

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.2840, -13.3840,
-21.7680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.2840, -13.3840,
-21.7680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E5A32
RGB	46, 90, 50
RGB Percent	18%, 35%, 20%
CMY	0.8197, 0.6470, 0.8039
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.44, 0.65
HSL	125°, 32%, 27%
HSV	125°, 49%, 35%
XYZ	5.3585, 8.1257, 4.3030
YIQ	72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

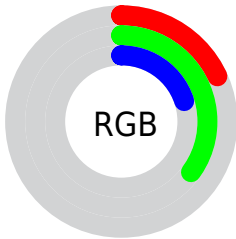
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 86, 90
Decimal	3037746
CIE Lab	34.24, -24.84, 18.50
CIE LCh	34, 30.977, 143.323
Yxy	8.1257, 0.3013, 0.4568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281227826 (0xFF2E5A32)
YUV	72.2840, -10.9860, -23.0511
Hunter-Lab	28.5057, -16.3303, 11.0041

Details

The YIQ color **72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **63.7160, 13.3840, 21.7680**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.2300, -13.2920, -23.4360**, and **26.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.8870, -10.5880, -17.3720**.

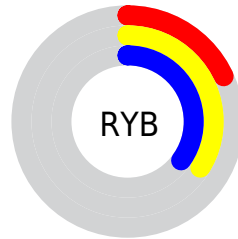
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (35%)

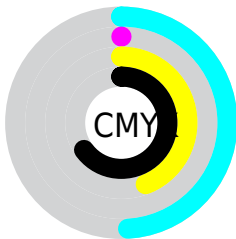
Blue (20%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (35%)

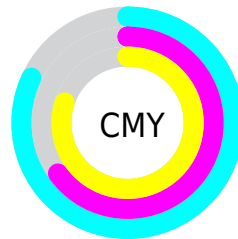


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680 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 72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.2840, -13.3840,
-21.7680

■ 72.2840, -13.3840,
-21.7680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.5120, -14.0260,
-21.1460

■ 122.2300,
-13.2920, -23.4360

■ 26.2840, -13.3840,
-21.7680

■ 148.1160,
-12.9710, -23.7470

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 174.7030,
-13.2460, -24.2700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 202.1760,
-13.2000, -25.1040

■ 230.7630,
-13.4750, -25.6270

■ 244.6750, -6.8750,

-13.0750

■ 72.2840, -13.3840,
-21.7680

■ 72.2840, -13.3840,
-21.7680

■ 68.6810, -16.1800,
-26.1640

■ 75.8870, -10.5880,
-17.3720

■ 65.0780, -18.9760,
-30.5600

■ 79.4900, -7.7920,
-12.9760

■ 61.3610, -21.4510,
-35.2670

■ 83.2070, -5.3170,
-8.2690

■ 57.7580, -24.2470,
-39.6630

■ 86.8100, -2.5210,
-3.8730

■ 54.1550, -27.0430,
-44.0590

■ 90.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 53.7420, -27.3180,
-44.5820

■ 94.0160, 3.0710,
4.9190

■ 97.6190, 5.8670,
9.3150

■ 101.2220, 8.6630,
13.7110

■ 104.9390, 11.1380,
18.4180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.3810, 11.3280, -18.0800



72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680



63.0270, -49.3290, -25.6250

Triad

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



72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680



67.8900, -58.2280, -2.0040



80.5490, 38.4190, 14.0910

Complementary

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



72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680



63.7160, 13.3840, 21.7680

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.



81.9150, 28.8810, 21.7530



72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680



80.8030, -17.8380, 14.9140

Square

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



72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680



66.3960, -62.9490, -10.0610



83.5630, 9.4410, 21.6410



79.6870, 37.5500, 2.3020

Rectangle

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



72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680



64.9650, -54.7860, -20.3380



83.5630, 9.4410, 21.6410



81.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140

Sweetspot

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



72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680



110.0930, -4.9960, -8.5800



83.7880, 11.7400, -14.5320



54.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



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.



72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680



89.1870, -20.9010, -34.2210



74.7920, -20.4460, -14.9260



44.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



65.7100, -33.4600, -54.4200



141.6270, -72.2370, -117.1090

Inverse Universe

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



63.7160, 13.3840, 21.7680



75.8130, 20.9010, 34.2210



61.2080, 20.4460, 14.9260



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



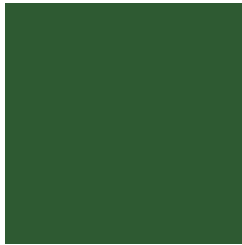
44.2900, 33.4600, 54.4200



95.3730, 72.2370, 117.1090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

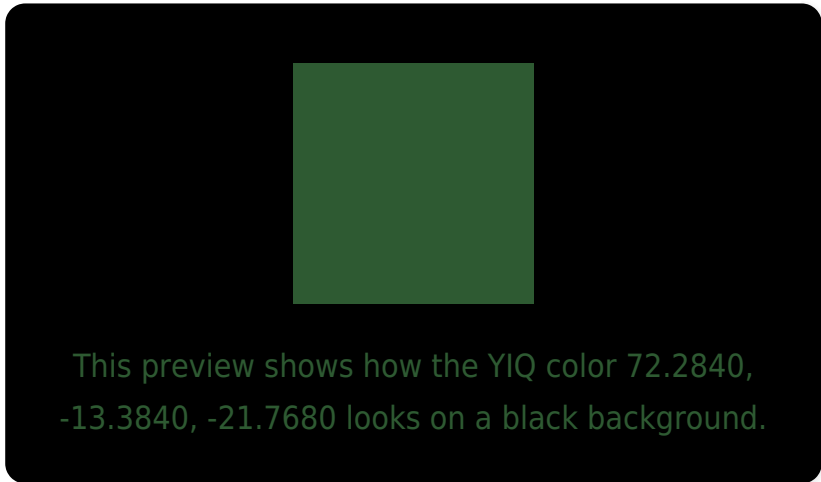
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.2840, -13.3840,

-21.7680.

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

72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680

Protanopia

78.5160, 15.6820, -8.8780

Deuteranopia

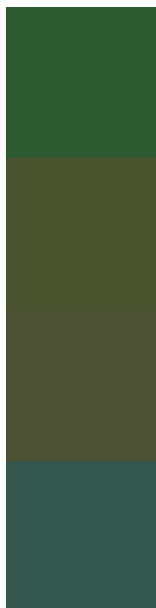
79.9450, 19.0280, -3.4360



Tritanopia

76.8280, -20.1270, -4.1830

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680

Protanomaly

76.4930, 5.3210, -13.8390

Deuteranomaly

77.3840, 7.2460, -10.1780

Tritanomaly

75.3950, -17.6500, -10.5300

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680 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(46, 90, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 90, 50)  
}
```

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(46, 90, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 90, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680 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(46, 90, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 90, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 90, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 90, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 90, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 90, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 90, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 90,  
50) }
```

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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