

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.2870, -17.4660,
-13.8660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.2870, -17.4660,
-13.8660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F5644
RGB	47, 86, 68
RGB Percent	18%, 34%, 27%
CMY	0.8158, 0.6627, 0.7334
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.21, 0.66
HSL	152°, 29%, 26%
HSV	152°, 45%, 34%
XYZ	5.5431, 7.6791, 6.6566
YIQ	72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

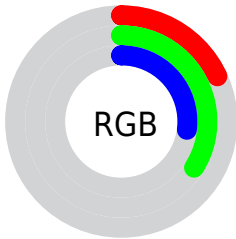
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 72, 86
Decimal	3102276
CIE _{Lab}	33.31, -18.62, 6.22
CIE _{LCh}	33, 19.636, 161.529
Yxy	7.6791, 0.2788, 0.3863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281292356 (0xFF2F5644)
YUV	72.2870, -2.1135, -22.1767
Hunter-Lab	27.7111, -12.7888, 5.1554

Details

The YIQ color **72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **60.7130, 17.4660, 13.8660**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120**, and **26.3300, -19.0250, -13.1450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.4340, -13.3860, -10.7140**.

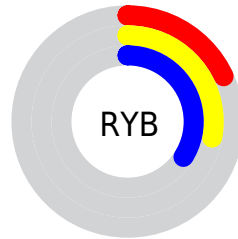
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (34%)

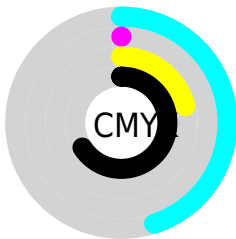
Blue (27%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (34%)

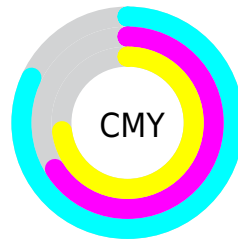


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660 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 72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.2870, -17.4660,
-13.8660

■ 72.2870, -17.4660,
-13.8660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.4010, -17.7870,
-13.5550

■ 121.4610,
-18.0160, -14.9120

■ 26.3300, -19.0250,
-13.1450

■ 147.4610,
-18.0160, -14.9120

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 174.6350,
-18.5660, -15.9580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 201.6350,
-18.5660, -15.9580

■ 229.9230,
-19.4370, -16.6930

■ 247.1830,

-13.9370, -6.2330

■ 72.2870, -17.4660,
-13.8660

■ 72.2870, -17.4660,
-13.8660

■ 69.1400, -21.5460,
-17.0180

■ 75.4340, -13.3860,
-10.7140

■ 66.2920, -25.0300,
-19.9580

■ 78.2820, -9.9020,
-7.7740

■ 63.1450, -29.1100,
-23.1100

■ 81.4290, -5.8220,
-4.6220

■ 60.2970, -32.5940,
-26.0500

■ 84.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 57.1500, -36.6740,
-29.2020

■ 87.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

■ 55.7260, -38.4160,
-30.6720

■ 90.5710, 5.8220,
4.6220

■ 93.4190, 9.3060,
7.5620

■ 96.5660, 13.3860,
10.7140

■ 99.4140, 16.8700,
13.6540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.7250, -1.1440, -12.3120



72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660



69.3160, -33.6050, -13.2290

Triad

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



72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660



77.9460, -17.1030, 7.0970



79.1080, 26.1790, 4.6350

Complementary

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



72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660



60.7130, 17.4660, 13.8660

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.



80.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660



80.2040, -0.0940, 12.7220

Square

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



72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660



73.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280



80.8590, 14.1190, 13.9510



78.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990

Rectangle

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



72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660



67.7760, -40.7120, -11.0800



80.8590, 14.1190, 13.9510



79.3900, 25.4450, 6.9250

Sweetspot

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



72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660



106.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690



75.2750, 0.0030, -16.5810



52.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660



90.8680, -26.7720, -21.4280



73.7520, -22.9690, -7.7450



41.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



69.4210, -48.0430, -37.9230



152.3090, -105.0710, -83.7190

Inverse Universe

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



60.7130, 17.4660, 13.8660



73.1320, 26.7720, 21.4280



59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



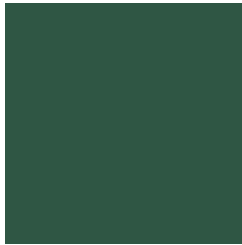
37.5790, 48.0430, 37.9230



82.5770, 105.3920, 83.4080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

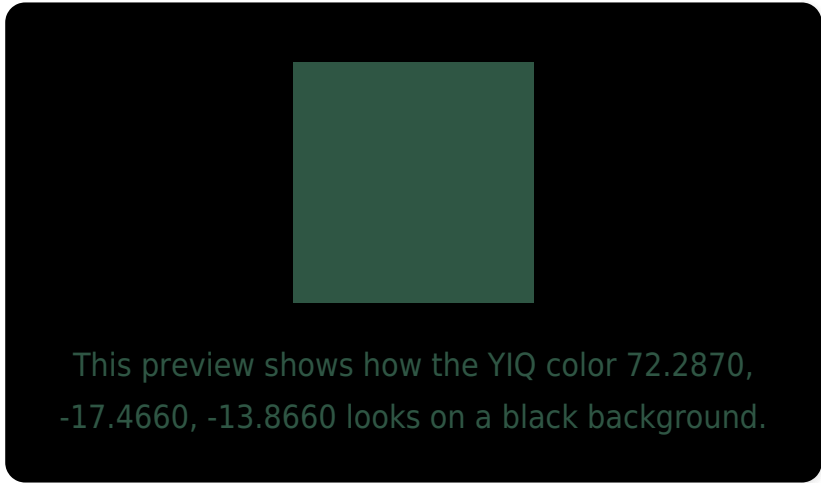
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.2870, -17.4660,

-13.8660.

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

72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660

Protanopia

77.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940

Deuteranopia

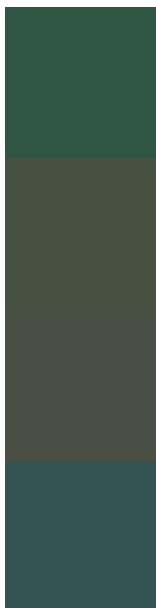
78.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



Tritanopia

74.8280, -20.1270, -4.1830

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660

Protanomaly

75.8870, -1.4200, -7.3080

Deuteranomaly

76.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820

Tritanomaly

73.9050, -19.0260, -7.6180

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660 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(47, 86, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 86, 68)  
}
```

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(47, 86, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 86, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660 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(47, 86, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 86, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 86, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 86, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 86, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 86, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 86, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 86,  
68) }
```

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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