

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.4280, -65.9750,
-10.2870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.4280, -65.9750,
-10.2870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	036180
RGB	3, 97, 128
RGB Percent	1%, 38%, 50%
CMY	0.9884, 0.6194, 0.4983
CMYK	0.98, 0.24, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	195°, 95%, 26%
HSV	195°, 98%, 50%
XYZ	8.2067, 10.1323, 21.9201
YIQ	72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

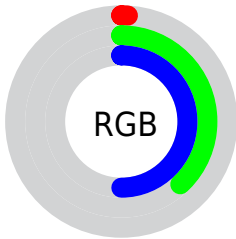
Format	Color
RYB	3, 57, 128
Decimal	221568
CIELab	38.08, -12.10, -23.98
CIElCh	38, 26.860, 243.214
Yxy	10.1323, 0.2038, 0.2517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278411648 (0xFF036180)
YUV	72.4280, 27.3970, -60.8884
Hunter-Lab	31.8313, -9.6840, -18.5472

Details

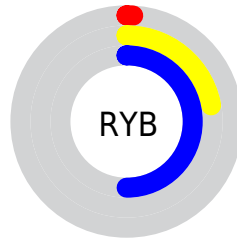
The YIQ color **72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **58.5720, 65.9750, 10.2870**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.8320, -52.3130, -4.5770**, and **38.9430, -39.3840, -2.1040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.0760, -59.0520, -9.1000**.

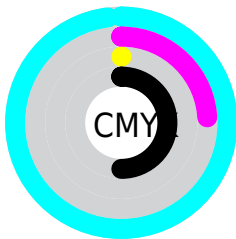
Distribution



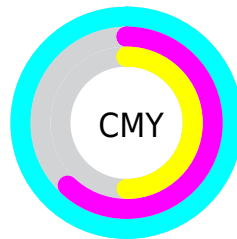
- Red (1%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870 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 72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

72.4280, -65.9750,
-10.2870

72.4280, -65.9750,
-10.2870

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

54.5930, -53.1380,
-6.1460

130.8320,
-52.3130, -4.5770

38.9430, -39.3840,
-2.1040

157.9570,
-51.1670, -3.3190

23.9940, -26.2260,
1.7260

185.9570,
-51.1670, -3.3190

5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

212.8170,
-47.9570, -6.4290

0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

72.4280, -65.9750,
-10.2870

72.4280, -65.9750,
-10.2870

70.9440, -67.4880,
-10.4000

78.0760, -59.0520,
-9.1000

83.7240, -52.1290,
-7.9130

89.6600, -46.0770,
-7.4610

95.3080, -39.1540,
-6.2740

100.9560,
-32.2310, -5.0870

■ 106.6040,
-25.3080, -3.9000

■ 112.2520,
-18.3850, -2.7130

■ 117.6010,
-12.0580, -1.7380

■ 123.2490, -5.1350,
-0.5510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.5820, -63.7730, -17.1570



72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870



86.5190, -31.9580, 6.4900

Triad

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



72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870



91.1660, 29.4320, 17.2720



85.0150, 3.6710, -16.9770

Complementary

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



72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870



58.5720, 65.9750, 10.2870

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.



87.5720, 21.2760, -11.1400



72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870



90.5330, 35.3480, 9.1720

Square

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



72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870



92.7330, 14.7140, 19.6900



88.9420, 32.2780, -1.2740



81.2280, -18.9780, -19.5060

Rectangle

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



72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870



90.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600



88.9420, 32.2780, -1.2740



86.4780, 9.6770, -15.6910

Sweetspot

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



72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870



144.6040, -25.3080, -3.9000



79.6810, -43.6840, -56.3560



71.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870



92.2990, -87.6610, -13.7490



36.6210, -49.2000, 21.6160



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



70.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



51.0910, 44.3260, 55.7340



63.8840, 58.8110, 74.0670



94.3790, 49.2000, -21.6160



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.2160, 45.4720, 56.9920



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

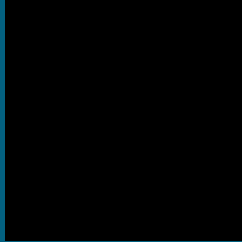
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870.



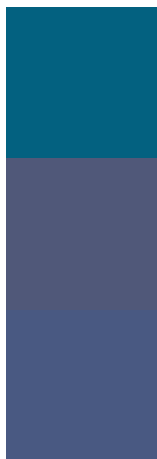
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870.

-10.2870.

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

72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870

Protanopia

89.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670

Deuteranopia

88.8900, -22.6970, 9.3590



Tritanopia

70.8980, -61.8470, -19.0230

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870

Protanomaly

83.1010, -33.8370, 1.9950

Deuteranomaly

83.0620, -38.1010, 2.1790

Tritanomaly

71.5220, -63.5440, -15.8000

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.0880, -23.7950, -3.7870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870 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(3, 97, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 97, 128)  
}
```

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(3, 97, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 97, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870 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(3, 97, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 97, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 97, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 97, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 97, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 97, 128)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.4280, -65.9750, -10.2870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 97, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 97,  
128) }
```

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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