

# Converting Colors

YIQ(72.5610, -34.0580,  
-43.5780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(72.5610, -34.0580,  
-43.5780)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D6E24
RGB	13, 110, 36
RGB Percent	5%, 43%, 14%
CMY	0.9493, 0.5685, 0.8589
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.67, 0.57
HSL	134°, 79%, 24%
HSV	134°, 88%, 43%
XYZ	6.0634, 11.3729, 3.5431
YIQ	72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

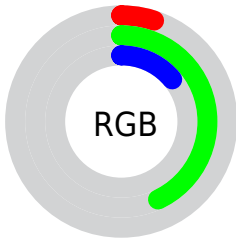
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	<b>13, 91, 110</b>
Decimal	880164
CIELab	40.20, -42.46, 33.05
CIELCh	40, 53.808, 142.108
Yxy	11.3729, 0.2890, 0.5421
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279070244 (0xFF0D6E24)
YUV	72.5610, -18.0246, -52.2350
Hunter-Lab	33.7237, -26.9230, 17.3775

# Details

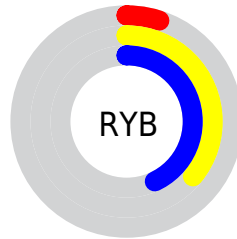
The YIQ color **72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **50.4390, 34.0580, 43.5780**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.5790, -25.3010, -42.5890**, and **35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.3600, -38.0460, -48.3980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.7620, -30.0700, -38.7580**.

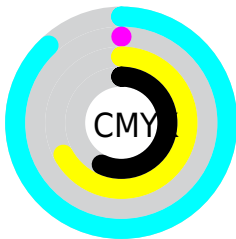
# Distribution



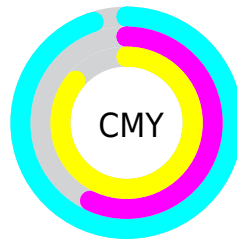
- Red (5%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780 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 72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 72.5610, -34.0580,  
-43.5780

■ 72.5610, -34.0580,  
-43.5780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 51.1490, -26.9060,  
-41.0340

■ 128.5790,  
-25.3010, -42.5890

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,  
-31.9030

■ 155.3510,  
-24.6590, -43.2110

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,  
-20.9200

■ 183.1230,  
-24.0170, -43.8330

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 211.5960,  
-23.9710, -44.6670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 227.7420,  
-18.1500, -34.5180

■ 239.6050, -9.8540,

-19.6620

251.8810, -1.2830,  
-4.2830

72.5610, -34.0580,  
-43.5780

72.5610, -34.0580,  
-43.5780

68.3600, -38.0460,  
-48.3980

76.7620, -30.0700,  
-38.7580

67.5340, -38.5960,  
-49.4440

81.0770, -26.4030,  
-33.6270

85.2780, -22.4150,  
-28.8070

89.5930, -18.7480,  
-23.6760

93.7940, -14.7600,  
-18.8560

■ 97.9950, -10.7720,  
-14.0360

■ 102.3100, -7.1050,  
-8.9050

■ 106.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850

■ 110.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.9900, 22.0140, -35.5380



72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780



76.1520, -57.3510, -34.4310

# Triad

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



72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780



81.7960, -87.0220, 2.2100



87.8890, 67.3010, 30.3170

# Complementary

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



72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780



50.4390, 34.0580, 43.5780

# 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.



90.4210, 51.6640, 43.8880



72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780



91.8670, -41.0850, 23.2270

# Square

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



72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780



84.4400, -83.4440, -7.5720



96.9790, 14.8020, 40.1300



90.0570, 65.7470, 3.4030



# Rectangle

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



72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780



80.2730, -67.5770, -25.3130



96.9790, 14.8020, 40.1300



88.0230, 64.2280, 36.4520

# Sweetspot

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



72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780



128.6310, -12.7430, -16.8630



92.0650, 17.4290, -35.0430



62.5980, -7.9760, -9.6400



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.



72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780



87.8170, -50.2390, -64.2150



78.0330, -49.4660, -28.6500



53.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



73.6320, -41.9880, -54.0520



151.7150, -86.8640, -110.8320



# Inverse Universe

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



50.4390, 34.0580, 43.5780



55.1830, 50.2390, 64.2150



44.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



46.2540, 42.3090, 53.7410



95.3990, 86.5430, 111.1430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

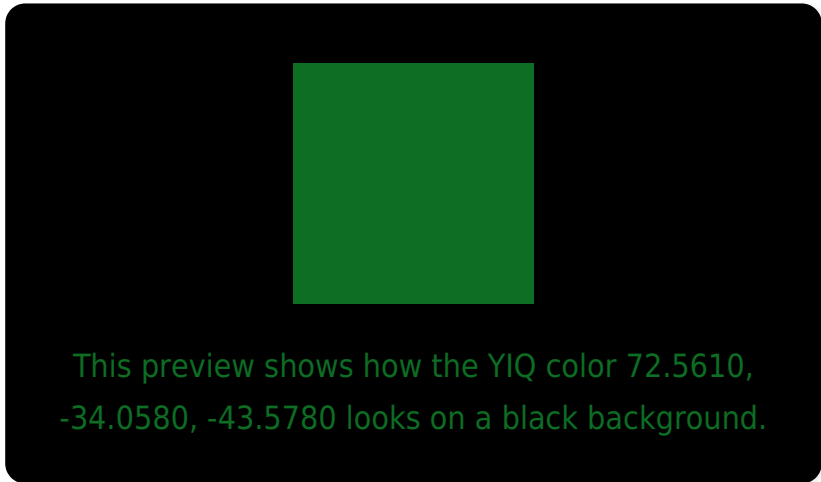
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.5610, -34.0580,



# 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

72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780

### Protanopia

91.1070, 26.7790, -17.2610

### Deuteranopia

92.7150, 31.1790, -8.8930



## Tritanopia

86.8690, -36.5400, -9.5960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780

## Protanomaly

83.9900, 4.8190, -26.7730

## Deuteranomaly

85.1200, 7.5690, -21.5430

## Tritanomaly

81.9640, -35.8500, -22.1060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780

## Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

72.5710, -12.5140, -15.5060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780 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(13, 110, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 110, 36)  
}
```

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(13, 110, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 110, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780 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(13, 110, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 110, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 110, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 110, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 110, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 110,  
36) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.5610, -34.0580, -43.5780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 110, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 110,  
36) }
```

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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