

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.3380, -31.8120,
-40.2280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.3380, -31.8120,
-40.2280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	116B27
RGB	17, 107, 39
RGB Percent	7%, 42%, 15%
CMY	0.9336, 0.5802, 0.8471
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.64, 0.58
HSL	135°, 73%, 24%
HSV	135°, 84%, 42%
XYZ	5.8575, 10.7882, 3.6914
YIQ	72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

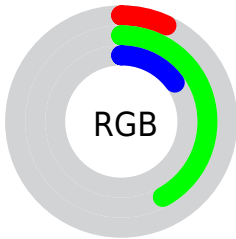
Format	Color
RYB	17, 89, 107
Decimal	1141543
CIELab	39.22, -40.53, 30.48
CIELCh	39, 50.708, 143.054
Yxy	10.7882, 0.2880, 0.5305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279331623 (0xFF116B27)
YUV	72.3380, -16.4356, -48.5314
Hunter-Lab	32.8454, -25.6463, 16.3283

Details

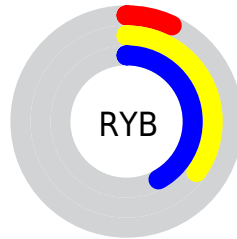
The YIQ color **72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **51.6620, 31.8120, 40.2280**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.8720, -24.5680, -39.3520**, and **34.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.1370, -35.8000, -45.0480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.5390, -27.8240, -35.4080**.

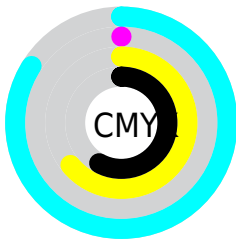
Distribution



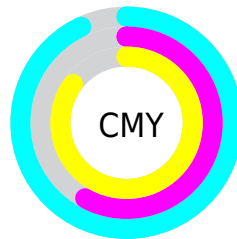
- Red (7%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280 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 72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.3380, -31.8120,
-40.2280

■ 72.3380, -31.8120,
-40.2280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.8440, -27.3650,
-38.2210

■ 126.8720,
-24.5680, -39.3520

■ 34.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

■ 154.2310,
-24.2010, -40.4970

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 181.7040,
-24.1550, -41.3310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.4760,
-23.5130, -41.9530

■ 228.0840,
-19.1130, -33.5850

■ 239.9470,

-10.8170, -18.7290

251.8100, -2.5210,
-3.8730

72.3380, -31.8120,
-40.2280

72.3380, -31.8120,
-40.2280

68.1370, -35.8000,
-45.0480

76.5390, -27.8240,
-35.4080

65.7730, -37.7710,
-47.8750

80.4410, -24.4320,
-30.8000

84.6420, -20.4440,
-25.9800

88.8430, -16.4560,
-21.1600

92.7450, -13.0640,
-16.5520

■ 96.9460, -9.0760,
-11.7320

■ 101.2610, -5.4090,
-6.6010

■ 105.4620, -1.4210,
-1.7810

■ 109.3640, 1.9710,
2.8270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.9190, 20.7760, -35.1280



72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280



74.3910, -56.5260, -32.8620

Triad

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



72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280



78.6500, -83.6750, 2.1250



86.7420, 63.2210, 27.1650

Complementary

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



72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280



51.6620, 31.8120, 40.2280

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.



89.3450, 48.8220, 40.3260



72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280



90.9770, -35.5830, 22.6330

Square

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



72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280



81.4080, -80.4180, -7.3460



94.5120, 14.6190, 37.9390



88.4910, 61.5290, 2.7530

Rectangle

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



72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280



77.6970, -65.8350, -23.8430



94.5120, 14.6190, 37.9390



87.0610, 61.0650, 33.2010

Sweetspot

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



72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280



126.5710, -12.5140, -15.5060



90.4610, 16.3740, -32.4420



62.8970, -7.3800, -9.4280



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280



86.0560, -49.4140, -62.6460



77.3540, -45.9360, -26.5440



51.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



71.9850, -41.4840, -52.1720



150.6550, -86.6350, -109.4750

Inverse Universe

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



51.6620, 31.8120, 40.2280



53.9440, 49.4140, 62.6460



46.6460, 45.9360, 26.5440



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.1290, 41.1630, 52.4830



94.3450, 86.6350, 109.4750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

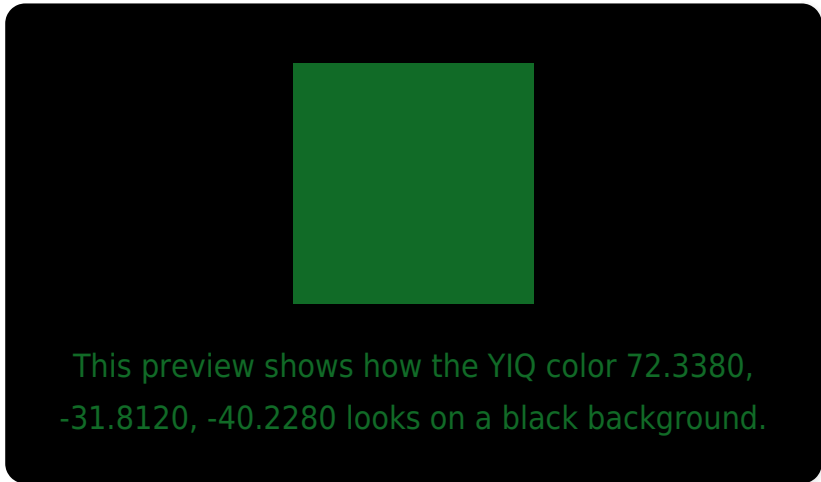
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.3380, -31.8120,

-40.2280.

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

72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280

Protanopia

88.7910, 24.8530, -15.3950

Deuteranopia

90.5730, 28.7030, -8.0730



Tritanopia

84.4670, -35.3480, -9.1720

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280

Protanomaly

82.5710, 4.6810, -24.2710

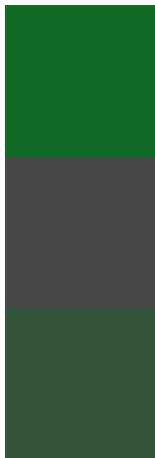
Deuteranomaly

83.9890, 6.5600, -19.7760

Tritanomaly

80.3880, -34.1080, -20.6360

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.2830, -11.6430, -14.7710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280 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(17, 107, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 107, 39)  
}
```

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(17, 107, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 107, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280 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(17, 107, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 107, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 107, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 107, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 107, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 107,  
39) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.3380, -31.8120, -40.2280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 107, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 107,  
39) }
```

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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