

# Converting Colors

YIQ(73.9950, -37.1350,  
-15.3350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(73.9950, -37.1350,  
-15.3350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D5E59
RGB	29, 94, 89
RGB Percent	11%, 37%, 35%
CMY	0.8864, 0.6313, 0.6511
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.05, 0.63
HSL	175°, 53%, 24%
HSV	175°, 69%, 37%
XYZ	6.3123, 8.9915, 10.8460
YIQ	73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

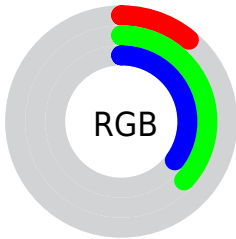
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 63, 94
Decimal	1924697
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.97, -21.52, -3.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 21.742, 188.228
Y <sub>xy</sub>	8.9915, 0.2414, 0.3438
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280114777 (0xFF1D5E59)
YUV	73.9950, 7.3975, -39.4606
Hunter-Lab	29.9859, -14.8993, -0.4552

# Details

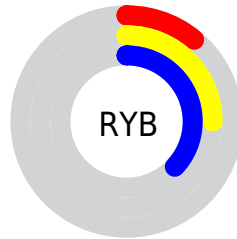
The YIQ color **73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **49.0050, 37.1350, 15.3350**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.7780, -35.0260, -15.0100**, and **32.6050, -27.0490, -10.8970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160**.

# Distribution



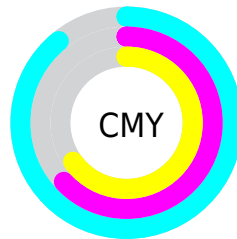
- Red (11%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350 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 73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 73.9950, -37.1350,  
-15.3350

■ 73.9950, -37.1350,  
-15.3350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 48.6140, -40.4360,  
-16.0840

■ 125.7780,  
-35.0260, -15.0100

■ 32.6050, -27.0490,  
-10.8970

■ 151.7780,  
-35.0260, -15.0100

■ 19.0580, -15.0830,  
-7.4910

■ 179.3650,  
-35.3010, -15.5330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 207.0660,  
-35.8970, -15.7450

■ 235.1800,  
-36.2180, -15.4340

■ 244.5350,

-20.8600, -7.4200

253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

73.9950, -37.1350,  
-15.3350

73.9950, -37.1350,  
-15.3350

71.1900, -42.1780,  
-17.5540

76.8000, -32.0920,  
-13.1160

68.2000, -48.1380,  
-19.6740

79.7900, -26.1320,  
-10.9960

65.3950, -53.1810,  
-21.8930

82.5950, -21.0890,  
-8.7770

65.0960, -53.7770,  
-22.1050

85.6990, -15.4500,  
-6.3460

88.5040, -10.4070,  
-4.1270

■ 91.1950, -5.0430,  
-2.2190

■ 94.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 97.1040, 5.6390,  
2.4310

■ 100.2080, 11.2780,  
4.8620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.9340, -17.9700, -15.7460



73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350



71.7580, -49.4690, -12.0690

# Triad

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



73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350



86.3610, -1.9740, 13.7540



84.4080, 25.0340, -2.1500

# Complementary

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



73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350



49.0050, 37.1350, 15.3350

# 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.



85.7170, 28.8380, 6.0060



73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350



86.9130, 14.0270, 15.6190

# Square

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



73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350



83.7930, -21.0460, 6.9700



86.0790, 25.1230, 12.7630



83.1030, 15.4070, -9.4010



# Rectangle

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



73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350



75.3830, -43.7390, -5.7790



86.0790, 25.1230, 12.7630



84.7720, 27.0050, 0.6770

# Sweetspot

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



73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350



114.2970, -14.2580, -5.9220



68.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



56.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350



90.8890, -57.6280, -23.9000



58.7160, -31.3150, 0.3410



44.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



76.0840, -62.6710, -26.1190



164.0850, -135.4740, -55.8420



# Inverse Universe

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



49.0050, 37.1350, 15.3350



52.1110, 57.6280, 23.9000



64.2840, 31.3150, -0.3410



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



33.9160, 62.6710, 26.1190



72.9150, 135.4740, 55.8420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

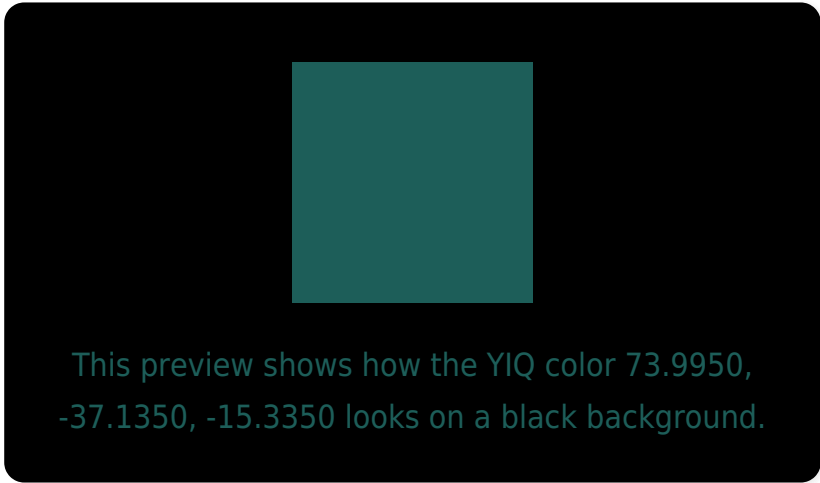
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

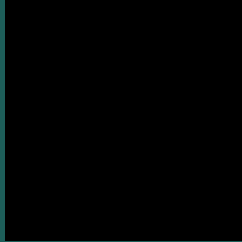
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.9950, -37.1350,

-15.3350.

# 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

73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350

### Protanopia

84.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

### Deuteranopia

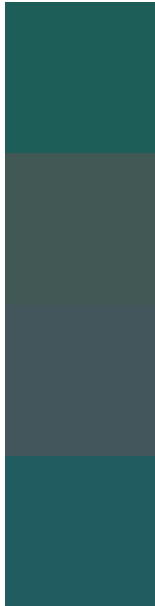
85.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



## Tritanopia

75.8690, -36.5400, -9.5960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350

## Protanomaly

80.7810, -12.7450, -5.8090

## Deuteranomaly

80.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730

## Tritanomaly

75.4020, -36.7230, -11.7870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.8950, -13.0660, -5.4980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350 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(29, 94, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 94, 89)  
}
```

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(29, 94, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 94, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350 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(29, 94, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 94, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 94, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 94, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 94, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 94, 89)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 94, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 94,  
89) }
```

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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