

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.8690, -19.3450,
-18.3610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.8690, -19.3450,
-18.3610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B5A3F
RGB	43, 90, 63
RGB Percent	17%, 35%, 25%
CMY	0.8315, 0.6470, 0.7530
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.30, 0.65
HSL	146°, 35%, 26%
HSV	146°, 52%, 35%
XYZ	5.5495, 8.1873, 5.9883
YIQ	72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

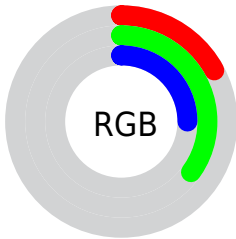
Format	Color
RYB	43, 76, 90
Decimal	2841151
CIELab	34.37, -23.14, 10.79
CIElCh	34, 25.529, 155.006
Yxy	8.1873, 0.2813, 0.4151
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281031231 (0xFF2B5A3F)
YUV	72.8690, -4.8654, -26.1951
Hunter-Lab	28.6134, -15.4536, 7.6209




Details

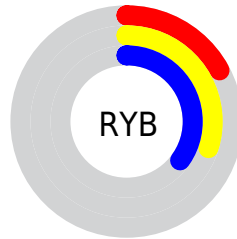
The YIQ color **72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **60.1310, 19.3450, 18.3610**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.3420, -19.2990, -19.1950**, and **28.1080, -18.5200, -16.7920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.6080, -23.1040, -21.8240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.1300, -15.5860, -14.8980**.

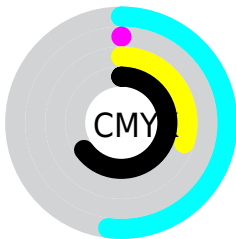
Distribution







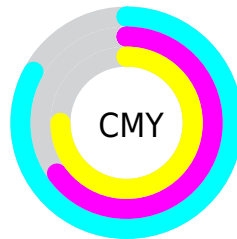
-  Red (17%)
-  Green (35%)
-  Blue (25%)






-  Red (17%)
-  Yellow (30%)
-  Blue (35%)



-  Cyan (52%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (30%)
-  Black (65%)



-  Cyan (83%)
-  Magenta (65%)
-  Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610 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 72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.8690, -19.3450,
-18.3610

■ 72.8690, -19.3450,
-18.3610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.7980, -20.5830,
-17.9510

■ 122.9290,
-19.5740, -19.7180

■ 28.1080, -18.5200,
-16.7920

■ 148.8150,
-19.2530, -20.0290

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 175.4020,
-19.5280, -20.5520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 202.9890,
-19.8030, -21.0750

■ 231.2770,
-20.6740, -21.8100

■ 245.6020,

-13.7990, -8.7350

■ 72.8690, -19.3450,
-18.3610

■ 72.8690, -19.3450,
-18.3610

■ 69.6080, -23.1040,
-21.8240

■ 76.1300, -15.5860,
-14.8980

■ 66.3470, -26.8630,
-25.2870

■ 79.3910, -11.8270,
-11.4350

■ 62.9720, -30.3010,
-29.0610

■ 82.7660, -8.3890,
-7.6610

■ 59.7110, -34.0600,
-32.5240

■ 86.0270, -4.6300,
-4.1980

■ 57.1620, -36.9480,
-35.2520

■ 89.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 92.5490, 2.8880,
2.7280

■ 95.8100, 6.6470,
6.1910

■ 99.0710, 10.4060,
9.6540

■ 102.4460, 13.8440,
13.4280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.4710, 2.3870, -15.7330



72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610



62.9930, -51.9890, -21.4690

Triad

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



72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610



78.3730, -28.6110, 6.4050



81.3370, 32.9640, 8.3240

Complementary

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



72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610



60.1310, 19.3450, 18.3610

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.



82.0410, 28.2860, 16.0140



72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610



82.4470, -5.0920, 15.1960

Square

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



72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610



64.7060, -60.8860, -8.9020



83.0920, 15.0810, 18.5450



80.4470, 29.2980, -2.3340

Rectangle

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



72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610



64.4750, -56.1620, -17.4260



83.0920, 15.0810, 18.5450



81.7330, 31.9090, 10.9250

Sweetspot

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



72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610



110.4780, -7.5180, -6.9260



78.6620, 3.1670, -18.8570



54.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090



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.



72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610



90.0860, -30.6220, -28.7500



75.4910, -26.7280, -11.2080



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



69.9280, -45.3370, -42.9130



150.6330, -97.5960, -92.5400

Inverse Universe

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



60.1310, 19.3450, 18.3610



70.0280, 30.3010, 29.0610



57.5090, 26.7280, 11.2080



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



40.0720, 45.3370, 42.9130



86.3670, 97.5960, 92.5400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

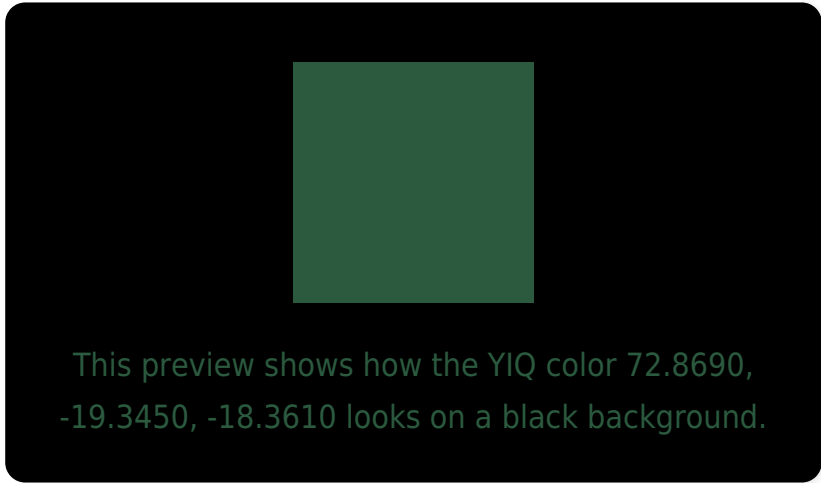
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.8690, -19.3450,

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

72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610

Protanopia

79.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470

Deuteranopia

80.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



Tritanopia

76.3330, -23.1070, -5.2430

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610

Protanomaly

77.3770, -0.0440, -10.2200

Deuteranomaly

77.9690, 1.2850, -6.7710

Tritanomaly

74.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610 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(43, 90, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 90, 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(43, 90, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 90, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610 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(43, 90, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 90, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 90, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 90, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 90, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 90, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 90, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 90,  
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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