

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.6600, -28.8820,
-16.2260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.6600, -28.8820,
-16.2260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	235B4D
RGB	35, 91, 77
RGB Percent	14%, 36%, 30%
CMY	0.8629, 0.6430, 0.6981
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.15, 0.64
HSL	165°, 44%, 25%
HSV	165°, 62%, 36%
XYZ	5.7736, 8.3783, 8.3292
YIQ	72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

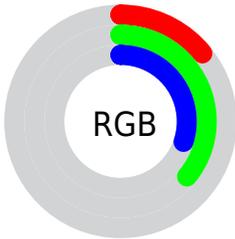
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 67, 91
Decimal	2317133
CIE _{Lab}	34.76, -22.24, 2.61
CIE _{LCh}	35, 22.391, 173.294
Yxy	8.3783, 0.2568, 0.3727
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280507213 (0xFF235B4D)
YUV	72.6600, 2.1396, -33.0278
Hunter-Lab	28.9453, -15.0496, 3.2008

Details

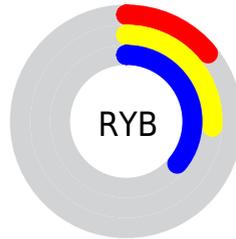
The YIQ color **72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **53.3400, 28.8820, 16.2260**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.4320, -28.2400, -16.8480**, and **30.1770, -22.9680, -13.2720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.7410, -33.6040, -18.7560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.5790, -24.1600, -13.6960**.

Distribution



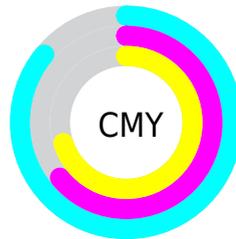
- Red (14%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260 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 72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.6600, -28.8820,
-16.2260

■ 72.6600, -28.8820,
-16.2260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.6810, -33.3750,
-17.3990

■ 123.4320,
-28.2400, -16.8480

■ 30.1770, -22.9680,
-13.2720

■ 149.4320,
-28.2400, -16.8480

■ 16.4020, -10.3600,
-10.4880

■ 176.6060,
-28.7900, -17.8940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 204.3070,
-29.3860, -18.1060

■ 232.3070,
-29.3860, -18.1060

■ 244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

72.6600, -28.8820,
-16.2260

72.6600, -28.8820,
-16.2260

69.7410, -33.6040,
-18.7560

75.5790, -24.1600,
-13.6960

66.7080, -38.0050,
-21.5970

78.6120, -19.7590,
-10.8550

63.7890, -42.7270,
-24.1270

81.5310, -15.0370,
-8.3250

61.1690, -46.8530,
-26.4450

84.4500, -10.3150,
-5.7950

87.3690, -5.5930,
-3.2650

■ 90.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 93.6200, 4.1260,
2.3180

■ 96.5390, 8.8480,
4.8480

■ 99.5720, 13.2490,
7.6890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790



72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260



66.6390, -50.7520, -16.3520

Triad

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



72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260



82.6910, -11.8310, 10.6730



81.8970, 28.1510, 1.9350

Complementary

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



72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260



53.3400, 28.8820, 16.2260

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.



83.0530, 28.0120, 9.9640



72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260



83.9060, 6.7370, 15.5770

Square

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



72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260



77.8840, -31.7280, 2.3200



83.5070, 21.0420, 15.1380



80.6200, 21.3210, -6.4470

Rectangle

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



72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260



66.7080, -55.2000, -12.8320



83.5070, 21.0420, 15.1380



82.0760, 29.2050, 4.8610

Sweetspot

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



72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260



110.1510, -10.9110, -6.0070



72.3570, -6.4600, -26.1080



54.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260



88.5930, -45.1110, -24.9750



66.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



73.9180, -56.5720, -32.0280



159.4110, -122.3130, -68.5930

Inverse Universe

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



53.3400, 28.8820, 16.2260



58.5210, 44.7900, 25.2860



59.3750, 29.8010, 5.0730



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



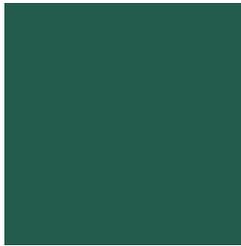
35.9680, 56.8930, 31.7170



77.5890, 122.3130, 68.5930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

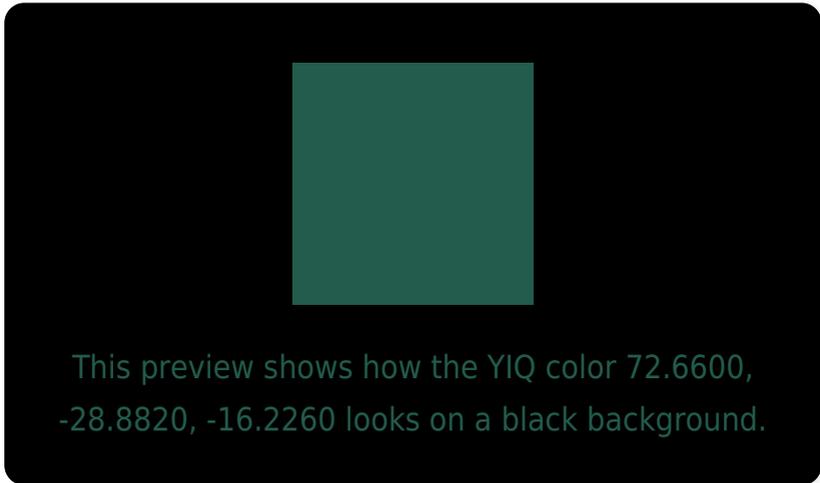
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

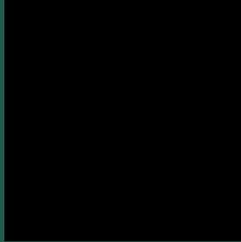
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.6600, -28.8820,

-16.2260.

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

72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260

Protanopia

81.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Deuteranopia

82.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



Tritanopia

75.1580, -29.9840, -7.2640

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260

Protanomaly

78.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370

Deuteranomaly

78.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

Tritanomaly

74.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.0370, -10.5900, -6.3180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260 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(35, 91, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 91, 77)  
}
```

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(35, 91, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 91, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260 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(35, 91, 77) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 91, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(35, 91, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 91, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 91, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 91, 77)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 91, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 91,  
77) }
```

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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