

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800)
contains.

YIQ(72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(72.8010, -32.6920,
8.7800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F4C7C
RGB	47, 76, 124
RGB Percent	18%, 30%, 49%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7019, 0.5139
CMYK	0.62, 0.39, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	217°, 45%, 34%
HSV	217°, 62%, 49%
XYZ	7.3925, 7.2288, 20.0603
YIQ	72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

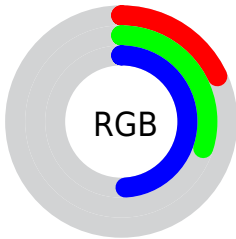
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 68, 124
Decimal	3099772
CIE _{Lab}	32.32, 5.14, -30.49
CIE _{LCh}	32, 30.920, 279.576
Yxy	7.2288, 0.2132, 0.2084
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281289852 (0xFF2F4C7C)
YUV	72.8010, 25.2411, -22.6275
Hunter-Lab	26.8865, 2.0277, -25.4164




Details

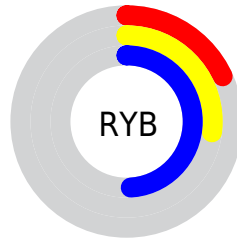
The YIQ color $[72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336699 . A complement of this color would be $[98.1990, 32.6920, -8.7800]$, and the grayscale version is $[73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[123.4530, -31.5920, 10.8720]$, and $[27.9210, -33.1500, 6.0660]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[64.5170, -37.6440, 10.4200]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[81.0850, -27.7400, 7.1400]$.

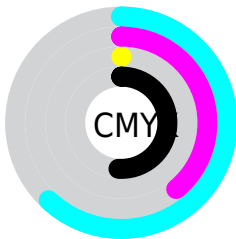
Distribution







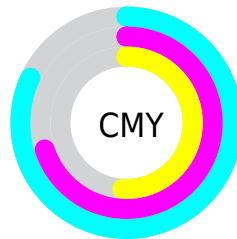
-  Red (18%)
-  Green (30%)
-  Blue (49%)






-  Red (18%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Blue (49%)



-  Cyan (62%)
-  Magenta (39%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (51%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (70%)
-  Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800 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 72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.8010, -32.6920,
8.7800

■ 72.8010, -32.6920,
8.7800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.7680, -37.0930,
5.9390

■ 123.4530,
-31.5920, 10.8720

■ 27.9210, -33.1500,
6.0660

■ 149.2790,
-31.0420, 11.9180

■ 11.2110, -19.1670,
11.4650

■ 176.5070,
-31.6840, 12.5400

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 203.2360,
-29.4830, 11.1970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 228.0440,
-20.4950, 2.4890

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 72.8010, -32.6920,
8.7800

■ 72.8010, -32.6920,
8.7800

■ 64.5170, -37.6440,
10.4200

■ 81.0850, -27.7400,
7.1400

■ 56.5210, -43.4670,
11.3250

■ 89.0810, -21.9170,
6.2350

■ 48.2370, -48.4190,
12.9650

■ 97.3650, -16.9650,
4.5950

■ 41.7250, -52.7290,
13.9830

■ 105.9480,
-11.4170, 3.1670

■ 114.2320, -6.4650,
1.5270

■ 121.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 130.5120, 4.3100,
-1.0180

■ 138.7960, 9.2620,
-2.6580

■ 147.3790, 14.8100,
-4.0860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.5150, -61.6660, -5.7780



72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800



78.0500, -2.2960, 19.5920

Triad

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



72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800



75.7460, 39.0620, 7.9420



62.4650, -33.0070, -24.0710

Complementary

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



72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800



98.1990, 32.6920, -8.7800

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.



69.6830, -1.3260, -20.0300



72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800



75.0190, 33.3790, -4.7090

Square

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



72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800



76.3300, 34.8420, 18.3460



72.8660, 20.2680, -14.9000



61.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110

Rectangle

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



72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800



78.1290, 13.6590, 22.2910



72.8660, 20.2680, -14.9000



66.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320

Sweetspot

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



72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800



140.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650



97.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540



69.2750, -8.0240, 2.2480



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800



80.7960, -51.4910, 13.5730



58.4690, -19.3530, 25.8550



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



41.8390, -53.0500, 14.2940



84.4930, -107.0170, 28.6870

Inverse Universe

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



73.3290, 36.5830, 25.3430



81.4230, 57.3500, 39.9580



112.5310, 19.3530, -25.8550



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



42.7330, 59.4130, 41.1170



86.1780, 119.6970, 82.9690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

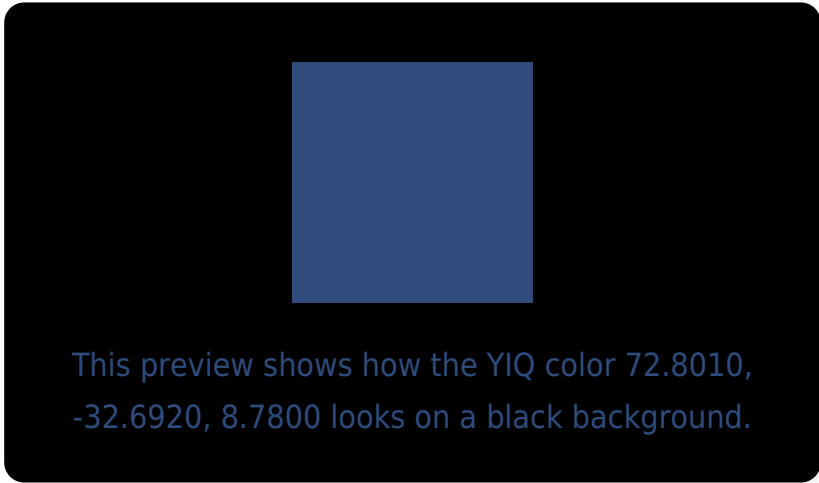
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

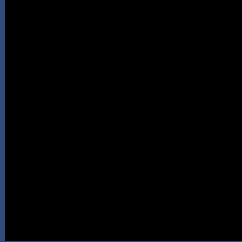
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.8010, -32.6920,

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

72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800

Protanopia

74.3890, -25.5400, 11.3240

Deuteranopia

72.5020, -33.2880, 8.5680



Tritanopia

67.9510, -33.8350, -9.0590

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800

Protanomaly

73.8940, -28.5200, 10.2640

Deuteranomaly

72.5020, -33.2880, 8.5680

Tritanomaly

69.3520, -33.2860, -2.4860

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.0620, -11.7380, 3.4780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800 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(47, 76, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 76, 124)  
}
```

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(47, 76, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 76, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800 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(47, 76, 124) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 76, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 76, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 76, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 76, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 76,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.8010, -32.6920, 8.7800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 76, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 76,  
124) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor