

# Converting Colors

YIQ(74.2310, -49.4230,  
-12.9030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(74.2310, -49.4230,  
-12.9030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	13606B
RGB	19, 96, 107
RGB Percent	7%, 38%, 42%
CMY	0.9256, 0.6234, 0.5806
CMYK	0.82, 0.10, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	187°, 70%, 25%
HSV	187°, 82%, 42%
XYZ	7.1046, 9.5701, 15.3683
YIQ	74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

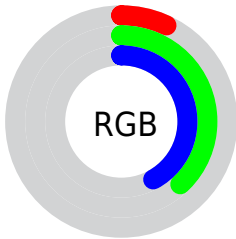
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	19, 60, 107
Decimal	1269867
CIELab	37.06, -18.08, -12.65
CIELCh	37, 22.068, 214.976
Yxy	9.5701, 0.2217, 0.2987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279459947 (0xFF13606B)
YUV	74.2310, 16.1551, -48.4376
Hunter-Lab	30.9356, -13.1432, -7.7994

# Details

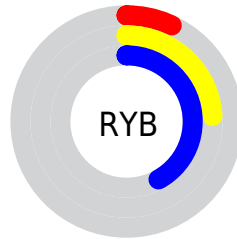
The YIQ color **74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **51.7690, 49.4230, 12.9030**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.2210, -43.4630, -10.7830**, and **35.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.3550, -55.7040, -14.7120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.1070, -43.1420, -11.0940**.

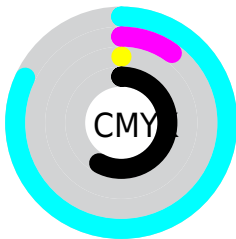
# Distribution



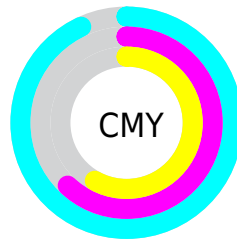
- Red (7%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 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 74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 74.2310, -49.4230,  
-12.9030

■ 74.2310, -49.4230,  
-12.9030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 51.7260, -46.4430,  
-11.8430

■ 128.2210,  
-43.4630, -10.7830

■ 35.6030, -32.7350,  
-6.9670

■ 155.2210,  
-43.4630, -10.7830

■ 21.3550, -20.1730,  
-3.3490

■ 182.3350,  
-43.7840, -10.4720

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 210.3350,  
-43.7840, -10.4720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 235.5650,  
-38.7400, -13.7800

■ 244.2360,

-21.4560, -7.6320

252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

74.2310, -49.4230,  
-12.9030

74.2310, -49.4230,  
-12.9030

70.3550, -55.7040,  
-14.7120

78.1070, -43.1420,  
-11.0940

67.3760, -60.1970,  
-15.8850

82.2710, -37.7320,  
-10.0200

86.1470, -31.4510,  
-8.2110

90.0230, -25.1700,  
-6.4020

94.1870, -19.7600,  
-5.3280

■ 98.0630, -13.4790,  
-3.5190

■ 101.9390, -7.1980,  
-1.7100

■ 106.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 109.9790, 4.4930,  
1.1730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.0660, -35.8970, -15.7450



