

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.2410, -29.0200,
-13.7240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.2410, -29.0200,
-13.7240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	245951
RGB	36, 89, 81
RGB Percent	14%, 35%, 32%
CMY	0.8589, 0.6509, 0.6825
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.09, 0.65
HSL	171°, 42%, 25%
HSV	171°, 60%, 35%
XYZ	5.7848, 8.1166, 9.0409
YIQ	72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

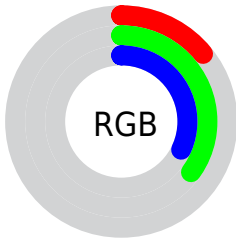
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 65, 89
Decimal	2382161
CIE _{Lab}	34.22, -19.81, -0.66
CIE _{LCh}	34, 19.819, 181.905
Yxy	8.1166, 0.2521, 0.3538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280572241 (0xFF245951)
YUV	72.2410, 4.3182, -31.7834
Hunter-Lab	28.4896, -13.6127, 1.1277

Details

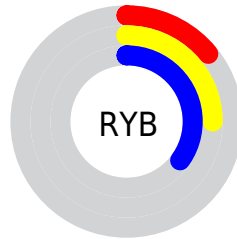
The YIQ color **72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **52.7590, 29.0200, 13.7240**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.4260, -28.1030, -13.8230**, and **29.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.0460, -23.9770, -11.5050**.

Distribution



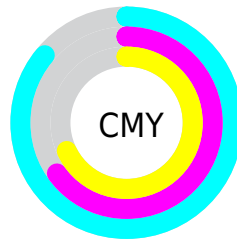
- Red (14%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240 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 72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.2410, -29.0200,
-13.7240

■ 72.2410, -29.0200,
-13.7240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.5610, -32.9170,
-14.6850

■ 122.4260,
-28.1030, -13.8230

■ 29.4590, -23.7020,
-10.9820

■ 148.7140,
-28.9740, -14.5580

■ 15.7980, -11.4150,
-7.8870

■ 175.7140,
-28.9740, -14.5580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 203.4150,
-29.5700, -14.7700

■ 231.7030,
-30.4410, -15.5050

■ 245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

72.2410, -29.0200,
-13.7240

72.2410, -29.0200,
-13.7240

69.4360, -34.0630,
-15.9430

75.0460, -23.9770,
-11.5050

66.5170, -38.7850,
-18.4730

77.9650, -19.2550,
-8.9750

63.7120, -43.8280,
-20.6920

80.7700, -14.2120,
-6.7560

60.9070, -48.8710,
-22.9110

83.5750, -9.1690,
-4.5370

86.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

■ 89.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 91.8050, 5.0430,
2.2190

■ 94.7240, 9.7650,
4.7490

■ 97.5290, 14.8080,
6.9680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.5110, -12.2850, -14.1490



72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240



70.4770, -41.3080, -11.2920

Triad

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



72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240



81.9260, -5.1830, 11.3370



80.2770, 24.0250, -0.3830

Complementary

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



72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240



52.7590, 29.0200, 13.7240

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.



81.6890, 26.0410, 7.1370



72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240



82.8200, 9.8550, 14.1350

Square

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



72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240



78.8420, -22.7420, 4.6660



81.9260, 21.1800, 12.6360



79.4560, 15.9110, -7.5210

Rectangle

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



72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240



72.0090, -39.7500, -6.4860



81.9260, 21.1800, 12.6360



81.2280, 25.7210, 1.9210

Sweetspot

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



72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240



108.3790, -11.5530, -5.3850



69.8020, -9.2110, -25.8110



54.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240



88.7010, -45.2950, -21.6390



62.5870, -26.6380, -1.8220



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



73.1830, -58.6360, -27.6600



160.6310, -128.5040, -61.0160

Inverse Universe

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



52.7590, 29.0200, 13.7240



58.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390



62.4130, 26.6380, 1.8220



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



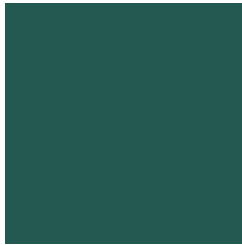
33.8170, 58.6360, 27.6600



74.3690, 128.5040, 61.0160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

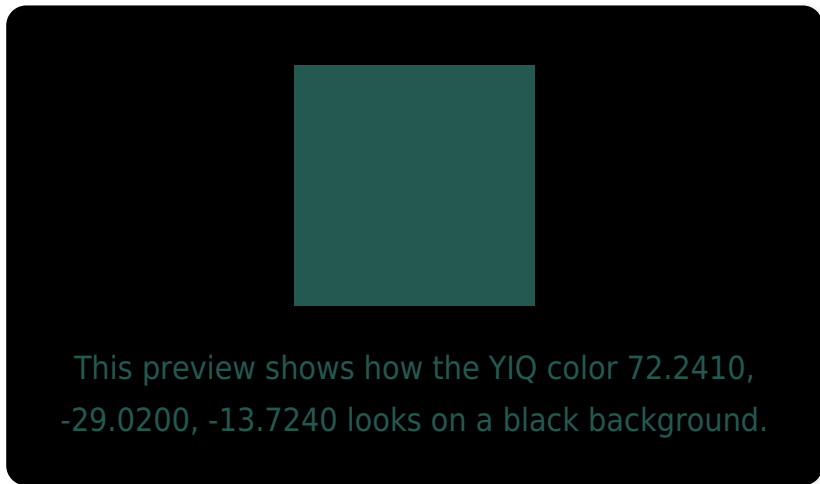
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

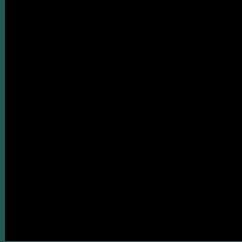
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.2410, -29.0200,

-13.7240.

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

72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240

Protanopia

80.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Deuteranopia

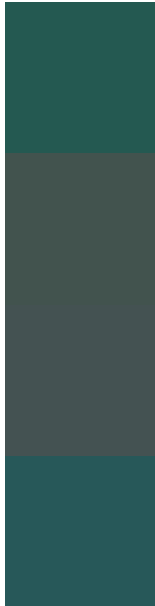
80.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



Tritanopia

74.0440, -29.6630, -7.5750

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240

Protanomaly

77.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590

Deuteranomaly

77.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

Tritanomaly

73.4630, -29.5250, -10.0770

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240 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(36, 89, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 89, 81)  
}
```

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(36, 89, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 89, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240 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(36, 89, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 89, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(36, 89, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 89, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 89, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 89, 81)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 89, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 89,  
81) }
```

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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