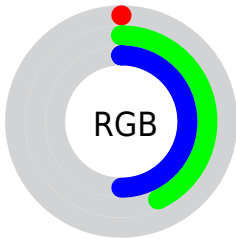
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	1, 60, 128
Decimal	93824
CIELab	42.34, -19.58, -17.39
CIELCh	42, 26.183, 221.612
Yxy	12.7243, 0.2128, 0.2856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278283904 (0xFF016E80)
YUV	79.4610, 23.9297, -68.8103
Hunter-Lab	35.6712, -14.9666, -12.1826

# Details

The YIQ color **79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **49.5390, 70.7420, 17.5100**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.6480, -54.9710, -11.4750**, and **45.4000, -42.4090, -7.8570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.1620, -71.3380, -17.7220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.5220, -63.5440, -15.8000**.

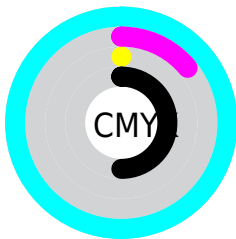
# Distribution



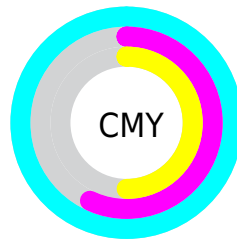
- Red (0%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100 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 79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 79.4610, -70.7420,  
-17.5100

■ 79.4610, -70.7420,  
-17.5100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 62.2240, -56.7130,  
-12.9450

■ 139.3490,  
-55.5670, -11.6870

■ 45.4000, -42.4090,  
-7.8570

■ 166.9470,  
-54.3750, -11.2630

■ 29.8640, -28.9760,  
-3.5040

■ 195.3600,  
-54.1000, -10.7400

■ 13.9690, -15.9100,  
1.9940

■ 222.2200,  
-50.8900, -13.8500

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 236.7610,  
-36.3560, -12.9320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 79.4610, -70.7420,  
-17.5100

■ 79.4610, -70.7420,  
-17.5100

■ 79.1620, -71.3380,  
-17.7220

■ 84.5220, -63.5440,  
-15.8000

■ 89.5830, -56.3460,  
-14.0900

■ 93.7580, -49.4690,  
-12.0690

■ 98.8190, -42.2710,  
-10.3590

■ 103.8800,  
-35.0730, -8.6490

■ 108.9410,  
-27.8750, -6.9390

■ 114.0020,  
-20.6770, -5.2290

■ 118.1770,  
-13.8000, -3.2080

■ 123.2380, -6.6020,  
-1.4980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.3350, -52.9520, -20.5360



79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100



91.3380, -47.8660, -2.5700

# Triad

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



79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100



102.9570, 19.8950, 19.4070



97.4790, 17.1040, -12.6240

# Complementary

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



79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100



49.5390, 70.7420, 17.5100

# 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.



99.2790, 29.7110, -4.3130



79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100



101.6670, 32.2750, 15.3070

# Square

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



79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100



102.2520, -0.0490, 17.4150



100.5390, 35.2110, 6.1470



94.9650, -2.0600, -17.7400



# Rectangle

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



79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100



97.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670



100.5390, 35.2110, 6.1470



98.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050

# Sweetspot

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



79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100



146.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390



77.4870, -40.3820, -61.1340



72.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100



102.2780, -92.3360, -22.6400



43.0670, -53.6920, 14.9160



61.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



79.1620, -71.3380, -17.7220



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



51.3990, 40.7030, 60.8230



65.8220, 53.3540, 79.3540



85.9330, 53.6920, -14.9160



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



50.8120, 40.9780, 61.3460



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100 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 79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

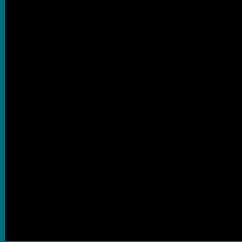
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100.



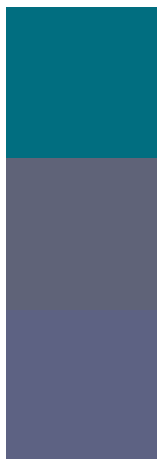
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.4610, -70.7420,

-17.5100.

# 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

79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100

### Protanopia

100.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

### Deuteranopia

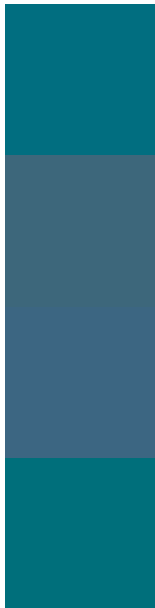
100.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030



## Tritanopia

78.8370, -69.0450, -20.7330

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100

## Protanomaly

92.7220, -31.4520, -2.6840

## Deuteranomaly

92.6340, -34.0200, -0.1960

## Tritanomaly

79.1790, -70.0080, -19.8000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100

## Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100 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, 110, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 110, 128)  
}
```

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, 110, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 110, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100 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, 110, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 110, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 110, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 110, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 110, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 110,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 110, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 110,  
128) }
```

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