

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.5640, -45.0260,
12.0460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	264E90
RGB	38, 78, 144
RGB Percent	15%, 31%, 56%
CMY	0.8510, 0.6940, 0.4355
CMYK	0.74, 0.46, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	217°, 58%, 36%
HSV	217°, 74%, 56%
XYZ	8.5540, 7.8748, 27.4312
YIQ	73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

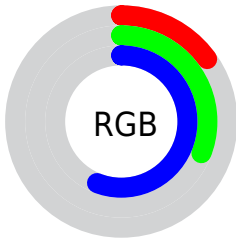
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 67, 144
Decimal	2510480
CIE _{Lab}	33.72, 9.75, -40.59
CIE _{LCh}	34, 41.746, 283.512
Yxy	7.8748, 0.1950, 0.1795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280700560 (0xFF264E90)
YUV	73.5640, 34.7249, -31.1896
Hunter-Lab	28.0621, 5.3022, -38.3136

Details

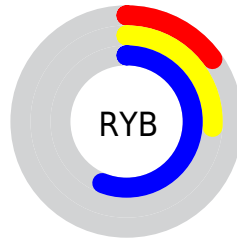
The YIQ color **73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **108.4360, 45.0260, -12.0460**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.1240, -40.6710, 15.7210**, and **31.1470, -39.4780, 10.6180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0950, -50.8950, 13.7850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.0330, -39.1570, 10.3070**.

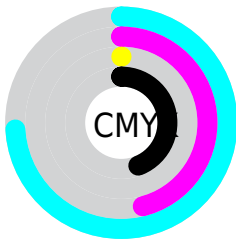
Distribution



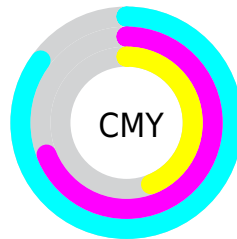
- Red (15%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460 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 73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.5640, -45.0260,
12.0460

■ 73.5640, -45.0260,
12.0460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.3240, -53.2780,
7.4100

■ 126.1240,
-40.6710, 15.7210

■ 31.1470, -39.4780,
10.6180

■ 152.4770,
-40.1670, 17.6010

■ 15.4970, -25.7240,
14.6600

■ 179.8900,
-39.8920, 18.1240

■ 7.5920, -15.8660,
12.2140

■ 204.4100,
-30.0330, 10.1510

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 229.8050,
-21.3200, 0.9200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 73.5640, -45.0260,
12.0460

■ 73.5640, -45.0260,
12.0460

■ 64.0950, -50.8950,
13.7850

■ 83.0330, -39.1570,
10.3070

■ 54.3270, -57.3600,
15.3120

■ 92.8010, -32.6920,
8.7800

■ 48.1140, -61.0740,
16.5420

■ 102.2700,
-26.8230, 7.0410

■ 112.0380,
-20.3580, 5.5140

■ 121.5070,
-14.4890, 3.7750

■ 130.9760, -8.6200,
2.0360

■ 140.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 150.2130, 3.7140,
-1.2300

■ 159.9810, 10.1790,
-2.7570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.9580, -70.1030, -1.5510



73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460



82.0600, 0.9120, 27.5360

Triad

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



73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460



76.6180, 51.1660, 8.8460



61.9040, -44.7890, -30.8130

Complementary

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



73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460



108.4360, 45.0260, -12.0460

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.



69.0640, -7.1930, -29.3450



73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460



75.7780, 44.0630, -11.1130

Square

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



73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460



76.6740, 48.7330, 25.4130



72.9940, 25.3590, -24.5690



66.4810, -56.2990, -20.4510

Rectangle

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



73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460



80.6020, 22.8730, 31.5210



72.9940, 25.3590, -24.5690



60.0630, -40.9830, -33.7110

Sweetspot

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



73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460



159.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830



107.6320, -50.0150, -35.2230



78.0190, -10.1790, 2.7570



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460



77.0900, -69.6940, 18.5780



53.6720, -26.8740, 35.5100



66.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



45.3270, -57.3600, 15.3120



2.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

Inverse Universe

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



74.2540, 50.3360, 34.9120



78.1040, 77.8420, 54.0500



128.3280, 26.8740, -35.5100



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



46.1790, 64.0890, 44.4810



2.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

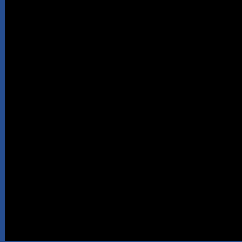
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.5640, -45.0260,

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

73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460

Protanopia

75.5540, -39.0660, 14.1660

Deuteranopia

63.8490, -68.1780, 2.1100



Tritanopia

62.3720, -54.3740, -16.7900

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460

Protanomaly

74.6570, -40.8540, 13.5300

Deuteranomaly

67.4480, -59.5590, 5.6010

Tritanomaly

66.2620, -50.7080, -6.1320

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.5500, -16.0480, 4.4960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460 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(38, 78, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 78, 144)  
}
```

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(38, 78, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 78, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460 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(38, 78, 144) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 78, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 78, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 78, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 78, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 78,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 78, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 78,  
144) }
```

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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