

# Converting Colors

YIQ(72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(72.5150, 8.2550,  
-11.9450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	494E2B
RGB	73, 78, 43
RGB Percent	29%, 31%, 17%
CMY	0.7138, 0.6941, 0.8313
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.45, 0.69
HSL	69°, 29%, 24%
HSV	69°, 45%, 31%
XYZ	5.9079, 7.0397, 3.3344
YIQ	72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

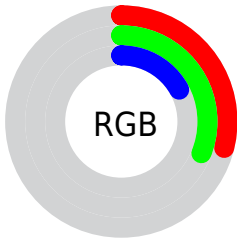
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	43, 78, 48
Decimal	4804139
CIELab	31.90, -8.39, 20.01
CIELCh	32, 21.697, 112.753
Yxy	7.0397, 0.3628, 0.4324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282994219 (0xFF494E2B)
YUV	72.5150, -14.5509, 0.4253
Hunter-Lab	26.5325, -6.6861, 11.1216

# Details

The YIQ color **72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **48.4850, -8.2550, 11.9450**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.1730, 9.2180, -12.8780**, and **28.9280, 8.5300, -11.4220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.3040, 10.2270, -14.6450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.7260, 6.2830, -9.2450**.

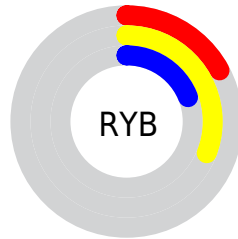
# Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (31%)

Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (19%)

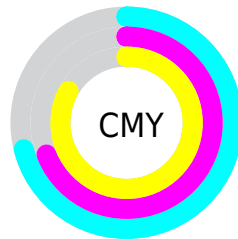


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450 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 72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



72.5150, 8.2550,  
-11.9450

72.5150, 8.2550,  
-11.9450

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

49.7430, 7.6130,  
-11.3230

121.1730, 9.2180,  
-12.8780

28.9280, 8.5300,  
-11.4220

147.0590, 9.5390,  
-13.1890

7.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

173.8310, 10.1810,  
-13.8110

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

201.1300, 10.7770,  
-13.5990

229.0160, 11.0980,  
-13.9100

251.1240, 10.9140,

-10.5740

254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

■ 72.5150, 8.2550,  
-11.9450

■ 72.5150, 8.2550,  
-11.9450

■ 71.3040, 10.2270,  
-14.6450

■ 73.7260, 6.2830,  
-9.2450

■ 70.0930, 12.1990,  
-17.3450

■ 74.9370, 4.3110,  
-6.5450

■ 68.9960, 13.8500,  
-19.7340

■ 76.0340, 2.6600,  
-4.1560

■ 67.7850, 15.8220,  
-22.4340

■ 77.2450, 0.6880,  
-1.4560

■ 66.2750, 17.1980,  
-25.3460

■ 78.7550, -0.6880,  
1.4560

■ 65.8190, 18.4820,  
-26.5900

■ 79.9660, -2.6600,  
4.1560

■ 81.1770, -4.6320,  
6.8560

■ 82.2740, -6.2830,  
9.2450

■ 83.4850, -8.2550,  
11.9450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480



72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450



70.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

# Triad

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



72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450



61.8550, -51.1200, -9.6800



76.9090, 19.8500, 14.7140

# Complementary

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



72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450



48.4850, -8.2550, 11.9450

# 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.



77.1940, 5.8660, 14.8420



72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450



70.7700, -31.4070, 2.0090

# Square

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



72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450



59.6390, -50.7520, -16.3520



75.5770, -11.5100, 10.3620



75.8680, 27.0950, 10.0630



# Rectangle

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



72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450



67.3790, -20.7210, -15.4490



75.5770, -11.5100, 10.3620



77.2830, 15.8610, 15.4210

# Sweetspot

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



72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450



99.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670



56.4000, 19.4850, 4.8050



49.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450



93.3380, 12.8870, -18.8010



67.4320, -1.8770, -15.5490



37.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



85.8870, 23.8020, -34.9020



193.9130, 54.1620, -78.5260



# Inverse Universe

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



48.4850, -8.2550, 11.9450



55.6620, -12.8870, 18.8010



53.5680, 1.8770, 15.5490



34.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



16.1130, -23.8020, 34.9020



36.0870, -54.1620, 78.5260



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

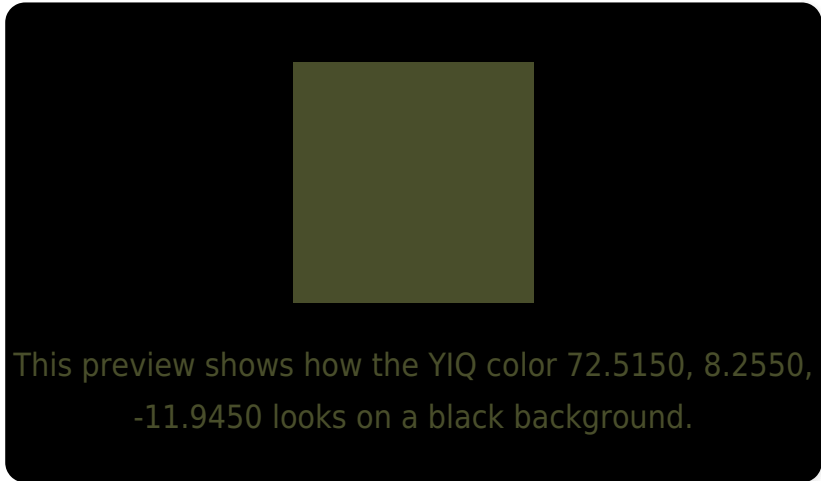
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

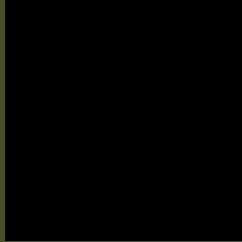
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.5150, 8.2550,

-11.9450.

# 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

72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450

### Protanopia

73.3310, 14.7650, -8.7790

### Deuteranopia

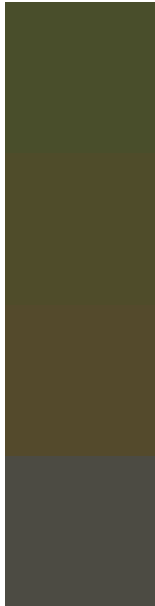
74.6030, 19.9910, -4.3690



## Tritanopia

75.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450

## Protanomaly

73.0210, 12.7020, -9.9380

## Deuteranomaly

73.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100

## Tritanomaly

74.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450

## Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

72.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450 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(73, 78, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 78, 43)  
}
```

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(73, 78, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 78, 43) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450 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(73, 78, 43) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 78, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(73, 78, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 78, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 78, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 78, 43)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 78, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 78,  
43) }
```

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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