74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



79.5190, -41.1260, -3.5740

# Triad

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



74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



89.8420, 12.7890, 16.0290



85.5870, 16.9200, -9.2880

# Complementary

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



74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



51.7690, 49.4230, 12.9030

# 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.



87.0060, 26.2260, -1.7260



74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



88.7200, 24.7560, 13.9080

# Square

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



74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



89.1650, -4.3580, 12.9060



88.5430, 29.3880, 7.0520



83.6390, 1.9740, -13.7540



# Rectangle

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



74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



83.7810, -29.9400, 2.9560



88.5430, 29.3880, 7.0520



86.3210, 20.7250, -6.6590

# Sweetspot

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



74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



127.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280



71.7960, -27.4100, -42.9140



63.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



88.4600, -78.1690, -20.5770



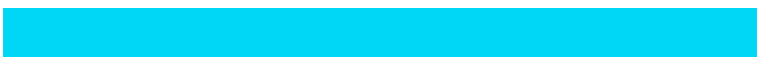
48.9900, -37.5980, 9.5860



51.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



73.7990, -65.8820, -17.4820



153.5480, -137.4950, -35.7270



# Inverse Universe

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



54.0900, 27.7310, 42.6030



56.4690, 43.6820, 67.4100



77.0100, 37.5980, -9.5860



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



46.7250, 36.6690, 56.8370

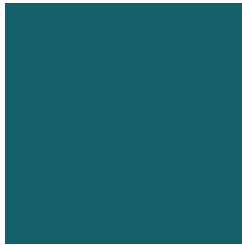


97.6510, 77.3260, 118.4940



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

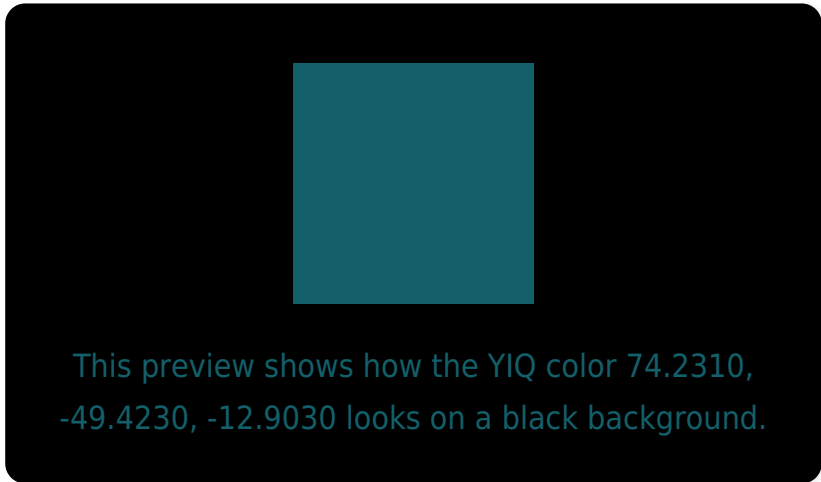
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

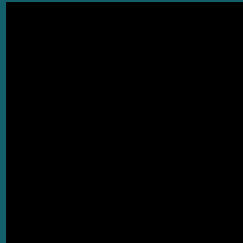
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

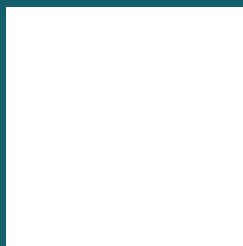
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030.



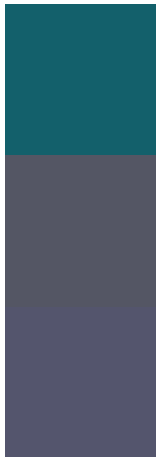
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030.

-12.9030.

# 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

74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030

### Protanopia

86.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

### Deuteranopia

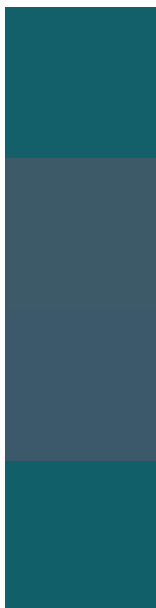
87.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520



## Tritanopia

72.9920, -50.2480, -14.4720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030

## Protanomaly

82.5120, -22.0530, -2.3170

## Deuteranomaly

82.4950, -23.3830, -0.2390

## Tritanomaly

73.4050, -49.9730, -13.9490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

74.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 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(19, 96, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 96, 107)  
}
```

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(19, 96, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 96, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 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(19, 96, 107) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 96, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 96, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 96, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 96, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 96,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 96, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 96,  
107) }
```

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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