

# Converting Colors

YIQ(73.3200, -39.4280,  
-12.3240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(73.3200, -39.4280,  
-12.3240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C5C60
RGB	28, 92, 96
RGB Percent	11%, 36%, 38%
CMY	0.8903, 0.6391, 0.6237
CMYK	0.71, 0.04, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	183°, 55%, 24%
HSV	183°, 71%, 38%
XYZ	6.4168, 8.7491, 12.4071
YIQ	73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

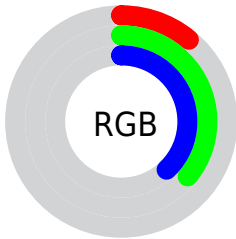
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 61, 96
Decimal	1858656
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.50, -18.38, -8.17
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 20.111, 203.982
Yxy	8.7491, 0.2327, 0.3173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280048736 (0xFF1C5C60)
YUV	73.3200, 11.1812, -39.7456
Hunter-Lab	29.5788, -13.0395, -4.1644

# Details

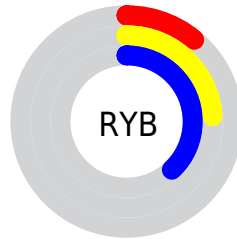
The YIQ color **73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **50.6800, 39.4280, 12.3240**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.4020, -36.7230, -11.7870**, and **32.7020, -28.7000, -8.5080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.7430, -45.1130, -13.9210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.8970, -33.7430, -10.7270**.

# Distribution



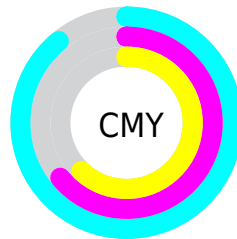
- Red (11%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240 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 73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 73.3200, -39.4280,  
-12.3240

■ 73.3200, -39.4280,  
-12.3240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 48.1240, -41.8120,  
-13.1720

■ 125.4020,  
-36.7230, -11.7870

■ 32.7020, -28.7000,  
-8.5080

■ 151.5160,  
-37.0440, -11.4760

■ 19.1550, -16.7340,  
-5.1020

■ 178.5160,  
-37.0440, -11.4760

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 206.2170,  
-37.6400, -11.6880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 234.6900,  
-37.5940, -12.5220

■ 244.5350,

-20.8600, -7.4200

253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

73.3200, -39.4280,  
-12.3240

73.3200, -39.4280,  
-12.3240

69.7430, -45.1130,  
-13.9210

76.8970, -33.7430,  
-10.7270

67.0520, -50.4770,  
-15.8290

79.5880, -28.3790,  
-8.8190

63.7740, -55.5660,  
-17.2140

83.1650, -22.6940,  
-7.2220

85.8560, -17.3300,  
-5.3140

89.4330, -11.6450,  
-3.7170

■ 92.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 95.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 98.6910, 5.3640,  
1.9080

■ 101.9690, 10.4530,  
3.2930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.9810, -25.3520, -14.1200



73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240



75.1230, -40.0710, -6.1750

# Triad

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



73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240



85.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



82.4780, 18.8450, -5.6270

# Complementary

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



73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240



50.6800, 39.4280, 12.3240

# 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.



84.1140, 26.0420, 1.6100



73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240



85.9690, 19.6210, 13.3570

# Square

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



73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240



84.6480, -10.2720, 9.9520



84.7430, 25.9490, 8.8050



80.8570, 7.2920, -11.0120



# Rectangle

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



73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240



79.0040, -32.1860, -0.3940



84.7430, 25.9490, 8.8050



83.5000, 21.7790, -3.7330

# Sweetspot

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



73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240



116.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660



68.2580, -19.6630, -34.6310



58.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240



89.7840, -61.5260, -19.3340



53.9490, -30.3530, 4.9350



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



74.9900, -65.1020, -20.6060



160.0220, -139.1900, -43.5580



# Inverse Universe

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



55.6280, 19.9840, 34.3200



62.0940, 31.0760, 53.5720



70.0510, 30.3530, -4.9350



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



45.5720, 32.7260, 56.7100

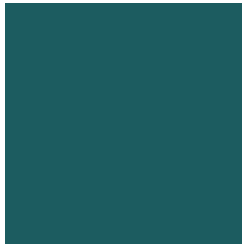


97.5240, 70.4940, 121.1660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

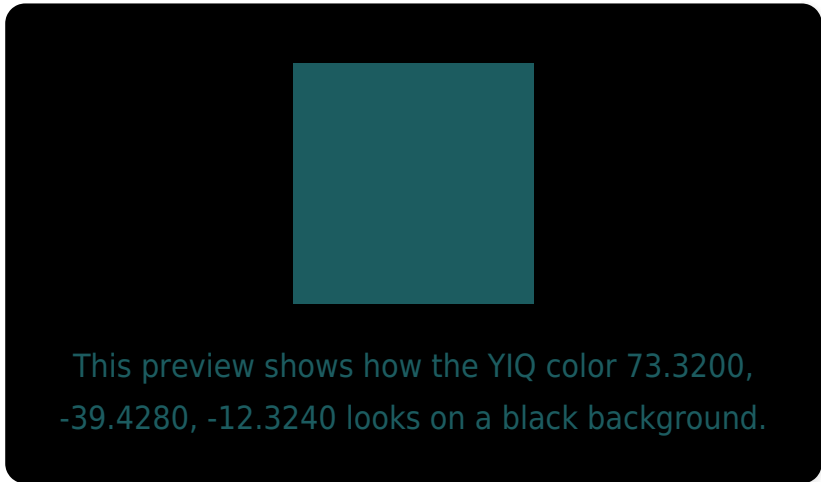
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

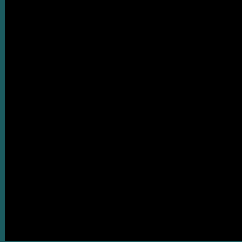
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3200, -39.4280,

-12.3240.

# 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

73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240

### Protanopia

83.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

### Deuteranopia

83.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230



## Tritanopia

74.2600, -39.1990, -10.9670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240

## Protanomaly

79.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100

## Deuteranomaly

80.0890, -16.3680, -0.7200

## Tritanomaly

73.8470, -39.4740, -11.4900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240

## Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.2370, -14.0290, -4.5650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240 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(28, 92, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 92, 96)  
}
```

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(28, 92, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 92, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240 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(28, 92, 96) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 92, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 92, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 92, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 92, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 92, 96)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 92, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 92,  
96) }
```

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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