

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.6930, -24.4810,
-13.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.6930, -24.4810,
-13.3850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A594E
RGB	42, 89, 78
RGB Percent	16%, 35%, 31%
CMY	0.8354, 0.6509, 0.6942
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.12, 0.65
HSL	166°, 36%, 26%
HSV	166°, 53%, 35%
XYZ	5.9020, 8.1894, 8.4731
YIQ	73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

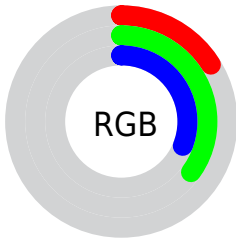
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 69, 89
Decimal	2775374
CIE _{Lab}	34.37, -19.13, 1.47
CIE _{LCh}	34, 19.190, 175.621
Yxy	8.1894, 0.2616, 0.3629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280965454 (0xFF2A594E)
YUV	73.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948
Hunter-Lab	28.6171, -13.2662, 2.4770




Details

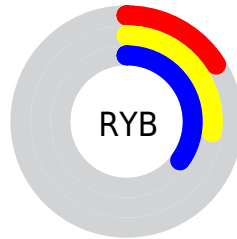
The YIQ color **73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **57.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.2800, -24.7560, -13.9080**, and **29.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.7740, -29.2030, -15.9150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.6120, -19.7590, -10.8550**.

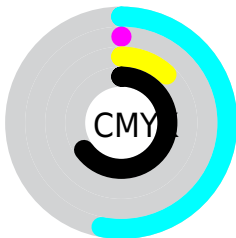
Distribution







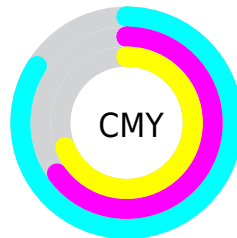
-  Red (16%)
-  Green (35%)
-  Blue (31%)






-  Red (16%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Blue (35%)



-  Cyan (53%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (12%)
-  Black (65%)



-  Cyan (84%)
-  Magenta (65%)
-  Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850 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 73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

73.6930, -24.4810,
-13.3850

73.6930, -24.4810,
-13.3850

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

49.2090, -25.9940,
-13.4980

123.2800,
-24.7560, -13.9080

29.1170, -22.7390,
-11.9150

149.8670,
-25.0310, -14.4310

15.3420, -10.1310,
-9.1310

176.5680,
-25.6270, -14.6430

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

204.1550,
-25.9020, -15.1660

232.7420,
-26.1770, -15.6890

246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 73.6930, -24.4810,
-13.3850

■ 73.6930, -24.4810,
-13.3850

■ 70.7740, -29.2030,
-15.9150

■ 76.6120, -19.7590,
-10.8550

■ 67.8550, -33.9250,
-18.4450

■ 79.5310, -15.0370,
-8.3250

■ 64.9360, -38.6470,
-20.9750

■ 82.4500, -10.3150,
-5.7950

■ 62.0170, -43.3690,
-23.5050

■ 85.3690, -5.5930,
-3.2650

■ 59.9950, -46.3030,
-25.3990

■ 87.9890, -1.4670,
-0.9470

■ 91.0220, 2.9340,
1.8940

■ 93.9410, 7.6560,
4.4240

■ 96.8600, 12.3780,
6.9540

■ 99.7790, 17.1000,
9.4840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.1910, -8.3880, -13.1880



73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



71.5160, -37.0440, -11.4760

Triad

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



73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



82.0180, -8.4380, 9.7540



81.2170, 24.2540, 0.9740

Complementary

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



73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



57.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850

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.



82.0310, 25.0780, 8.0700



73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



83.3250, 6.8750, 13.0750

Square

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



73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



78.4180, -24.4840, 3.1960



82.6700, 19.0250, 13.1450



79.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510

Rectangle

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



73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



72.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300



82.6700, 19.0250, 13.1450



81.3960, 25.3080, 3.9000

Sweetspot

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



73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



108.7490, -9.7190, -5.5830



73.1770, -5.7730, -22.0370



55.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



91.2350, -38.0510, -20.7630



67.9030, -24.7120, -3.6880



41.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



72.1570, -55.7470, -30.4590



158.4650, -122.4050, -66.9250

Inverse Universe

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



57.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850



65.7650, 38.0510, 20.7630



63.0970, 24.7120, 3.6880



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



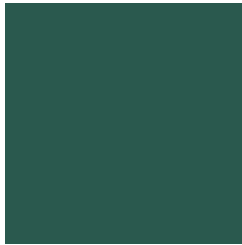
34.8430, 55.7470, 30.4590



76.5350, 122.4050, 66.9250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

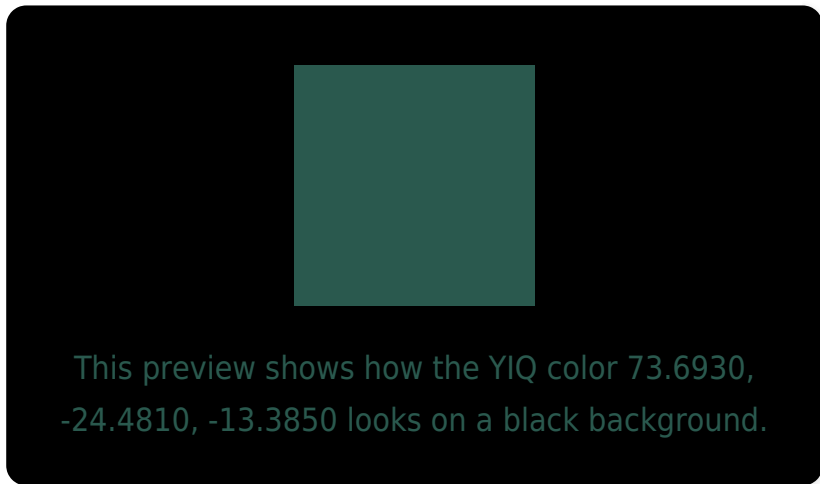
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

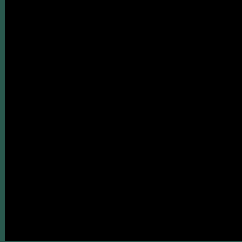
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.6930, -24.4810,

-13.3850.

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

73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

Protanopia

80.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Deuteranopia

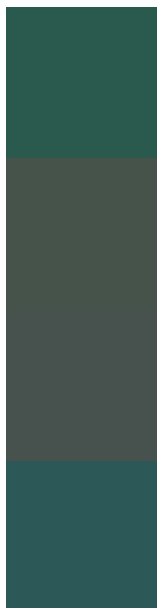
81.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



Tritanopia

75.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

Protanomaly

77.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560

Deuteranomaly

78.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650

Tritanomaly

75.1430, -25.6280, -9.1160

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850 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(42, 89, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 89, 78)  
}
```

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(42, 89, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 89, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850 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(42, 89, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 89, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 89, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 89, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 89, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 89, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 89, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 89,  
78) }
```

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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