

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.7020, -2.3370,
-7.2090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	424E3F
RGB	66, 78, 63
RGB Percent	26%, 31%, 25%
CMY	0.7412, 0.6941, 0.7529
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.19, 0.69
HSL	108°, 11%, 28%
HSV	108°, 19%, 31%
XYZ	5.8681, 6.9663, 5.7381
YIQ	72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

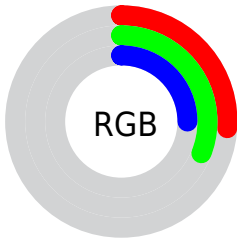
Format	Color
RYB	63, 78, 75
Decimal	4345407
CIELab	31.73, -8.12, 7.31
CIELCh	32, 10.923, 137.994
Yxy	6.9663, 0.3160, 0.3751
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282535487 (0xFF424E3F)
YUV	72.7020, -4.7831, -5.8777
Hunter-Lab	26.3937, -6.5034, 5.5858

Details

The YIQ color **72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **68.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320**, and **29.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.9960, -3.3450, -10.9690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490**.

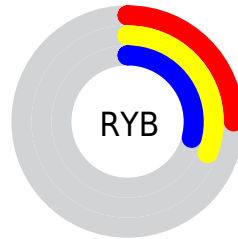
Distribution



 Red (26%)

 Green (31%)

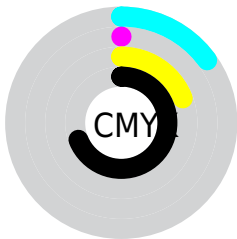
 Blue (25%)



 Red (25%)

 Yellow (31%)

 Blue (29%)

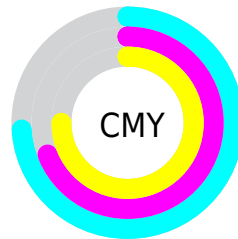


 Cyan (15%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (19%)

 Black (69%)



 Cyan (74%)

 Magenta (69%)

 Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090 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 72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.7020, -2.3370,
-7.2090

■ 72.7020, -2.3370,
-7.2090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.1150, -2.0620,
-6.6860

■ 121.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 29.2290, -2.3830,
-6.3750

■ 147.1750, -2.2910,
-8.0430

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 173.7620, -2.5660,
-8.5660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.7620, -2.5660,
-8.5660

■ 229.3490, -2.8410,
-9.0890

■ 252.3650, 0.2300,

-4.1700

■ 72.7020, -2.3370,
-7.2090

■ 72.7020, -2.3370,
-7.2090

■ 69.9960, -3.3450,
-10.9690

■ 75.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 66.9910, -4.9490,
-14.9410

■ 78.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 64.3990, -6.2780,
-18.3900

■ 81.0050, 1.6040,
3.9720

■ 61.6930, -7.2860,
-22.1500

■ 83.7110, 2.6120,
7.7320

■ 58.9870, -8.2940,
-25.9100

■ 86.4170, 3.6200,
11.4920

■ 56.2810, -9.3020,
-29.6700

■ 89.1230, 4.6280,
15.2520

■ 53.2760, -10.9060,
-33.6420

■ 92.1280, 6.2320,
19.2240

■ 50.6840, -12.2350,
-37.0910

■ 94.7200, 7.5610,
22.6730

■ 50.5700, -11.9140,
-37.4020

■ 97.4260, 8.5690,
26.4330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980



72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



71.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520

Triad

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



72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



72.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



76.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990

Complementary

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



72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



68.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090

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.



76.3050, 9.6270, 7.2510



72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



75.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

Square

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



72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



72.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240



75.9990, 1.7410, 6.9970



75.3670, 15.0840, 1.9640

Rectangle

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



72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



71.5850, -15.1290, -6.6570



75.9990, 1.7410, 6.9970



76.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

Sweetspot

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



72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



99.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



74.5290, 5.6400, -3.0960



49.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



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.



72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



93.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810



72.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900



36.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



65.8540, -16.1300, -49.1060



148.7640, -35.8340, -110.5380

Inverse Universe

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



68.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090



87.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690



68.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



35.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



36.1460, 16.1300, 49.1060



81.2360, 35.8340, 110.5380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

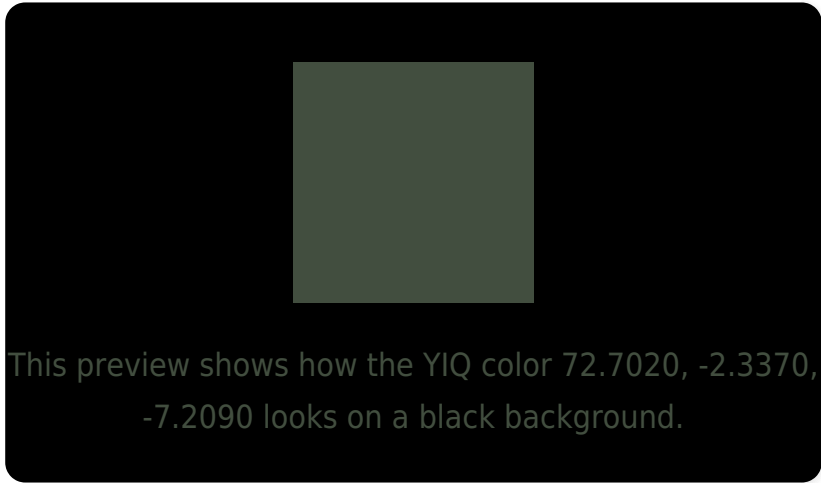
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

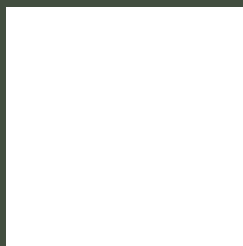
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090.



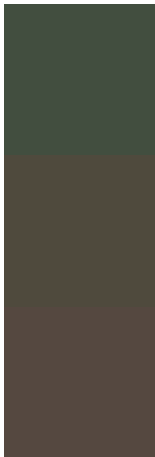
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090.

-7.2090.

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

72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

Protanopia

74.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830

Deuteranopia

74.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



Tritanopia

73.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

Protanomaly

73.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550

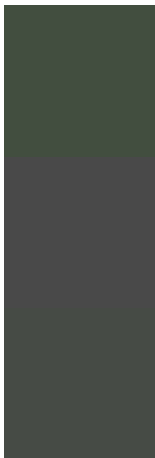
Deuteranomaly

74.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Tritanomaly

73.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090 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(66, 78, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 78, 63)  
}
```

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(66, 78, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 78, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090 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(66, 78, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 78, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(66, 78, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 78, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 78, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 78, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 78, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 78,  
63) }
```

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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