

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.0890, -25.5360,
-10.7840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.0890, -25.5360,
-10.7840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A5753
RGB	42, 87, 83
RGB Percent	16%, 34%, 33%
CMY	0.8354, 0.6587, 0.6746
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.05, 0.66
HSL	175°, 35%, 25%
HSV	175°, 52%, 34%
XYZ	5.9238, 7.9353, 9.3980
YIQ	73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

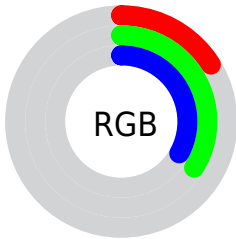
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 66, 87
Decimal	2774867
CIE _{Lab}	33.85, -16.62, -2.44
CIE _{LCh}	34, 16.800, 188.361
Yxy	7.9353, 0.2547, 0.3412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280964947 (0xFF2A5753)
YUV	73.0890, 4.8861, -27.2651
Hunter-Lab	28.1696, -11.7599, -0.0617

Details

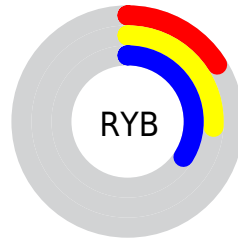
The YIQ color **73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **55.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.6760, -25.8110, -11.3070**, and **28.3990, -23.4730, -9.6250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.2840, -30.5790, -13.0030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.8940, -20.4930, -8.5650**.

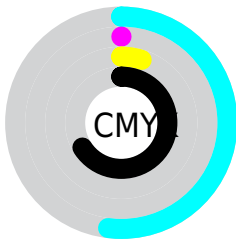
Distribution



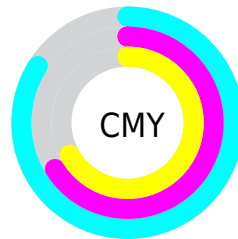
- Red (16%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 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 73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.0890, -25.5360,
-10.7840

■ 73.0890, -25.5360,
-10.7840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.1920, -27.3240,
-11.4200

■ 122.6760,
-25.8110, -11.3070

■ 28.3990, -23.4730,
-9.6250

■ 148.6760,
-25.8110, -11.3070

■ 14.9660, -11.8280,
-5.9080

■ 175.9640,
-26.6820, -12.0420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 203.0780,
-27.0030, -11.7310

■ 231.6650,
-27.2780, -12.2540

■ 246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 73.0890, -25.5360,
-10.7840

■ 73.0890, -25.5360,
-10.7840

■ 70.2840, -30.5790,
-13.0030

■ 75.8940, -20.4930,
-8.5650

■ 67.7780, -35.0260,
-15.0100

■ 78.4000, -16.0460,
-6.5580

■ 65.0870, -40.3900,
-16.9180

■ 81.0910, -10.6820,
-4.6500

■ 62.2820, -45.4330,
-19.1370

■ 83.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

■ 60.0750, -49.2840,
-20.9320

■ 86.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 89.2070, 3.8510,
1.7950

■ 91.8980, 9.2150,
3.7030

■ 94.7030, 14.2580,
5.9220

■ 97.2090, 18.7050,
7.9290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.7930, -13.0190, -11.8590



73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



72.7880, -31.8180, -7.0660

Triad

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



73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



81.1390, -1.4690, 10.1070



79.2980, 19.5320, -1.5560

Complementary

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



73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



55.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840

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.



80.9550, 22.2360, 4.5080



73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



81.8370, 11.1850, 12.0570

Square

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



73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



79.3760, -15.4980, 5.5420



81.4480, 19.5300, 9.4980



78.4170, 11.6470, -7.3370

Rectangle

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



73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



74.6790, -29.8930, -3.4050



81.4480, 19.5300, 9.4980



80.1350, 21.5490, 0.4370

Sweetspot

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



73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



106.5040, -10.4070, -4.1270



69.6110, -9.9910, -22.6870



52.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



90.6850, -39.1980, -16.4940



62.9790, -21.8700, -0.1260



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



73.8670, -60.5620, -25.7940



162.3410, -133.3190, -56.3510

Inverse Universe

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



55.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840



64.3150, 39.1980, 16.4940



66.0210, 21.8700, 0.1260



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.1330, 60.5620, 25.7940



72.6590, 133.3190, 56.3510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

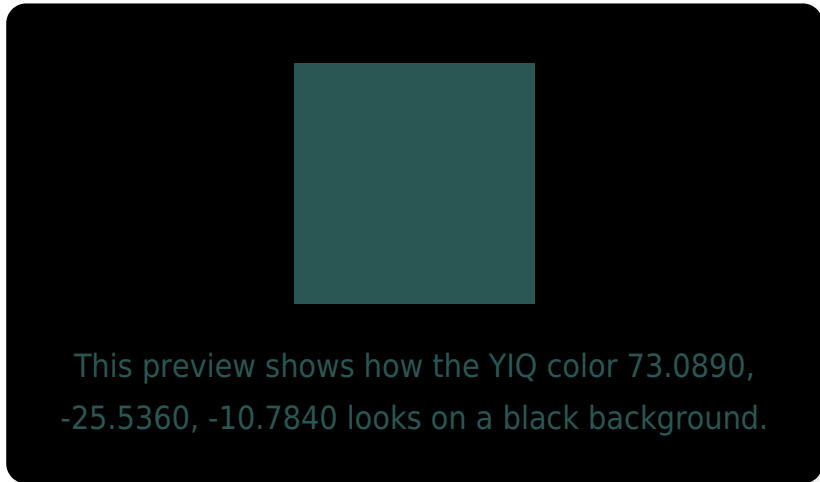
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

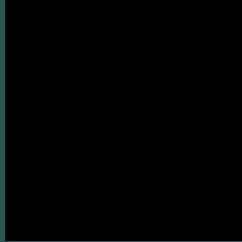
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.0890, -25.5360,

-10.7840.

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

73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840

Protanopia

79.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

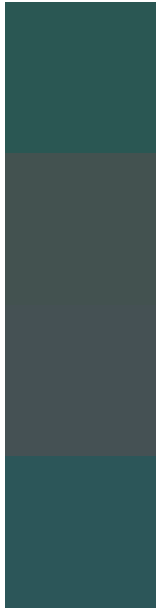
80.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



Tritanopia

74.5390, -26.6830, -6.5150

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840

Protanomaly

77.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020

Deuteranomaly

77.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110

Tritanomaly

73.7840, -25.9950, -7.9710

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 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(42, 87, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 87, 83)  
}
```

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(42, 87, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 87, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 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(42, 87, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 87, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 87, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 87, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 87, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 87, 83)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 87, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 87,  
83) }
```

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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