

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.3010, -55.6120,
-16.3800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.3010, -55.6120,
-16.3800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	126B73
RGB	18, 107, 115
RGB Percent	7%, 42%, 45%
CMY	0.9296, 0.5802, 0.5492
CMYK	0.84, 0.07, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	185°, 73%, 26%
HSV	185°, 84%, 45%
XYZ	8.6013, 11.8878, 18.0434
YIQ	81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

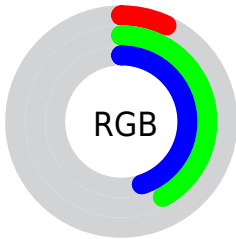
Format	Color
RYB	18, 64, 115
Decimal	1207155
CIELab	41.04, -21.37, -11.51
CIELCh	41, 24.274, 208.316
Yxy	11.8878, 0.2232, 0.3085
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279397235 (0xFF126B73)
YUV	81.3010, 16.6136, -55.5150
Hunter-Lab	34.4786, -15.8079, -6.8927

Details

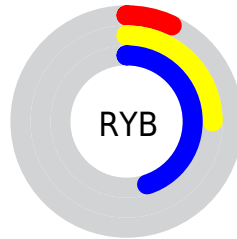
The YIQ color **81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **51.6990, 55.6120, 16.3800**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.8890, -48.4600, -13.8360**, and **42.2710, -37.7320, -10.0200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.1260, -62.4890, -18.4010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.1770, -49.3310, -14.5710**.

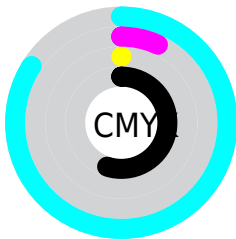
Distribution



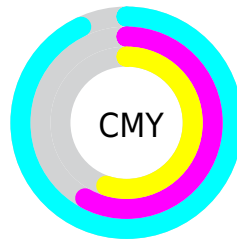
- Red (7%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800 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 81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.3010, -55.6120,
-16.3800

81.3010, -55.6120,
-16.3800

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

58.9810, -51.7150,
-15.4190

136.8890,
-48.4600, -13.8360

42.2710, -37.7320,
-10.0200

164.1880,
-47.8640, -13.6240

26.8490, -24.6200,
-5.3560

192.1880,
-47.8640, -13.6240

7.5460, -10.2250,
3.5910

220.1880,
-47.8640, -13.6240

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.7610,
-36.3560, -12.9320

245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 81.3010, -55.6120,
-16.3800

■ 81.3010, -55.6120,
-16.3800

■ 77.1260, -62.4890,
-18.4010

■ 85.1770, -49.3310,
-14.5710

■ 75.3320, -66.0650,
-19.6730

■ 89.3520, -42.4540,
-12.5500

■ 93.2280, -36.1730,
-10.7410

■ 97.4030, -29.2960,
-8.7200

■ 101.2790,
-23.0150, -6.9110

■ 105.4540,
-16.1380, -4.8900

■ 109.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810

■ 113.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 116.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.8980, -35.4840, -17.7240



81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800



85.7350, -50.6620, -6.9660

Triad

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



81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800



99.5260, 10.8630, 17.8950



95.4520, 21.7340, -8.4260

Complementary

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



81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800



51.6990, 55.6120, 16.3800

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.



96.9250, 30.9480, 0.8040



81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800



98.8990, 25.8100, 16.8340

Square

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



81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800



98.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120



98.0920, 32.2760, 9.7800



93.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720

Rectangle

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



81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800



91.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220



98.0920, 32.2760, 9.7800



96.1860, 25.5390, -5.7970

Sweetspot

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



81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800



137.1760, -21.2270, -6.2750



75.6230, -28.6010, -48.8650



68.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800



98.1060, -86.1000, -25.5240



53.7120, -42.6870, 8.2010



56.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



79.6520, -69.9620, -20.6340



163.5100, -143.5000, -42.5400

Inverse Universe

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



57.1490, 29.2430, 48.2430



60.5820, 45.1020, 74.7180



79.2880, 42.6870, -8.2010



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.2460, 36.7600, 60.6960



100.9700, 75.1700, 124.5300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800 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 81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

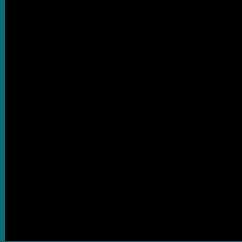
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.3010, -55.6120,

-16.3800.

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

81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800

Protanopia

97.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Deuteranopia

97.0350, -7.1080, 7.6760



Tritanopia

81.7140, -55.3370, -15.8570

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800

Protanomaly

91.3870, -23.1990, -3.5750

Deuteranomaly

91.4840, -24.8500, -1.1860

Tritanomaly

81.7140, -55.3370, -15.8570

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.7740, -20.0350, -5.8510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800 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(18, 107, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 107, 115)  
}
```

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(18, 107, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 107, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800 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(18, 107, 115) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 107, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(18, 107, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 107, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 107, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 107,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 107, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 107,  
115) }
```

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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