

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.5400, -10.0880,
6.6160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	444860
RGB	68, 72, 96
RGB Percent	27%, 28%, 38%
CMY	0.7333, 0.7176, 0.6236
CMYK	0.29, 0.25, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	231°, 17%, 32%
HSV	231°, 29%, 38%
XYZ	6.8121, 6.7082, 11.9985
YIQ	73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

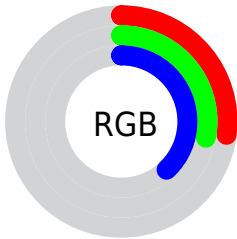
Format	Color
RYB	68, 72, 96
Decimal	4474976
CIELab	31.13, 4.53, -14.62
CIElCh	31, 15.307, 287.217
Yxy	6.7082, 0.2669, 0.2629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282665056 (0xFF444860)
YUV	73.5400, 11.0728, -4.8586
Hunter-Lab	25.9002, 1.6226, -9.3365

Details

The YIQ color **73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **90.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610**, and **29.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.8540, -13.8480, 8.6800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520**.

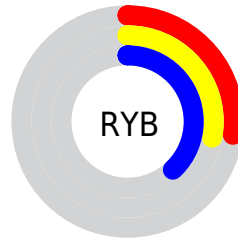
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (28%)

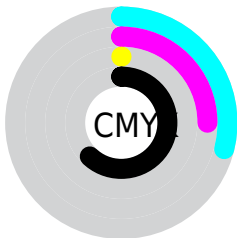
Blue (38%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (38%)

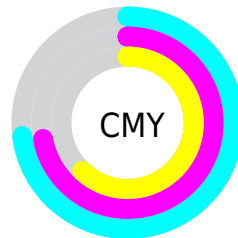


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 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 73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.5400, -10.0880,
6.6160

■ 73.5400, -10.0880,
6.6160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.0130, -10.0420,
5.7820

■ 122.1810,
-10.4550, 7.7610

■ 29.6000, -10.3170,
5.2590

■ 148.1810,
-10.4550, 7.7610

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 174.9960,
-11.3720, 7.8600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 202.4090,
-11.0970, 8.3830

■ 230.1810,
-10.4550, 7.7610

254.4020, -1.1920,

-0.4240

■ 73.5400, -10.0880,
6.6160

■ 73.5400, -10.0880,
6.6160

■ 65.8540, -13.8480,
8.6800

■ 81.2260, -6.3280,
4.5520

■ 58.4670, -17.0120,
10.9560

■ 88.6130, -3.1640,
2.2760

■ 50.1940, -20.4970,
13.5430

■ 96.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 42.8070, -23.6610,
15.8190

■ 104.2730, 3.4850,
-2.5870

■ 35.1210, -27.4210,
17.8830

■ 111.9590, 7.2450,
-4.6510

■ 27.4350, -31.1810,
19.9470

■ 119.6450, 11.0050,
-6.7150

■ 19.4610, -34.0700,
22.7460

■ 127.6190, 13.8940,
-9.5140

■ 19.1620, -34.6660,
22.5340

■ 135.3050, 17.6540,
-11.5780

■ 142.6920, 20.8180,
-13.8540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.8050, -21.3200, 0.9200



73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



74.9930, 1.8780, 10.0220

Triad

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



73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



74.1180, 20.2190, 2.5150



69.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160

Complementary

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



73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



90.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160

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.



70.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350



73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



73.3900, 16.2770, -3.1390

Square

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



73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



74.7960, 18.4300, 7.4060



72.1500, 8.0250, -7.7750



67.4420, -25.0320, -8.9040

Rectangle

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



73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



75.4130, 9.4430, 10.5870



72.1500, 8.0250, -7.7750



69.2170, -11.2770, -10.3890

Sweetspot

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



73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



115.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



87.1720, -15.4040, -7.1800



58.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



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.



73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



89.5380, -15.7740, 10.5460



74.1820, -3.0280, 10.8280



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



22.1600, -40.3520, 26.4640



47.3180, -86.3900, 56.8580

Inverse Universe

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



76.8280, 15.4040, 7.1800



94.8400, 24.2980, 11.1940



89.8180, 3.0280, -10.8280



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.3120, 61.6160, 28.7200



75.6360, 132.1260, 61.4540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

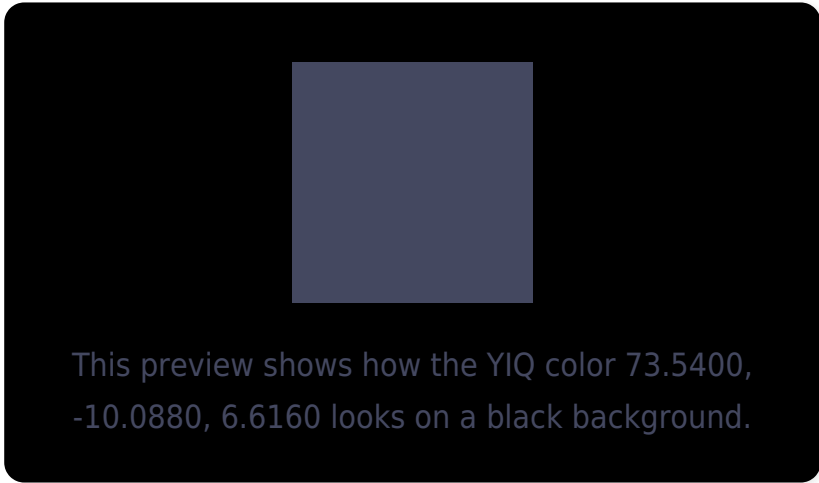
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

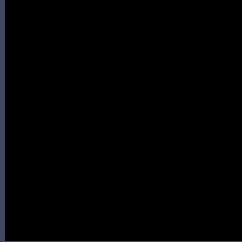
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160.

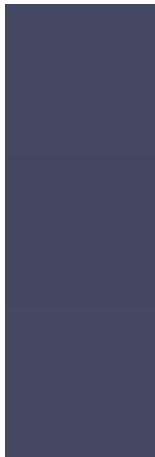


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.5400, -10.0880,

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

73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Protanopia

73.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040

Deuteranopia

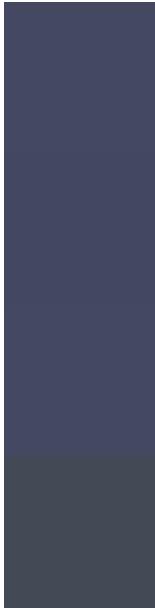
73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



Tritanopia

72.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Protanomaly

73.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040

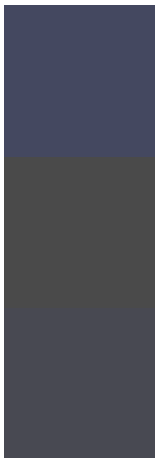
Deuteranomaly

73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Tritanomaly

72.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 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(68, 72, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 72, 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(68, 72, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 72, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 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(68, 72, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 72, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 72, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 72, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 72, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 72, 96)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 72, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 72,  
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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