

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.3050, -16.7360,
5.9520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D4A66
RGB	61, 74, 102
RGB Percent	24%, 29%, 40%
CMY	0.7608, 0.7098, 0.6001
CMYK	0.40, 0.27, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	221°, 25%, 32%
HSV	221°, 40%, 40%
XYZ	6.7706, 6.8492, 13.5297
YIQ	73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

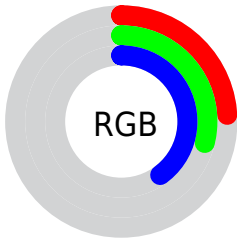
Format	Color
R_{YB}	61, 71, 102
Decimal	4016742
CIE _{Lab}	31.46, 2.69, -17.97
CIE _{LCh}	31, 18.174, 278.527
Yxy	6.8492, 0.2494, 0.2523
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282206822 (0xFF3D4A66)
YUV	73.3050, 14.1466, -10.7915
Hunter-Lab	26.1709, 0.3800, -12.3318

Details

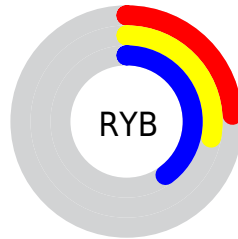
The YIQ color **73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **89.6950, 16.7360, -5.9520**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.5330, -17.3780, 6.5740**, and **28.6530, -17.8360, 3.8600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.2060, -20.7710, 7.4930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.4040, -12.7010, 4.4110**.

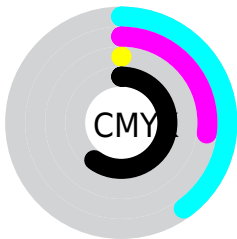
Distribution



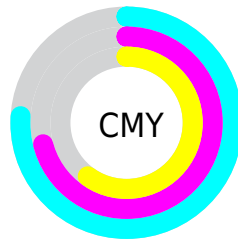
- Red (24%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520 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 73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.3050, -16.7360,
5.9520

■ 73.3050, -16.7360,
5.9520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.7780, -16.6900,
5.1180

■ 122.5330,
-17.3780, 6.5740

■ 28.6530, -17.8360,
3.8600

■ 148.0600,
-17.4240, 7.4080

■ 6.8110, -12.2890,
7.9590

■ 174.7610,
-18.0200, 7.1960

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 202.2880,
-18.0660, 8.0300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 229.2620,
-15.1770, 5.2310

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

-1.9080

■ 73.3050, -16.7360,
5.9520

■ 73.3050, -16.7360,
5.9520

■ 66.2060, -20.7710,
7.4930

■ 80.4040, -12.7010,
4.4110

■ 59.1070, -24.8060,
9.0340

■ 87.5030, -8.6660,
2.8700

■ 51.7090, -29.4370,
10.3630

■ 94.9010, -4.0350,
1.5410

■ 44.6100, -33.4720,
11.9040

■ 102.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.5110, -37.5070,
13.4450

■ 109.0990, 4.0350,
-1.5410

■ 30.4120, -41.5420,
14.9860

■ 116.1980, 8.0700,
-3.0820

■ 123.2970, 12.1050,
-4.6230

■ 130.6950, 16.7360,
-5.9520

■ 137.7940, 20.7710,
-7.4930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.8470, -30.3060, -1.4260



73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520



75.6660, -1.5150, 10.9410

Triad

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



73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520



74.8520, 24.0240, 5.1440



68.7820, -14.4860, -12.8060

Complementary

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



73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520



89.6950, 16.7360, -5.9520

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.



70.7360, 0.3230, -11.3650



73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520



74.3690, 20.7700, -1.9660

Square

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



73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520



75.4590, 20.9970, 10.4450



72.6020, 12.5640, -7.4360



66.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560

Rectangle

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



73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520



76.0970, 7.5170, 12.4530



72.6020, 12.5640, -7.4360



69.5330, -9.3510, -12.2550

Sweetspot

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



73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520



121.7590, -6.5110, 2.3610



88.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460



59.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520



88.0360, -26.0440, 9.4440



67.7670, -8.9890, 14.2350



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



34.2420, -46.8150, 16.9370



72.7870, -98.8570, 34.9910

Inverse Universe

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



74.7410, 20.2630, 12.7350



90.4160, 31.7240, 19.7880



95.2330, 8.9890, -14.2350



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



38.4890, 56.9840, 35.5760



81.1360, 119.5150, 75.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

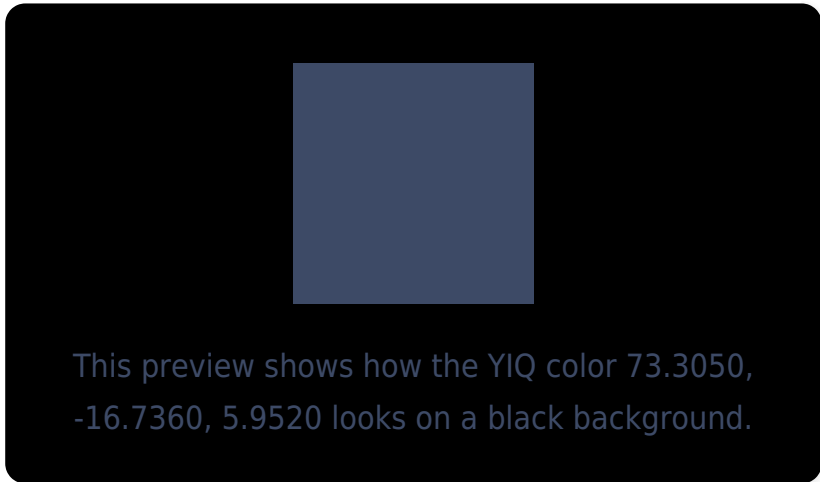
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

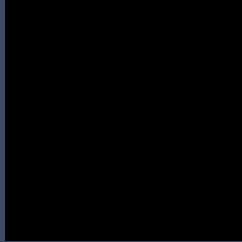
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520.

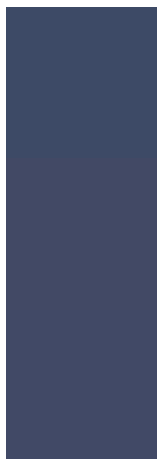


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3050, -16.7360,

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

73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520

Protanopia

74.0990, -13.1600, 7.2240

Deuteranopia

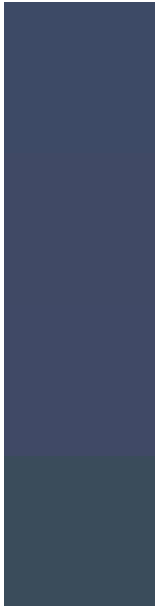
73.9140, -14.0770, 7.3230



Tritanopia

71.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520

Protanomaly

73.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000

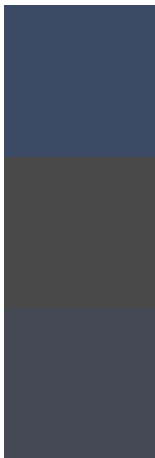
Deuteranomaly

73.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110

Tritanomaly

72.3280, -15.5430, 0.8490

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520 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(61, 74, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 74, 102)  
}
```

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(61, 74, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 74, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520 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(61, 74, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 74, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 74, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 74, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 74, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 74,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 74, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 74,  
102) }
```

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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