

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.4760, -57.9030,
-24.4230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.4760, -57.9030,
-24.4230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	02685F
RGB	2, 104, 95
RGB Percent	1%, 41%, 37%
CMY	0.9924, 0.5920, 0.6277
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.09, 0.59
HSL	175°, 96%, 21%
HSV	175°, 98%, 41%
XYZ	7.0418, 10.7469, 12.5162
YIQ	72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

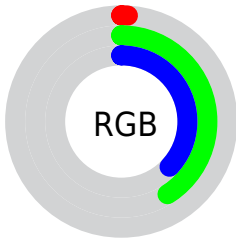
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 55, 104
Decimal	157791
CIE _{Lab}	39.15, -27.72, -2.16
CIE _{LCh}	39, 27.803, 184.450
Yxy	10.7469, 0.2324, 0.3546
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278347871 (0xFF02685F)
YUV	72.4760, 11.1043, -61.8075
Hunter-Lab	32.7825, -19.0268, 0.3112

Details

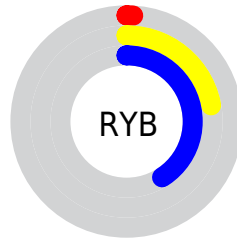
The YIQ color **72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **33.5240, 57.9030, 24.4230**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.9290, -45.9370, -21.0170**, and **38.4580, -31.1290, -14.0490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.8780, -59.0950, -24.8470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.5800, -52.2640, -21.9920**.

Distribution



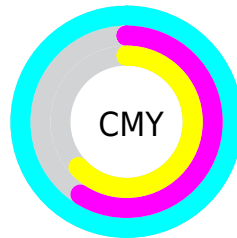
- Red (1%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230 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 72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

72.4760, -57.9030,
-24.4230

72.4760, -57.9030,
-24.4230

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

55.0540, -44.7910,
-19.7590

129.9290,
-45.9370, -21.0170

38.4580, -31.1290,
-14.0490

157.2280,
-45.3410, -20.8050

23.7370, -18.6130,
-9.5970

185.1140,
-45.0200, -21.1160

0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

212.8150,
-45.6160, -21.3280

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.0700,
-41.7200, -14.8400

242.7410,

-24.4360, -8.6920

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

72.4760, -57.9030,
-24.4230

72.4760, -57.9030,
-24.4230

71.8780, -59.0950,
-24.8470

75.5800, -52.2640,
-21.9920

78.9830, -46.0290,
-19.3490

82.0870, -40.3900,
-16.9180

85.4900, -34.1550,
-14.2750

88.5940, -28.5160,
-11.8440

■ 91.6980, -22.8770,
-9.4130

■ 94.9870, -16.3210,
-7.0810

■ 98.0910, -10.6820,
-4.6500

■ 101.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.3310, -20.7660, -20.1420



72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230



73.7990, -65.8820, -17.4820

Triad

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



72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230



94.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630



91.7140, 32.9200, -1.8960

Complementary

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



72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230



33.5240, 57.9030, 24.4230

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.



93.0170, 36.8610, 9.2850



72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230



94.7440, 16.1810, 20.6370

Square

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



72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230



89.0460, -32.0040, 7.3240



94.0630, 31.2200, 17.9080



90.0450, 21.3220, -11.9740

Rectangle

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



72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230



73.8790, -68.8630, -13.0150



94.0630, 31.2200, 17.9080



91.9040, 35.4410, 1.9770

Sweetspot

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



72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230



122.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



64.8640, -22.0900, -51.2260



61.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230



93.2670, -76.6080, -32.3520



49.4350, -49.5170, -0.1810



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



79.4750, -65.3300, -27.4900



167.2480, -137.4910, -57.8350

Inverse Universe

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



33.5240, 57.9030, 24.4230



41.7330, 76.6080, 32.3520



56.5650, 49.5170, 0.1810



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



35.5250, 65.3300, 27.4900



74.8660, 137.1700, 58.1460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230 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 72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

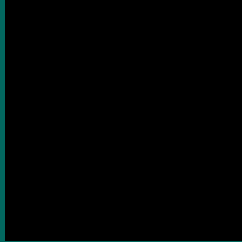
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.4760, -57.9030,

-24.4230.

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

72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230

Protanopia

92.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Deuteranopia

92.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



Tritanopia

80.1880, -47.8640, -13.6240

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230

Protanomaly

84.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750

Deuteranomaly

85.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390

Tritanomaly

77.5140, -51.8980, -17.6100

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.4810, -20.7680, -9.0880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230 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(2, 104, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 104, 95)  
}
```

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(2, 104, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 104, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230 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(2, 104, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 104, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(2, 104, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 104, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 104, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 104, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 104, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 104,  
95) }
```

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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