

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.1810, -28.7910,
-12.3670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.1810, -28.7910,
-12.3670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	265954
RGB	38, 89, 84
RGB Percent	15%, 35%, 33%
CMY	0.8511, 0.6509, 0.6707
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.06, 0.65
HSL	174°, 40%, 25%
HSV	174°, 57%, 35%
XYZ	5.9715, 8.1994, 9.6496
YIQ	73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

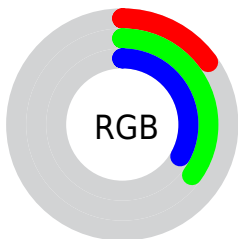
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 65, 89
Decimal	2513236
CIE _{Lab}	34.39, -18.45, -2.28
CIE _{LCh}	34, 18.590, 187.049
Yxy	8.1994, 0.2507, 0.3442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280703316 (0xFF265954)
YUV	73.1810, 5.3338, -30.8537
Hunter-Lab	28.6347, -12.8864, 0.0640

Details

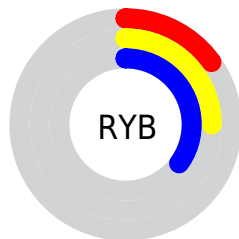
The YIQ color **73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **53.8190, 28.7910, 12.3670**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.0670, -28.4700, -12.6780**, and **29.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.3760, -33.8340, -14.5860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.9860, -23.7480, -10.1480**.

Distribution



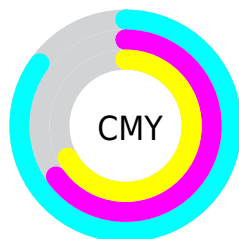
- Red (15%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670 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 73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

73.1810, -28.7910,
-12.3670

73.1810, -28.7910,
-12.3670

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

47.8000, -32.0920,
-13.1160

123.0670,
-28.4700, -12.6780

29.6870, -24.3440,
-10.3600

149.7680,
-29.0660, -12.8900

16.2540, -12.6990,
-6.6430

176.7680,
-29.0660, -12.8900

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

204.3550,
-29.3410, -13.4130

232.7570,
-30.5330, -13.8370

245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 73.1810, -28.7910,
-12.3670

■ 73.1810, -28.7910,
-12.3670

■ 70.3760, -33.8340,
-14.5860

■ 75.9860, -23.7480,
-10.1480

■ 67.5710, -38.8770,
-16.8050

■ 78.7910, -18.7050,
-7.9290

■ 64.7660, -43.9200,
-19.0240

■ 81.5960, -13.6620,
-5.7100

■ 61.9610, -48.9630,
-21.2430

■ 84.2870, -8.2980,
-3.8020

■ 61.3630, -50.1550,
-21.6670

■ 86.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950

■ 89.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 92.4030, 6.2350,
2.6430

■ 95.2080, 11.2780,
4.8620

■ 98.0130, 16.3210,
7.0810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.6680, -14.1650, -13.1170



73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670



72.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620

Triad

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



73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670



82.4810, -2.4320, 11.0400



80.9670, 21.9620, -1.5420

Complementary

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



73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670



53.8190, 28.7910, 12.3670

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.



82.1510, 24.6200, 5.3560



73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670



83.0760, 12.0100, 13.6260

Square

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



73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670



79.8210, -18.2490, 5.8390



82.8720, 21.2720, 10.9680



79.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460

Rectangle

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



73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670



74.4010, -34.9820, -4.7900



82.8720, 21.2720, 10.9680



81.0320, 23.3370, 1.0730

Sweetspot

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



73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670



108.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620



69.4320, -11.0450, -25.6130



55.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



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.



73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670



90.4670, -44.5160, -19.2360



62.0110, -24.8960, -0.3520



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



73.8670, -60.5620, -25.7940



161.9990, -132.3560, -57.2840

Inverse Universe

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



53.8190, 28.7910, 12.3670



60.4190, 44.8370, 18.9250



64.9890, 24.8960, 0.3520



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.2470, 60.2410, 26.1050



72.8870, 132.6770, 56.9730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

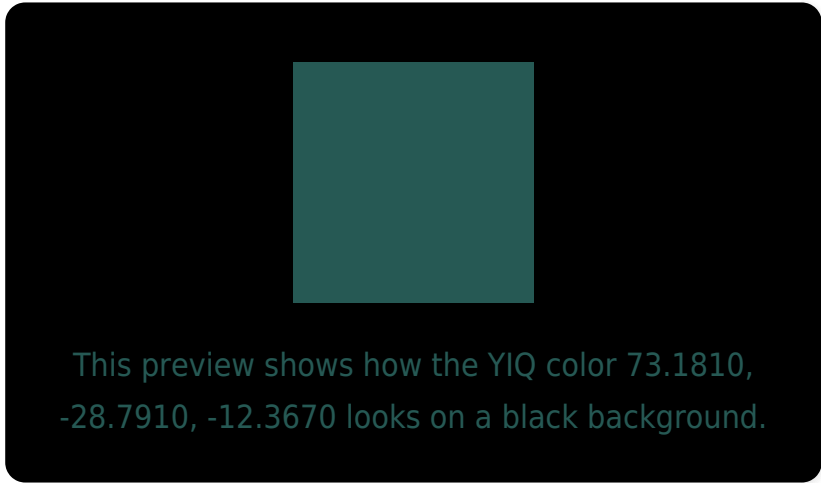
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

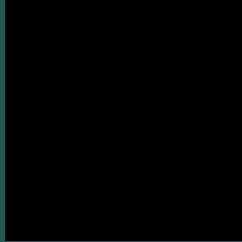
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1810, -28.7910,

-12.3670.

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

73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670

Protanopia

80.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

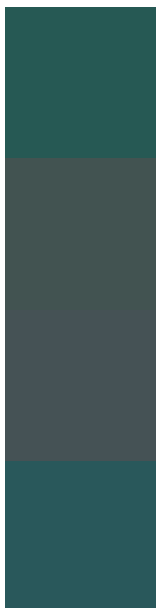
81.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



Tritanopia

74.4570, -29.3880, -7.0520

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670

Protanomaly

77.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260

Deuteranomaly

78.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230

Tritanomaly

74.2890, -28.9750, -9.0310

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670 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(38, 89, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 89, 84)  
}
```

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(38, 89, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 89, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670 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(38, 89, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 89, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 89, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 89, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 89, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 89, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 89, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 89,  
84) }
```

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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