

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.4290, 28.5680,
-22.1520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	564F03
RGB	86, 79, 3
RGB Percent	34%, 31%, 1%
CMY	0.6628, 0.6902, 0.9881
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.96, 0.66
HSL	55°, 93%, 17%
HSV	55°, 96%, 34%
XYZ	6.6495, 7.5762, 1.1993
YIQ	72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

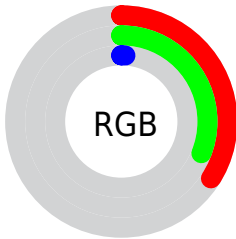
Format	Color
R_{YB}	11, 86, 3
Decimal	5656323
CIE Lab	33.08, -5.55, 40.13
CIE LCh	33, 40.510, 97.868
Yxy	7.5762, 0.4311, 0.4912
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283846403 (0xFF564F03)
YUV	72.4290, -34.2285, 11.9018
Hunter-Lab	27.5250, -5.0468, 16.6841

Details

The YIQ color **72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **16.5710, -28.5680, 22.1520**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.9670, 29.9890, -20.3710**, and **31.6080, 12.4270, -10.4610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.0870, 29.5310, -23.0850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0420, 25.4040, -19.8760**.

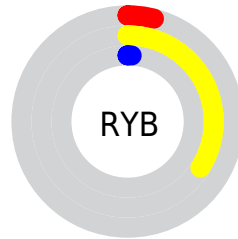
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (31%)

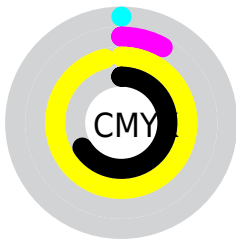
Blue (1%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (1%)

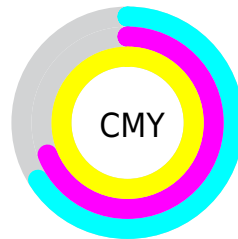


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520 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 72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

72.4290, 28.5680,
-22.1520

72.4290, 28.5680,
-22.1520

253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

51.4100, 21.5520,
-16.1440

122.9670, 29.9890,
-20.3710

31.6080, 12.4270,
-10.4610

149.1520, 30.9060,
-20.4700

9.1150, -2.0620,
-6.6860

175.6360, 32.4190,
-20.3570

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

203.7070, 33.6570,
-20.7670

231.7780, 34.8950,
-21.1770

247.0200, 22.4700,

-21.7700

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,
-13.0620

■ 72.4290, 28.5680,
-22.1520

■ 72.4290, 28.5680,
-22.1520

■ 72.0870, 29.5310,
-23.0850

■ 74.0420, 25.4040,
-19.8760

■ 74.9540, 22.8360,
-17.3880

■ 76.5670, 19.6720,
-15.1120

■ 78.0660, 16.8290,
-13.1470

■ 79.6790, 13.6650,
-10.8710

■ 80.7050, 10.7760,
-8.0720

■ 82.2040, 7.9330,
-6.1070

■ 83.8170, 4.7690,
-3.8310

■ 85.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.7120, 44.4290, -6.7310



72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520



69.2390, -0.3160, -27.3240

Triad

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



72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520



67.2280, -62.5360, -12.0400



79.0430, 25.9450, 30.9130

Complementary

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



72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520



16.5710, -28.5680, 22.1520

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.



80.3580, -5.9190, 24.6810



72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520



67.2740, -68.1770, -3.4170

Square

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



72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520



64.3950, -53.1810, -21.8930



66.3340, -59.2380, 5.2900



75.4610, 45.0190, 26.6430

Rectangle

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



72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520



61.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640



66.3340, -59.2380, 5.2900



79.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120

Sweetspot

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



72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520



106.5910, 11.0970, -8.3830



28.7290, 46.9000, 20.0840



52.5460, 6.9700, -5.1740



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.



72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520



93.9490, 38.4270, -30.1250



66.6710, 6.9750, -32.8090



42.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



89.5190, 36.8220, -28.5700



196.4700, 80.9350, -62.6250

Inverse Universe

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



16.5710, -28.5680, 22.1520



18.0510, -38.4270, 30.1250



22.3290, -6.9750, 32.8090



39.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



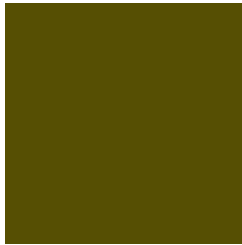
17.4810, -36.8220, 28.5700



38.5300, -80.9350, 62.6250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

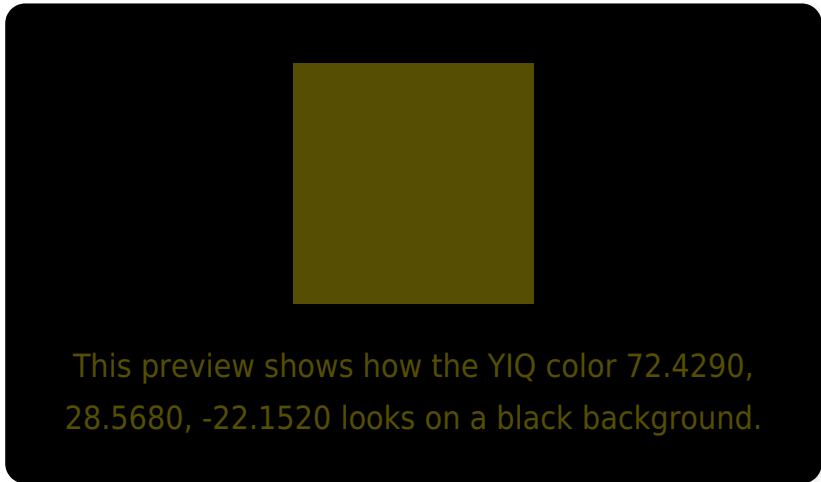
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

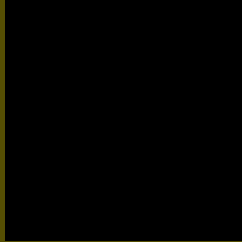
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.4290, 28.5680,

-22.1520.

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

72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520

Protanopia

72.3260, 30.3560, -21.5160

Deuteranopia

74.2930, 35.1230, -14.2930



Tritanopia

79.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520

Protanomaly

72.0270, 29.7600, -21.7280

Deuteranomaly

73.6300, 32.5560, -17.3320

Tritanomaly

76.4500, 16.0480, -4.4960

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.4060, 10.1800, -8.2840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520 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(86, 79, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 79, 3)  
}
```

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(86, 79, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 79, 3) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520 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(86, 79, 3) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 79, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 79, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 79, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 79, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 79, 3) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 79, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 79,  
3) }
```

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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