

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.0130, -2.0150,
-13.0470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F5235
RGB	63, 82, 53
RGB Percent	25%, 32%, 21%
CMY	0.7530, 0.6784, 0.7921
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.35, 0.68
HSL	99°, 21%, 26%
HSV	99°, 35%, 32%
XYZ	5.7094, 7.3491, 4.4862
YIQ	73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

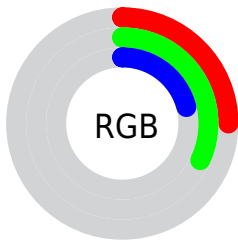
Format	Color
R_{YB}	53, 82, 72
Decimal	4149813
CIE _{Lab}	32.59, -13.62, 14.70
CIE _{LCh}	33, 20.034, 132.813
Yxy	7.3491, 0.3254, 0.4189
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282339893 (0xFF3F5235)
YUV	73.0130, -9.8664, -8.7814
Hunter-Lab	27.1092, -9.8473, 9.1648

Details


The YIQ color **73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **61.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.4860, -1.9690, -13.8810**, and **28.7250, -1.1440, -12.3120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.6060, -2.4270, -16.5950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.4200, -1.6030, -9.4990**.

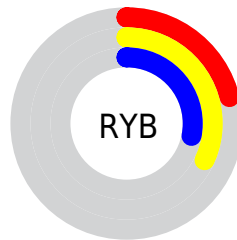
Distribution



 Red (25%)

 Green (32%)

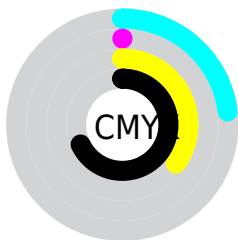
 Blue (21%)




 Red (21%)

 Yellow (32%)

 Blue (28%)

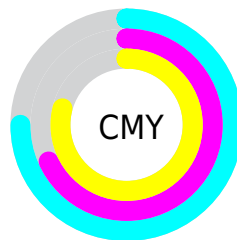



 Cyan (23%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (35%)

 Black (68%)



 Cyan (75%)

 Magenta (68%)

 Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470 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 73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

73.0130, -2.0150,
-13.0470

73.0130, -2.0150,
-13.0470

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

50.4260, -1.7400,
-12.5240

121.4860, -1.9690,
-13.8810

28.7250, -1.1440,
-12.3120

147.9590, -1.9230,
-14.7150

9.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

174.5460, -2.1980,
-15.2380

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

201.5460, -2.1980,
-15.2380

230.0190, -2.1520,
-16.0720

250.1000, 2.2940,

-8.5380

■ 73.0130, -2.0150,
-13.0470

■ 73.0130, -2.0150,
-13.0470

■ 70.6060, -2.4270,
-16.5950

■ 75.4200, -1.6030,
-9.4990

■ 67.9000, -3.4350,
-20.3550

■ 78.1260, -0.5950,
-5.7390

■ 65.3790, -3.5260,
-24.2140

■ 80.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

■ 62.6730, -4.5340,
-27.9740

■ 83.3530, 0.5040,
1.8800

■ 60.2660, -4.9460,
-31.5220

■ 85.7600, 0.9160,
5.4280

■ 57.8590, -5.3580,
-35.0700

■ 88.1670, 1.3280,
8.9760

■ 56.5060, -5.8620,
-36.9500

■ 90.8730, 2.3360,
12.7360

■ 93.3940, 2.4270,
16.5950

■ 95.8010, 2.8390,
20.1430

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.2490, 12.0600, -9.3160



73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470



70.6890, -18.6580, -14.2900

Triad

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



73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470



71.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170



78.4270, 24.0230, 10.6710

Complementary

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



73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470



61.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470

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.



79.0440, 15.0360, 13.8520



73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470



76.2450, -16.5070, 7.3090

Square

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



73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470



66.1610, -43.2340, -9.4260



78.5030, 0.5020, 12.9340



77.1080, 26.1790, 4.6350

Rectangle

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



73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470



67.7570, -30.5330, -13.8370



78.5030, 0.5020, 12.9340



78.8120, 21.5010, 12.3250

Sweetspot

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



73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470



103.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280



72.8240, 12.0590, -3.7890



51.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470



93.1990, -2.8390, -20.1430



70.4790, -9.2590, -13.9230



39.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



72.3990, -7.4190, -47.2830



160.1040, -16.1200, -104.3760

Inverse Universe

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



61.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470



76.1000, 3.4350, 20.3550



64.5210, 9.2590, 13.9230



38.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



32.6010, 7.4190, 47.2830



71.8960, 16.1200, 104.3760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

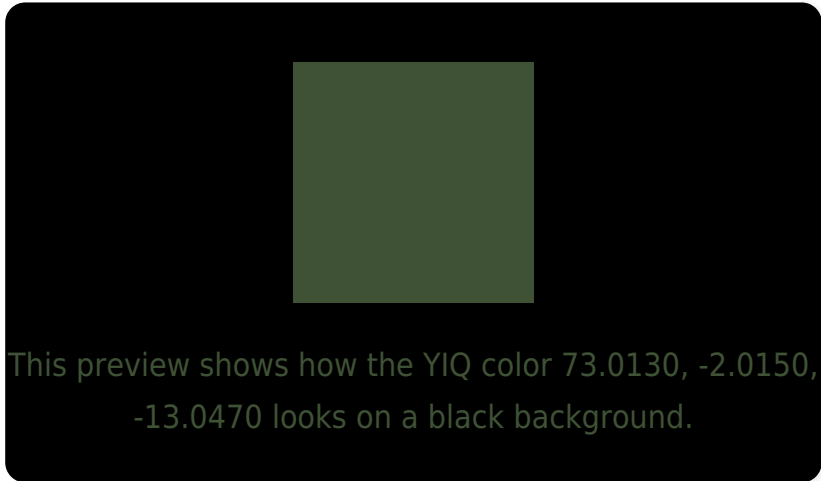
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

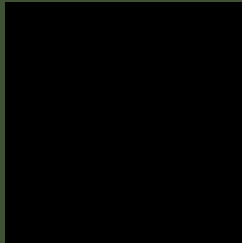
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470.

-13.0470.

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

73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470

Protanopia

75.2430, 12.1970, -6.2910

Deuteranopia

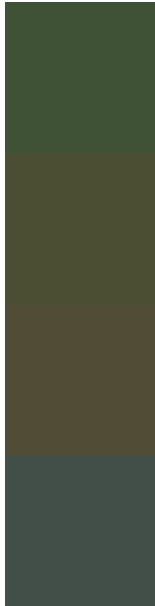
76.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



Tritanopia

75.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470

Protanomaly

74.4380, 7.1540, -8.5100

Deuteranomaly

74.9870, 10.0420, -5.7820

Tritanomaly

74.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470 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(63, 82, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 82, 53)  
}
```

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(63, 82, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 82, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470 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(63, 82, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 82, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 82, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 82, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 82, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 82, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 82, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 82,  
53) }
```

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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