

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.6840, -11.0940,
-8.1980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A5248
RGB	58, 82, 72
RGB Percent	23%, 32%, 28%
CMY	0.7726, 0.6784, 0.7177
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.12, 0.68
HSL	155°, 17%, 27%
HSV	155°, 29%, 32%
XYZ	5.9314, 7.4029, 7.2456
YIQ	73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

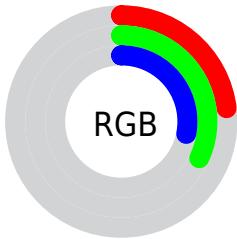
Format	Color
RYB	58, 73, 82
Decimal	3822152
CIELab	32.71, -11.62, 2.93
CIELCh	33, 11.984, 165.842
Yxy	7.4029, 0.2882, 0.3597
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282012232 (0xFF3A5248)
YUV	73.6840, -0.8302, -13.7549
Hunter-Lab	27.2083, -8.7014, 3.2568

Details

The YIQ color **73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **66.3160, 11.0940, 8.1980**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.2710, -11.3690, -8.7210**, and **29.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.9500, -14.8990, -10.8270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690**.

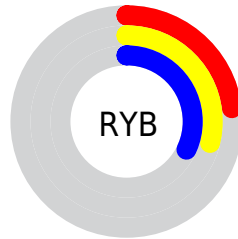
Distribution



 Red (23%)

 Green (32%)

 Blue (28%)



 Red (23%)

 Yellow (29%)

 Blue (32%)

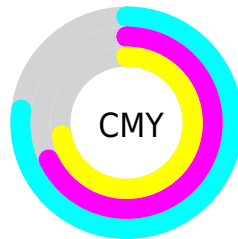


 Cyan (29%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (12%)

 Black (68%)



 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (68%)

 Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980 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 73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

73.6840, -11.0940,
-8.1980

73.6840, -11.0940,
-8.1980

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

51.0970, -10.8190,
-7.6750

122.2710,
-11.3690, -8.7210

29.2110, -11.1400,
-7.3640

148.5590,
-12.2400, -9.4560

10.2070, -5.3170,
-8.2690

175.2600,
-12.8360, -9.6680

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

202.2600,
-12.8360, -9.6680

230.8470,
-13.1110, -10.1910

250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 73.6840, -11.0940,
-8.1980

■ 73.6840, -11.0940,
-8.1980

■ 70.9500, -14.8990,
-10.8270

■ 76.4180, -7.2890,
-5.5690

■ 68.1020, -18.3830,
-13.7670

■ 79.2660, -3.8050,
-2.6290

■ 65.0690, -22.7840,
-16.6080

■ 82.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 62.2210, -26.2680,
-19.5480

■ 85.1470, 4.0800,
3.1520

■ 59.4870, -30.0730,
-22.1770

■ 87.8810, 7.8850,
5.7810

■ 56.6390, -33.5570,
-25.1170

■ 90.7290, 11.3690,
8.7210

■ 53.9050, -37.3620,
-27.7460

■ 93.4630, 15.1740,
11.3500

■ 53.6060, -37.9580,
-27.9580

■ 96.4960, 19.5750,
14.1910

■ 99.3440, 23.0590,
17.1310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.5880, -2.0160, -7.5200



73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980



72.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720

Triad

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



73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980



77.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730



77.9650, 16.2760, 2.3880

Complementary

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



73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980



66.3160, 11.0940, 8.1980

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.



78.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340



73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980



78.5260, 1.6950, 7.8310

Square

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



73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980



75.1430, -16.4600, 0.9480



78.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850



77.0630, 12.8840, -2.2200

Rectangle

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



73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980



73.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



78.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850



77.9050, 16.5050, 3.7450

Sweetspot

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



73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980



103.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



75.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320



51.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980



94.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200



73.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420



39.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



68.5890, -48.4560, -35.9440



151.5740, -107.1350, -79.3510

Inverse Universe

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



66.3160, 11.0940, 8.1980



82.7730, 17.2370, 12.5090



66.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



36.4110, 48.4560, 35.9440



80.4260, 107.1350, 79.3510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

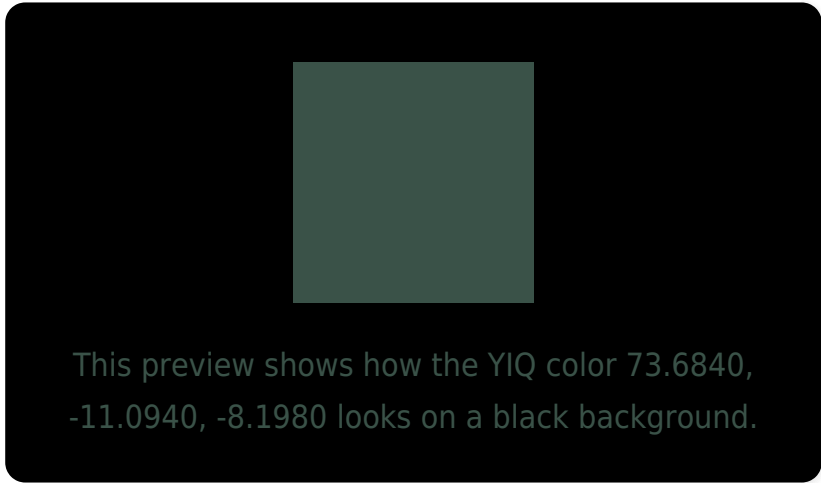
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

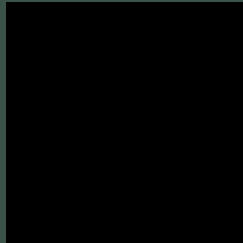
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.6840, -11.0940,

-8.1980.

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

73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980

Protanopia

76.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Deuteranopia

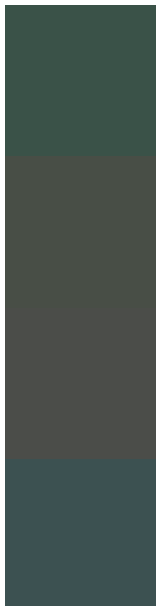
77.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



Tritanopia

75.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980

Protanomaly

75.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600

Deuteranomaly

75.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

Tritanomaly

74.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980 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(58, 82, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 82, 72)  
}
```

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(58, 82, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 82, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980 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(58, 82, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 82, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 82, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 82, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 82, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 82, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 82, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 82,  
72) }
```

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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