

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.1400, -21.5460,
-17.0180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.1400, -21.5460,
-17.0180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A5A44
RGB	42, 90, 68
RGB Percent	16%, 35%, 27%
CMY	0.8354, 0.6470, 0.7334
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.24, 0.65
HSL	152°, 36%, 26%
HSV	152°, 53%, 35%
XYZ	5.6542, 8.2244, 6.7555
YIQ	73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

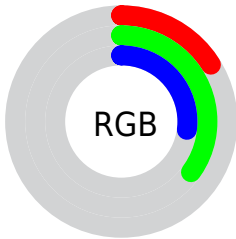
Format	Color
RYB	42, 73, 90
Decimal	2775620
CIELab	34.45, -22.25, 7.80
CIELCh	34, 23.581, 160.686
Yxy	8.2244, 0.2740, 0.3986
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280965700 (0xFF2A5A44)
YUV	73.1400, -2.5340, -27.3098
Hunter-Lab	28.6782, -14.9937, 6.1083

Details

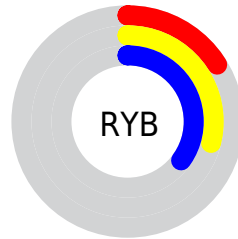
The YIQ color **73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **58.8600, 21.5460, 17.0180**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.6130, -21.5000, -17.8520**, and **28.6780, -20.1250, -15.2370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.9930, -25.6260, -20.1700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660**.

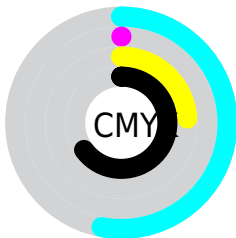
Distribution



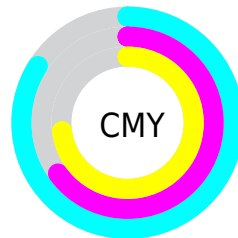
- Red (16%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180 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 73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.1400, -21.5460,
-17.0180

■ 73.1400, -21.5460,
-17.0180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.0690, -22.7840,
-16.6080

■ 122.6130,
-21.5000, -17.8520

■ 28.6780, -20.1250,
-15.2370

■ 149.2000,
-21.7750, -18.3750

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 175.7870,
-22.0500, -18.8980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 203.3740,
-22.3250, -19.4210

■ 231.9610,
-22.6000, -19.9440

■ 245.9870,

-16.3210, -7.0810

■ 73.1400, -21.5460,
-17.0180

■ 73.1400, -21.5460,
-17.0180

■ 69.9930, -25.6260,
-20.1700

■ 76.2870, -17.4660,
-13.8660

■ 66.8460, -29.7060,
-23.3220

■ 79.4340, -13.3860,
-10.7140

■ 63.6990, -33.7860,
-26.4740

■ 82.5810, -9.3060,
-7.5620

■ 60.4380, -37.5450,
-29.9370

■ 85.7280, -5.2260,
-4.4100

■ 58.4160, -40.4790,
-31.8310

■ 88.9890, -1.4670,
-0.9470

■ 92.1360, 2.6130,
2.2050

■ 95.2830, 6.6930,
5.3570

■ 98.4300, 10.7730,
8.5090

■ 101.5770, 14.8530,
11.6610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.7310, -1.2810, -15.3370



73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180



65.7270, -48.1840, -18.8400

Triad

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



73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180



80.1350, -22.0090, 7.9030



81.0870, 30.6720, 5.8080

Complementary

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



73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180



58.8600, 21.5460, 17.0180

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.



82.2750, 27.5070, 13.6110



73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180



83.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120

Square

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



73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180



72.3770, -43.6020, -2.7540



83.5220, 16.6860, 16.9900



80.6530, 25.7220, -3.6060

Rectangle

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



73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180



64.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810



83.5220, 16.6860, 16.9900



81.7820, 30.2130, 8.6210

Sweetspot

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



73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180



110.7060, -8.1600, -6.3040



76.7540, -0.0880, -20.4400



55.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870



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.



73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180



90.6990, -33.7860, -26.4740



74.4740, -28.0580, -9.1300



44.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



71.2960, -49.1890, -39.1810



153.7110, -106.2630, -84.1430

Inverse Universe

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



58.8600, 21.5460, 17.0180



68.4150, 33.4650, 26.7850



57.5260, 28.0580, 9.1300



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



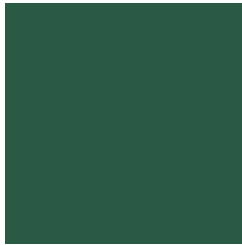
38.5900, 49.5100, 38.8700



83.2890, 106.2630, 84.1430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

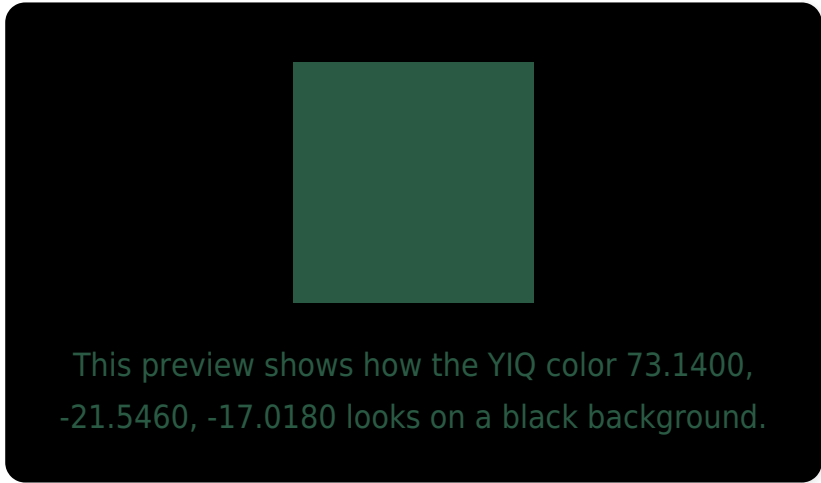
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1400, -21.5460,

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

73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180

Protanopia

80.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380

Deuteranopia

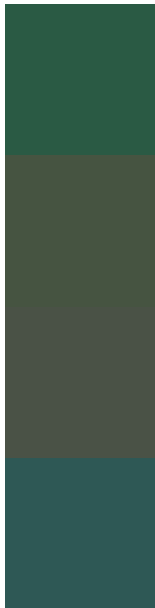
81.3880, 10.5910, 0.7910



Tritanopia

76.4360, -24.8950, -5.8790

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180

Protanomaly

77.6480, -2.2450, -8.8770

Deuteranomaly

78.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280

Tritanomaly

75.1000, -24.0690, -9.8370

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.0050, -7.5640, -6.0920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180 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, 90, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 90, 68)  
}
```

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, 90, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 90, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180 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, 90, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 90, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 90, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 90, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 90, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 90, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 90, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 90,  
68) }
```

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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