

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200)
contains.

YIQ(72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(72.0160, -23.2920,
3.6200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	344C68
RGB	52, 76, 104
RGB Percent	20%, 30%, 41%
CMY	0.7961, 0.7019, 0.5923
CMYK	0.50, 0.27, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	212°, 33%, 31%
HSV	212°, 50%, 41%
XYZ	6.4980, 6.8990, 14.0781
YIQ	72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

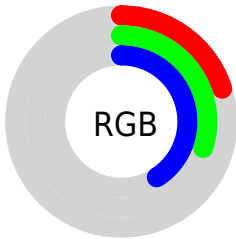
Format	Color
RYB	52, 68, 104
Decimal	3427432
CIELab	31.58, -0.62, -19.11
CIElCh	32, 19.115, 268.143
Yxy	6.8990, 0.2365, 0.2511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281617512 (0xFF344C68)
YUV	72.0160, 15.7681, -17.5540
Hunter-Lab	26.2659, -1.8056, -13.3924




Details

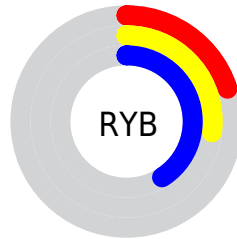
The YIQ color **72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **83.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.5430, -23.3380, 4.4540**, and **25.2820, -27.0970, 0.9910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.5040, -27.6020, 4.6380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020**.

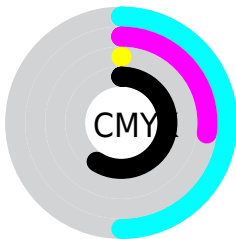
Distribution







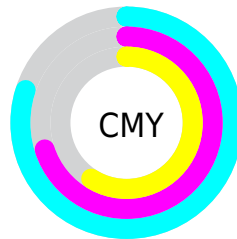
-  Red (20%)
-  Green (30%)
-  Blue (41%)






-  Red (20%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Blue (41%)



-  Cyan (50%)
-  Magenta (27%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (59%)



-  Cyan (80%)
-  Magenta (70%)
-  Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200 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 72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.0160, -23.2920,
3.6200

■ 72.0160, -23.2920,
3.6200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.3040, -24.1630,
2.8850

■ 121.5430,
-23.3380, 4.4540

■ 25.2820, -27.0970,
0.9910

■ 147.3580,
-24.2550, 4.5530

■ 8.6860, -13.4350,
6.7010

■ 173.8850,
-24.3010, 5.3870

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 201.5860,
-24.8970, 5.1750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 228.3320,
-21.3660, 1.7540

■ 249.9170,

-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 72.0160, -23.2920,
3.6200

■ 72.0160, -23.2920,
3.6200

■ 65.5040, -27.6020,
4.6380

■ 78.5280, -18.9820,
2.6020

■ 59.2800, -32.7830,
4.9210

■ 84.7520, -13.8010,
2.3190

■ 52.7680, -37.0930,
5.9390

■ 91.2640, -9.4910,
1.3010

■ 46.5440, -42.2740,
6.2220

■ 97.4880, -4.3100,
1.0180

■ 40.0320, -46.5840,
7.2400

■ 104.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 110.5120, 4.3100,
-1.0180

■ 116.7360, 9.4910,
-1.3010

■ 123.2480, 13.8010,
-2.3190

■ 129.4720, 18.9820,
-2.6020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.9170, -36.4950, -4.9030



72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200



75.6160, -7.2460, 10.1780

Triad

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



72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200



75.3190, 24.2070, 7.3350



69.7070, -9.9010, -13.3010

Complementary

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



72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200



83.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200

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.



72.0740, 5.1830, -11.3370



72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200



74.5050, 23.3830, 0.2390

Square

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



72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200



76.1430, 19.0710, 12.3110



73.2820, 16.4610, -6.4750



66.6220, -25.7190, -12.9750

Rectangle

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



72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200



76.0580, 3.2530, 12.6370



73.2820, 16.4610, -6.4750



70.4580, -4.7660, -12.7500

Sweetspot

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



72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200



122.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130



85.7160, -23.2880, -18.4880



61.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



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.



72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200



85.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170



58.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



44.2210, -51.4900, 8.0460



93.3320, -108.4820, 16.6860

Inverse Universe

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



70.2840, 23.2880, 18.4880



82.5510, 36.0780, 28.9900



97.4740, 15.5000, -16.5960



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



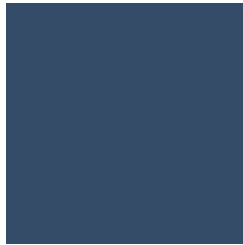
40.4270, 51.5270, 40.8630



85.1260, 108.2800, 86.1360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

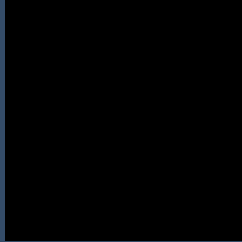
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

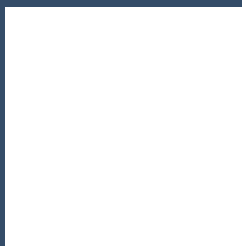
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.0160, -23.2920,

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

72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200

Protanopia

74.2130, -13.4810, 7.5350

Deuteranopia

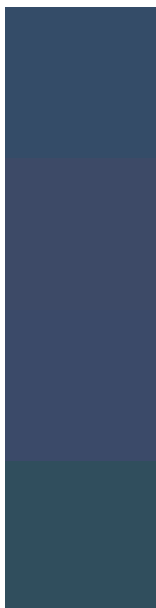
73.6580, -16.2320, 7.8320



Tritanopia

69.9310, -21.9150, -4.8190

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200

Protanomaly

73.4190, -17.0570, 6.2630

Deuteranomaly

73.0490, -18.8910, 6.4610

Tritanomaly

70.7400, -22.6950, -1.6950

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200 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(52, 76, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 76, 104)  
}
```

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(52, 76, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 76, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200 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(52, 76, 104) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 76, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 76, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 76, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 76, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 76,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 76, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 76,  
104) }
```

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