

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.8310, -25.3500,
-25.1740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.8310, -25.3500,
-25.1740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	22613B
RGB	34, 97, 59
RGB Percent	13%, 38%, 23%
CMY	0.8668, 0.6195, 0.7687
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.39, 0.62
HSL	144°, 48%, 26%
HSV	144°, 65%, 38%
XYZ	5.7243, 9.2092, 5.6111
YIQ	73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

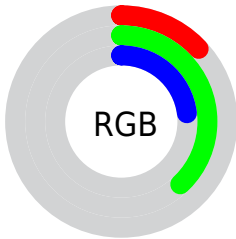
Format	Color
RYB	34, 79, 97
Decimal	2253115
CIELab	36.38, -29.80, 15.89
CIElCh	36, 33.776, 151.934
Yxy	9.2092, 0.2786, 0.4483
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280443195 (0xFF22613B)
YUV	73.8310, -7.3117, -34.9318
Hunter-Lab	30.3466, -19.4360, 10.2800

Details

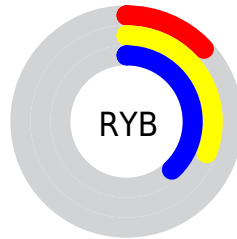
The YIQ color **73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **57.1690, 25.3500, 25.1740**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.7880, -23.7910, -25.8950**, and **31.1740, -18.8860, -21.1740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.1570, -29.3840, -29.1600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.5050, -21.3160, -21.1880**.

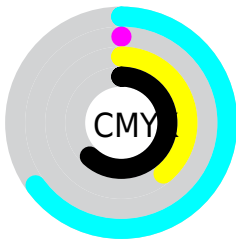
Distribution



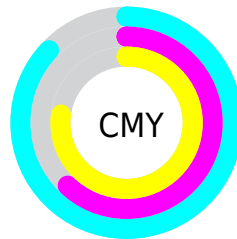
- Red (13%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740 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 73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.8310, -25.3500,
-25.1740

■ 73.8310, -25.3500,
-25.1740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.3680, -31.3560,
-26.4600

■ 124.7880,
-23.7910, -25.8950

■ 31.1740, -18.8860,
-21.1740

■ 151.2610,
-23.7450, -26.7290

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 178.4350,
-24.2950, -27.7750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.3210,
-23.9740, -28.0860

■ 231.6740,
-23.4700, -26.2060

■ 243.5370,

-15.1740, -11.3500

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 73.8310, -25.3500,
-25.1740

■ 73.8310, -25.3500,
-25.1740

■ 70.1570, -29.3840,
-29.1600

■ 77.5050, -21.3160,
-21.1880

■ 66.7820, -32.8220,
-32.9340

■ 80.8800, -17.8780,
-17.4140

■ 63.1080, -36.8560,
-36.9200

■ 84.5540, -13.8440,
-13.4280

■ 61.2710, -38.8730,
-38.9130

■ 88.1140, -9.4890,
-9.7530

■ 91.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

■ 95.1630, -2.0170,
-1.9930

■ 98.8370, 2.0170,
1.9930

■ 102.5110, 6.0510,
5.9790

■ 105.8860, 9.4890,
9.7530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.7500, 5.7350, -21.3450



73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740



68.0310, -55.1520, -24.7200

Triad

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



73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740



78.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360



84.8330, 43.3710, 12.4510

Complementary

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



73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740



57.1690, 25.3500, 25.1740

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.



86.4490, 36.1250, 22.6290



73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740



87.4450, -10.7780, 19.1260

Square

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



73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740



70.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220



87.9770, 17.1430, 25.2310



84.5360, 39.2930, -1.7550

Rectangle

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



73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740



70.0830, -60.9300, -19.1220



87.9770, 17.1430, 25.2310



85.2830, 42.2240, 16.7200

Sweetspot

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



73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740



115.8150, -10.0850, -9.9650



82.6420, 5.9190, -24.6810



58.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



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.



73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740



88.9720, -39.4690, -39.1250



77.3650, -35.3010, -15.5330



46.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



70.8740, -45.2450, -44.5810



151.7100, -96.4950, -95.9750

Inverse Universe

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



57.1690, 25.3500, 25.1740



63.0280, 39.4690, 39.1250



53.6350, 35.3010, 15.5330



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



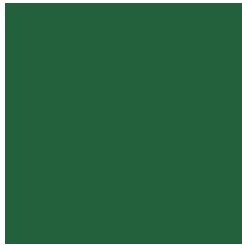
41.2400, 44.9240, 44.8920



88.2900, 96.4950, 95.9750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

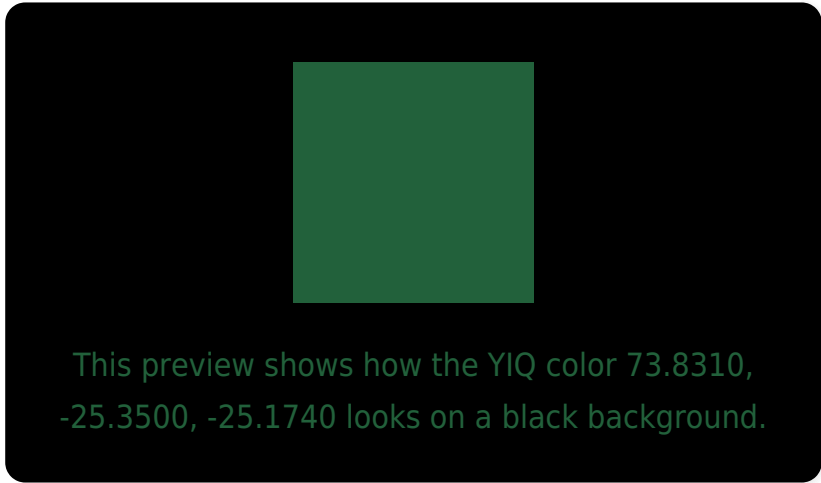
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

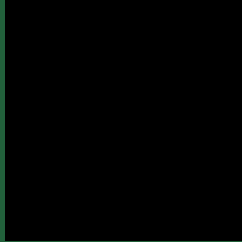
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.8310, -25.3500,

-25.1740.

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

73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740

Protanopia

83.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450

Deuteranopia

85.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



Tritanopia

79.4570, -29.3880, -7.0520

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740

Protanomaly

80.1550, 0.4610, -13.8670

Deuteranomaly

81.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950

Tritanomaly

77.4260, -28.1030, -13.8230

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.6410, -9.5350, -8.9190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740 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(34, 97, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 97, 59)  
}
```

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(34, 97, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 97, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740 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(34, 97, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 97, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 97, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 97, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 97, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 97, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 97, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 97,  
59) }
```

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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