

# Converting Colors

YIQ(74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(74.0600, -51.8140,  
24.9380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2848AE
RGB	40, 72, 174
RGB Percent	16%, 28%, 68%
CMY	0.8431, 0.7176, 0.3179
CMYK	0.77, 0.59, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	226°, 63%, 42%
HSV	226°, 77%, 68%
XYZ	10.8261, 8.1407, 41.0080
YIQ	74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

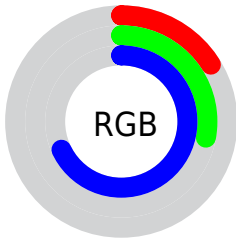
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	40, 66, 174
Decimal	2640046
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.27, 25.67, -57.75
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 63.202, 293.966
Yxy	8.1407, 0.1805, 0.1357
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280830126 (0xFF2848AE)
YUV	74.0600, 49.2704, -29.8706
Hunter-Lab	28.5319, 17.7988, -65.2432

# Details

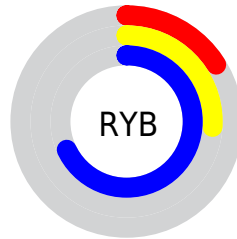
The YIQ color **74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **139.9400, 51.8140, -24.9380**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.3540, -43.6540, 31.2420**, and **31.2900, -46.7700, 21.6300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3460, -58.3710, 28.1330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.7740, -45.2570, 21.7430**.

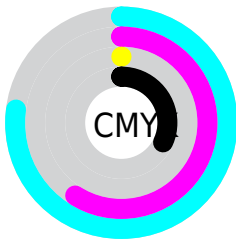
# Distribution



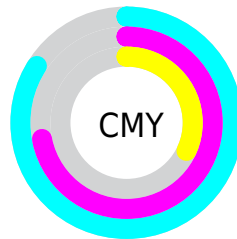
- Red (16%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380 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 74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 74.0600, -51.8140,  
24.9380

■ 74.0600, -51.8140,  
24.9380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 46.1080, -60.9370,  
19.5670

■ 128.3540,  
-43.6540, 31.2420

■ 31.2900, -46.7700,  
21.6300

■ 155.1370,  
-41.5450, 31.5670

■ 16.1130, -32.9700,  
24.8380

■ 179.3690,  
-30.8150, 24.3290

■ 12.0890, -24.3950,  
18.1090

■ 203.8890,  
-20.9560, 16.3560

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,  
12.5250

■ 229.2950,  
-10.7760, 8.0720

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,  
7.2520

254.7010, -0.5960,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-0.2120

0.0000

■ 74.0600, -51.8140,  
24.9380

■ 74.0600, -51.8140,  
24.9380

■ 61.3460, -58.3710,  
28.1330

■ 86.7740, -45.2570,  
21.7430

■ 48.3330, -65.5240,  
31.1160

■ 99.7870, -38.1040,  
18.7600

■ 44.4900, -67.4040,  
32.1480

■ 113.0880,  
-31.8220, 15.0420

■ 126.1010,  
-24.6690, 12.0590

■ 138.8150,  
-18.1120, 8.8640

■ 151.5290,  
-11.5550, 5.6690

■ 165.1290, -4.6770,  
2.1630

■ 177.8430, 1.8800,  
-1.0320

■ 190.8560, 9.0330,  
-4.0150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.5780, -83.1720, 9.5320



74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380



78.7120, 20.3480, 49.7560

# Triad

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



74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380



72.1070, 71.4780, 4.1660



66.5660, -49.6490, -30.8410

# Complementary

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



74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380



139.9400, 51.8140, -24.9380

# 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.



57.9650, -29.5640, -47.9320



74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380



76.3170, 43.7430, -16.3290

# Square

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



74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380



57.5740, 81.9700, 45.3140



71.0690, 11.6060, -34.1380



72.9670, -66.2950, -15.5030



# Rectangle

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



74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380



62.1080, 54.8240, 63.7200



71.0690, 11.6060, -34.1380



64.5140, -43.8710, -36.4390

# Sweetspot

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



74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380



187.9720, -19.9920, 9.8960



130.0580, -68.9500, -38.9820



90.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380



71.1760, -80.8390, 38.8490



65.1430, -23.3460, 48.6700



80.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



38.2320, -58.0500, 27.8220



5.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380



# Inverse Universe

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



83.7140, 69.5920, 38.3600



86.1910, 108.5140, 59.8580



148.5580, 22.7500, -48.8820



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



48.9540, 77.8440, 42.9960



7.4470, 12.1030, 6.4310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380 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 74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

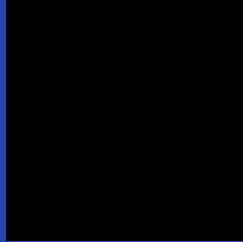
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.0600, -51.8140,



# 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

74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380

### Protanopia

63.8950, -73.8190, 10.7330

### Deuteranopia

64.2080, -67.8110, 0.9650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380

## Protanomaly

67.6620, -65.6130, 16.2030

## Deuteranomaly

67.7130, -61.6230, 9.9690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.9290, -18.4330, 9.1750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380 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(40, 72, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 72, 174)  
}
```

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(40, 72, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 72, 174) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380 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(40, 72, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 72, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(40, 72, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 72, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 72, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 72,  
174) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.0600, -51.8140, 24.9380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 72, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 72,  
174) }
```

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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