

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.7590, -42.0420,
-9.0020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C5B69
RGB	28, 91, 105
RGB Percent	11%, 36%, 41%
CMY	0.8903, 0.6430, 0.5884
CMYK	0.73, 0.13, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	191°, 58%, 26%
HSV	191°, 73%, 41%
XYZ	6.7687, 8.7521, 14.6850
YIQ	73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

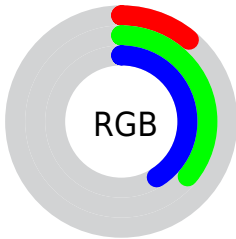
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 63, 105
Decimal	1858409
CIE _{Lab}	35.50, -14.74, -13.77
CIE _{LCh}	36, 20.173, 223.039
Y _{xy}	8.7521, 0.2241, 0.2897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280048489 (0xFF1C5B69)
YUV	73.7590, 15.4018, -40.1306
Hunter-Lab	29.5839, -10.9314, -8.7219

Details

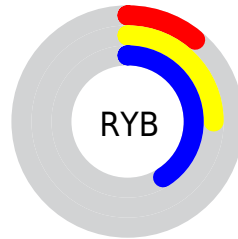
The YIQ color **73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **59.2410, 42.0420, 9.0020**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.6670, -38.7870, -7.4190**, and **33.0270, -30.9930, -5.4970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.2960, -48.0480, -10.2880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.9230, -36.6320, -7.9280**.

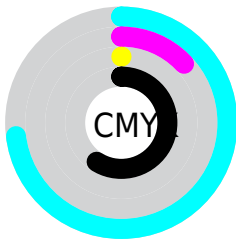
Distribution



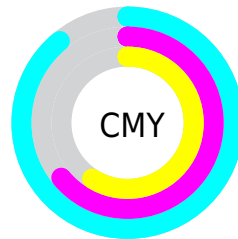
- Red (11%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020 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 73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

73.7590, -42.0420,
-9.0020

73.7590, -42.0420,
-9.0020

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

48.5630, -44.4260,
-9.8500

125.6670,
-38.7870, -7.4190

33.0270, -30.9930,
-5.4970

152.3680,
-39.3830, -7.6310

19.3660, -18.7060,
-2.4020

179.4820,
-39.7040, -7.3200

2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

207.4820,
-39.7040, -7.3200

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.7010,
-36.1270, -11.5750

245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

73.7590, -42.0420,
-9.0020

73.7590, -42.0420,
-9.0020

69.2960, -48.0480,
-10.2880

77.9230, -36.6320,
-7.9280

65.1320, -53.4580,
-11.3620

82.3860, -30.6260,
-6.6420

62.4520, -57.3550,
-12.3230

86.5500, -25.2160,
-5.5680

91.0130, -19.2100,
-4.2820

95.1770, -13.8000,
-3.2080

■ 99.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 103.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 107.6800, 3.8970,
0.9610

■ 111.8440, 9.3070,
2.0350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420



73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020



78.7050, -32.7820, -0.6060

Triad

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



73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020



85.4570, 15.3110, 14.3750



81.8360, 11.7850, -9.8390

Complementary

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



73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020



59.2410, 42.0420, 9.0020

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.



83.2120, 22.6500, -2.9980



73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020



84.8400, 24.2980, 11.1940

Square

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



73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020



85.5030, 0.5020, 12.9340



84.2930, 27.0960, 4.5360



79.6000, -2.2900, -13.5700

Rectangle

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



73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020



81.5540, -21.8710, 5.4010



84.2930, 27.0960, 4.5360



82.3420, 16.2320, -7.8320

Sweetspot

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



73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020



125.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340



74.6810, -25.3480, -36.2280



61.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020



88.9070, -66.0660, -14.1460



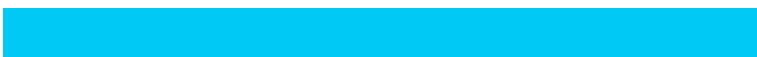
52.0400, -31.8670, 10.3490



51.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



69.6900, -63.9570, -13.8210



145.9170, -133.9200, -28.9280

Inverse Universe

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



58.2050, 25.6690, 35.9170



64.4650, 40.3370, 56.4410



80.9600, 31.8670, -10.3490



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



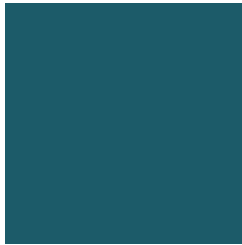
45.9270, 38.9160, 54.6600



96.1690, 81.4990, 114.4510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

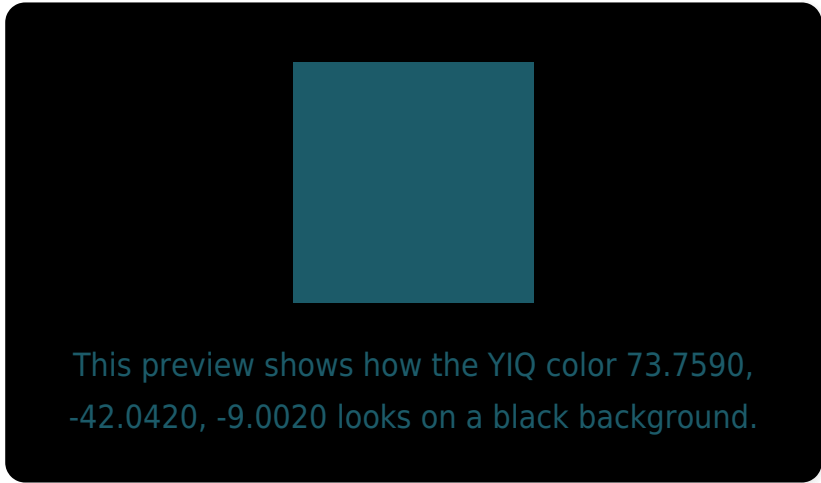
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

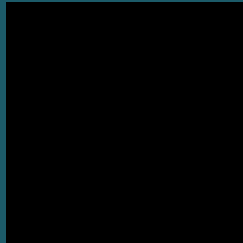
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

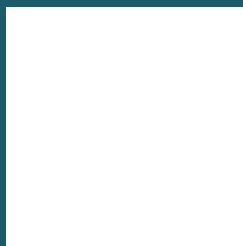
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.7590, -42.0420,

-9.0020.

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

73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020

Protanopia

83.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

Deuteranopia

83.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390



Tritanopia

72.4660, -42.7750, -12.2390

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020

Protanomaly

79.6480, -19.4400, -0.1120

Deuteranomaly

79.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310

Tritanomaly

72.9930, -42.8210, -11.4050

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.6930, -15.3130, -3.3210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020 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(28, 91, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 91, 105)  
}
```

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(28, 91, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 91, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020 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(28, 91, 105) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 91, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(28, 91, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 91, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 91, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 91,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 91, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 91,  
105) }
```

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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