

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.3200, -65.7910,
-13.6230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.3200, -65.7910,
-13.6230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	02647B
RGB	2, 100, 123
RGB Percent	1%, 39%, 48%
CMY	0.9923, 0.6077, 0.5179
CMYK	0.98, 0.19, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	191°, 97%, 24%
HSV	191°, 98%, 48%
XYZ	8.1562, 10.5631, 20.3246
YIQ	73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

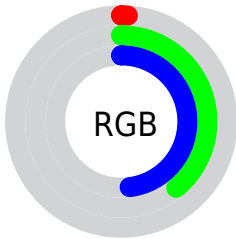
Format	Color
RYB	2, 56, 123
Decimal	156795
CIELab	38.83, -15.82, -19.76
CIElCh	39, 25.310, 231.322
Yxy	10.5631, 0.2089, 0.2705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278346875 (0xFF02647B)
YUV	73.3200, 24.4922, -62.5476
Hunter-Lab	32.5009, -12.0816, -14.3266

Details

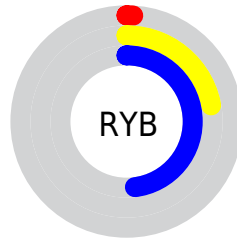
The YIQ color **73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **51.6800, 65.7910, 13.6230**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.7240, -52.1290, -7.9130**, and **39.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.7220, -66.9830, -14.0470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.0820, -59.1890, -12.1250**.

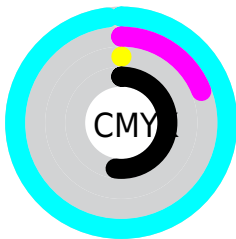
Distribution



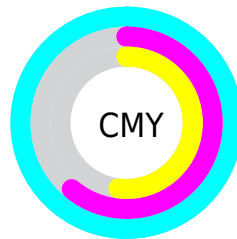
- Red (1%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230 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, -65.7910, -13.6230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

73.3200, -65.7910,
-13.6230

73.3200, -65.7910,
-13.6230

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

55.7840, -52.3580,
-9.2700

131.6100,
-51.8080, -8.2240

39.5470, -38.3290,
-4.7050

159.3220,
-50.9370, -7.4890

24.5980, -25.1710,
-0.8750

186.7350,
-50.6620, -6.9660

4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

214.8660,
-49.6530, -8.7330

0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

235.8640,
-38.1440, -13.5680

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

244.5350,

-20.8600, -7.4200

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

73.3200, -65.7910,
-13.6230

73.3200, -65.7910,
-13.6230

72.7220, -66.9830,
-14.0470

78.0820, -59.1890,
-12.1250

83.7300, -52.2660,
-10.9380

88.4920, -45.6640,
-9.4400

93.2540, -39.0620,
-7.9420

98.6030, -32.7350,
-6.9670

■ 103.6640,
-25.5370, -5.2570

■ 108.4260,
-18.9350, -3.7590

■ 113.7750,
-12.6080, -2.7840

■ 118.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.9580, -62.0760, -20.3800



73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230



85.7630, -38.6970, 1.9670

Triad

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



73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230



93.7570, 23.3340, 17.6540



88.6030, 10.8230, -14.4330

Complementary

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



73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230



51.6800, 65.7910, 13.6230

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.



90.3600, 24.9890, -6.8430



73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230



92.6730, 32.1380, 12.2820

Square

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



73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230



94.0740, 6.3240, 17.5560



91.7620, 32.9650, 2.7970



85.2570, -8.7540, -17.5700

Rectangle

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



73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230



90.5910, -23.2930, 9.1470



91.7620, 32.9650, 2.7970



89.2940, 16.1870, -12.5250

Sweetspot

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



73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230



141.0660, -26.7290, -5.6810



75.5350, -40.3370, -56.4410



69.5080, -16.2300, -3.2220



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230



94.6640, -87.4310, -17.9190



38.1000, -49.2910, 17.7570



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



73.5370, -67.9000, -13.9480



149.0630, -137.2670, -28.8430

Inverse Universe

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



49.3510, 40.6580, 56.1300



62.9590, 54.2260, 74.5620



86.9000, 49.2910, -17.7570



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.8890, 42.0790, 57.9110



98.7180, 84.3870, 117.1790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

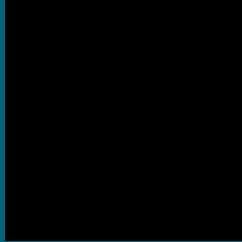
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230.



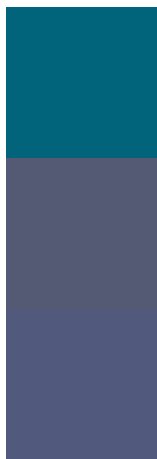
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3200, -65.7910,

-13.6230.

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, -65.7910, -13.6230

Protanopia

91.4690, -11.3260, 7.0260

Deuteranopia

91.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



Tritanopia

72.4140, -63.3600, -19.1360

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230

Protanomaly

85.1890, -31.2690, -0.4930

Deuteranomaly

84.8620, -34.6620, 0.4260

Tritanomaly

72.6960, -64.0940, -16.8460

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.1480, -24.0240, -5.1440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230 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(2, 100, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 100, 123)  
}
```

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(2, 100, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 100, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230 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(2, 100, 123) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 100, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 100, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 100, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 100, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 100,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 100, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 100,  
123) }
```

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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