

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460)
contains.

YIQ(73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(73.2240, -2.8460,
18.5460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	523E6C
RGB	82, 62, 108
RGB Percent	32%, 24%, 42%
CMY	0.6783, 0.7569, 0.5765
CMYK	0.24, 0.43, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	266°, 27%, 33%
HSV	266°, 43%, 42%
XYZ	7.9097, 6.3215, 14.9873
YIQ	73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

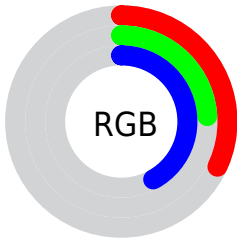
Format	Color
R_{YB}	82, 62, 108
Decimal	5389932
CIE _{Lab}	30.21, 19.12, -23.59
CIE _{LCh}	30, 30.365, 309.016
Yxy	6.3215, 0.2707, 0.2164
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283580012 (0xFF523E6C)
YUV	73.2240, 17.1446, 7.6966
Hunter-Lab	25.1426, 12.1552, -17.7424

Details

The YIQ color **73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **96.7760, 2.8460, -18.5460**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.2780, -2.9380, 20.2140**, and **28.4580, -3.6250, 16.1430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9730, -3.3970, 23.0270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.4750, -2.2950, 14.0650**.

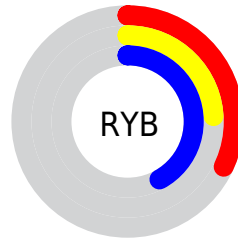
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (24%)

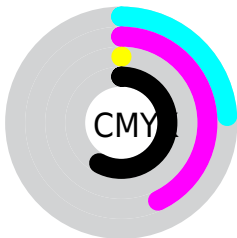
Blue (42%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (42%)

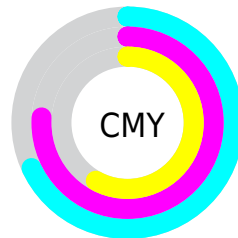


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460 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 73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.2240, -2.8460,
18.5460

■ 73.2240, -2.8460,
18.5460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.3980, -3.3960,
17.5000

■ 122.2780, -2.9380,
20.2140

■ 28.4580, -3.6250,
16.1430

■ 148.1040, -2.3880,
21.2600

■ 9.8280, -1.7910,
15.9450

■ 175.2180, -2.7090,
21.5710

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 202.6310, -2.4340,
22.0940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 229.1060, 3.2980,
17.3300

■ 249.1300, 2.7500,

■ 73.2240, -2.8460,
18.5460

■ 73.2240, -2.8460,
18.5460

■ 64.9730, -3.3970,
23.0270

■ 81.4750, -2.2950,
14.0650

■ 56.7220, -3.9480,
27.5080

■ 89.7260, -1.7440,
9.5840

■ 49.0580, -4.7740,
31.4660

■ 97.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 40.8070, -5.3250,
35.9470

■ 105.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 32.5560, -5.8760,
40.4280

■ 114.1910, 0.7800,
-3.1240

■ 26.3650, -6.6560,
43.5520

■ 122.4420, 1.3310,
-7.6050

■ 130.6930, 1.8820,
-12.0860

■ 138.3570, 2.7080,
-16.0440

■ 146.6080, 3.2590,
-20.5250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.3880, -32.9670, 8.2570



73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460



72.9510, 20.0320, 22.4320

Triad

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



73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460



69.8340, 32.4620, -4.6100



57.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510

Complementary

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



73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460



96.7760, 2.8460, -18.5460

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.



57.7640, -32.4110, -23.8590



73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460



68.0940, 19.6260, -14.2780

Square

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



73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460



70.3760, 37.2280, 8.1400



65.0960, -1.0510, -19.5070



59.5340, -54.6500, -11.7860

Rectangle

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



73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460



71.4590, 30.1650, 20.5090



65.0960, -1.0510, -19.5070



56.7010, -45.2950, -21.6390

Sweetspot

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



73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460



126.4440, -1.0100, 7.2940



82.5060, -21.9160, 0.7080



62.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460



86.3630, -4.3150, 28.6530



80.1010, 10.8620, 23.4220



49.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



28.5870, -7.1610, 47.1990



59.9230, -14.8730, 98.8790

Inverse Universe

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



78.7180, 19.0700, 17.8380



94.7890, 29.4760, 27.4920



89.8990, -10.8620, -23.4220



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.5070, 48.5460, 45.3300



88.9870, 101.7220, 94.8580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

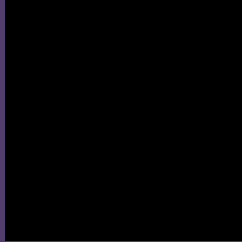
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460.

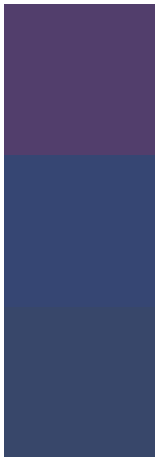


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.2240, -2.8460,

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

73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460

Protanopia

70.3460, -23.9810, 10.6030

Deuteranopia

70.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050



Tritanopia

71.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460

Protanomaly

71.2330, -16.2330, 13.3590

Deuteranomaly

71.5490, -14.3070, 11.4930

Tritanomaly

71.9820, 0.4110, 9.0750

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.0310, -1.2850, 6.7710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460 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(82, 62, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 62, 108)  
}
```

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(82, 62, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 62, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460 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(82, 62, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 62, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 62, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 62, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 62, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 62,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 62, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 62,  
108) }
```

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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