

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.1850, -16.2780,
8.6660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F486A
RGB	63, 72, 106
RGB Percent	25%, 28%, 42%
CMY	0.7529, 0.7176, 0.5844
CMYK	0.41, 0.32, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	227°, 25%, 33%
HSV	227°, 41%, 42%
XYZ	6.9678, 6.7321, 14.5615
YIQ	73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

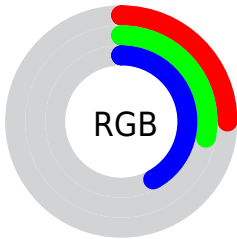
Format	Color
RYB	63, 70, 106
Decimal	4147306
CIELab	31.19, 5.86, -20.92
CIElCh	31, 21.722, 285.651
Yxy	6.7321, 0.2465, 0.2382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282337386 (0xFF3F486A)
YUV	73.1850, 16.1778, -8.9322
Hunter-Lab	25.9463, 2.5297, -15.1122

Details

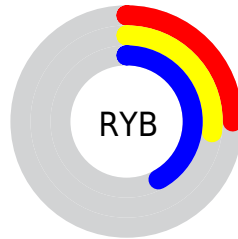
The YIQ color **73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **95.8150, 16.2780, -8.6660**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.8260, -16.6450, 9.8110**, and **28.1200, -17.6530, 6.0510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.2000, -20.6340, 10.5180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.1700, -11.9220, 6.8140**.

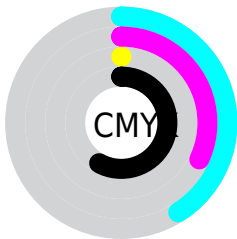
Distribution



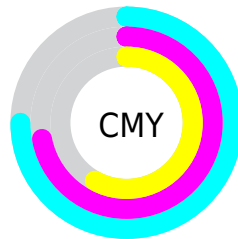
- Red (25%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660 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 73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.1850, -16.2780,
8.6660

■ 73.1850, -16.2780,
8.6660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.3590, -16.8280,
7.6200

■ 121.8260,
-16.6450, 9.8110

■ 28.1200, -17.6530,
6.0510

■ 147.9400,
-16.9660, 10.1220

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 175.0540,
-17.2870, 10.4330

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 202.2820,
-17.9290, 11.0550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 228.9850,
-12.8390, 6.9130

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,

-1.2720

■ 73.1850, -16.2780,
8.6660

■ 73.1850, -16.2780,
8.6660

■ 65.2000, -20.6340,
10.5180

■ 81.1700, -11.9220,
6.8140

■ 56.9270, -24.1190,
13.1050

■ 89.4430, -8.4370,
4.2270

■ 48.9420, -28.4750,
14.9570

■ 97.4280, -4.0810,
2.3750

■ 40.6690, -31.9600,
17.5440

■ 105.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 32.6840, -36.3160,
19.3960

■ 113.6860, 3.7600,
-2.0640

■ 24.9980, -40.0760,
21.4600

■ 121.6710, 8.1160,
-3.9160

■ 129.9440, 11.6010,
-6.5030

■ 137.9290, 15.9570,
-8.3550

■ 145.6150, 19.7170,
-10.4190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.1500, -35.5330, -0.3090



73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660



75.5140, 1.9690, 13.8810

Triad

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



73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660



74.0650, 27.7380, 3.9140



65.5960, -22.8300, -15.7740

Complementary

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



73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660



95.8150, 16.2780, -8.6660

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.



69.0020, -3.4820, -13.9940



73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660



73.1580, 22.7420, -4.6660

Square

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



73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660



74.3240, 25.8110, 11.3070



71.3090, 11.8310, -10.6730



58.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360

Rectangle

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



73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660



75.4290, 12.5140, 15.5060



71.3090, 11.8310, -10.6730



66.8310, -16.1820, -15.1100

Sweetspot

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



73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660



125.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



92.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150



61.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660



85.9700, -25.6780, 13.8260



71.4900, -6.6510, 15.9170



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



28.0130, -44.4320, 23.3120



57.8670, -92.6700, 49.5220

Inverse Universe

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



76.8830, 22.7390, 11.9150



91.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700



97.5100, 6.6510, -15.9170



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.8330, 61.7070, 32.5790



79.0690, 129.6490, 67.8010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

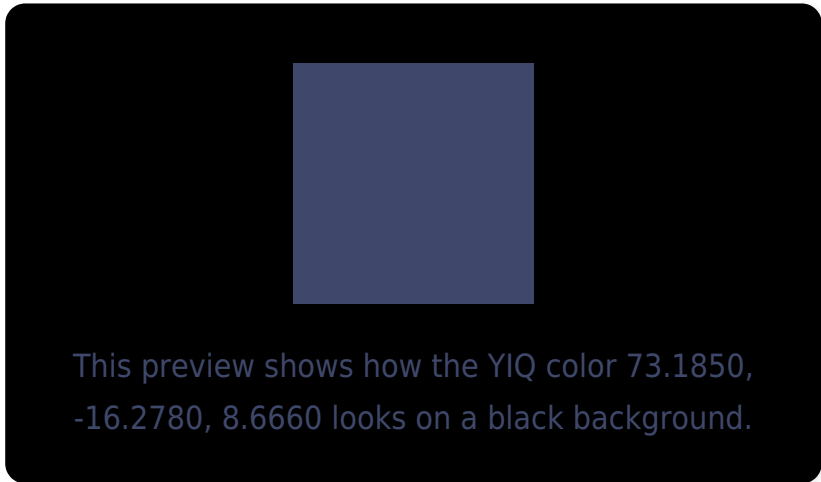
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

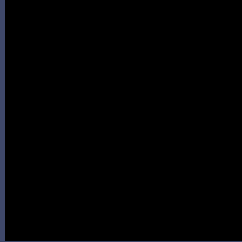
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660.

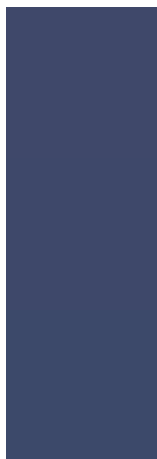


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1850, -16.2780,

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

73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

Protanopia

72.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540

Deuteranopia

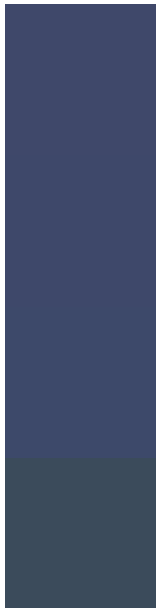
72.8750, -18.3410, 7.5070



Tritanopia

71.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

Protanomaly

72.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540

Deuteranomaly

73.1740, -17.7450, 7.7190

Tritanomaly

72.0400, -14.6720, 1.5840

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660 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, 72, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 72, 106)  
}
```

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, 72, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 72, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660 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, 72, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 72, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 72, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 72, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 72, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 72,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 72, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 72,  
106) }
```

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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