

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.2800, -43.0920,
-34.0360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(74.2800, -43.0920,
-34.0360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C6C40
RGB	12, 108, 64
RGB Percent	5%, 42%, 25%
CMY	0.9532, 0.5763, 0.7492
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.41, 0.58
HSL	152°, 80%, 24%
HSV	152°, 89%, 42%
XYZ	6.4419, 11.1811, 6.6639
YIQ	74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

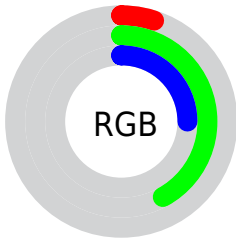
Format	Color
R_{YB}	12, 74, 108
Decimal	814144
CIE _{Lab}	39.88, -37.02, 17.53
CIE _{LCh}	40, 40.962, 154.655
Y _{xy}	11.1811, 0.2652, 0.4604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279004224 (0xFF0C6C40)
YUV	74.2800, -5.0680, -54.6196
Hunter-Lab	33.4381, -24.1282, 11.5907

Details

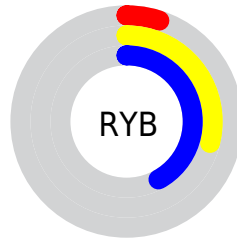
The YIQ color **74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **45.7200, 43.0920, 34.0360**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.4120, -34.6560, -32.7360**, and **36.9130, -22.6450, -24.6370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.4210, -48.0430, -37.9230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.1390, -38.1410, -30.1490**.

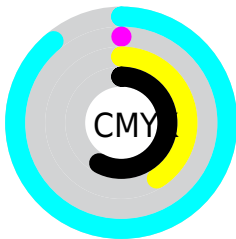
Distribution



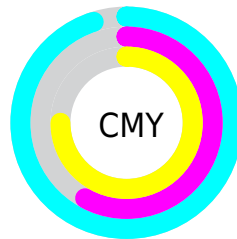
- Red (5%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360 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 74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.2800, -43.0920,
-34.0360

■ 74.2800, -43.0920,
-34.0360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.5090, -36.3070,
-30.3470

■ 129.4120,
-34.6560, -32.7360

■ 36.9130, -22.6450,
-24.6370

■ 156.8850,
-34.6100, -33.5700

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 184.6570,
-33.9680, -34.1920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.2440,
-34.2430, -34.7150

■ 230.2650,
-29.5680, -25.8240

■ 242.2420,

-21.5930, -10.6570

251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

74.2800, -43.0920,
-34.0360

74.2800, -43.0920,
-34.0360

70.4210, -48.0430,
-37.9230

78.1390, -38.1410,
-30.1490

70.0080, -48.3180,
-38.4460

81.9980, -33.1900,
-26.2620

85.5580, -28.8350,
-22.5870

89.4170, -23.8840,
-18.7000

93.2760, -18.9330,
-14.8130

■ 97.1350, -13.9820,
-10.9260

■ 100.9940, -9.0310,
-7.0390

■ 104.5540, -4.6760,
-3.3640

■ 108.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.9790, 3.3520, -27.7200



74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360



75.7420, -61.7080, -27.0520

Triad

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



74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360



83.0780, -61.3930, 5.7990



92.5630, 52.9990, 14.1750

Complementary

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



74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360



45.7200, 43.0920, 34.0360

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.



93.2870, 45.5690, 27.6890



74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360



96.2050, -9.8620, 24.5540

Square

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



74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360



79.1910, -78.3090, -7.0210



96.0860, 24.3860, 31.6340



91.8480, 47.0420, -4.5260

Rectangle

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



74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360



78.3640, -69.0910, -19.8990



96.0860, 24.3860, 31.6340



92.5400, 51.8060, 19.2780

Sweetspot

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



74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360



126.7000, -17.1910, -13.3430



81.8070, 0.4200, -40.6680



63.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740



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.



74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360



90.8440, -62.8960, -49.5840



77.5350, -56.3910, -18.7830



51.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



75.9750, -52.7190, -41.2870



158.9770, -110.0680, -86.7720

Inverse Universe

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



45.7200, 43.0920, 34.0360



49.1560, 62.8960, 49.5840



42.4650, 56.3910, 18.7830



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



41.1390, 52.3980, 41.5980



86.0230, 110.0680, 86.7720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

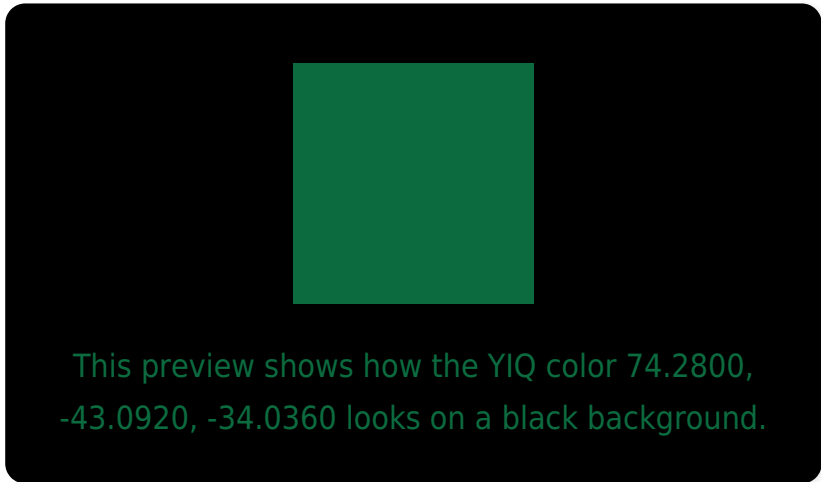
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.2800, -43.0920,

-34.0360.

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

74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360

Protanopia

92.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000

Deuteranopia

93.7710, 19.5780, -2.3900



Tritanopia

85.3740, -39.5200, -10.6560

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360

Protanomaly

85.5840, -5.3610, -18.4890

Deuteranomaly

87.0020, -3.4820, -13.9940

Tritanomaly

81.3210, -41.1690, -19.3210

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.7110, -15.7240, -12.3960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360 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(12, 108, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 108, 64)  
}
```

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(12, 108, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 108, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360 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(12, 108, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 108, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 108, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 108, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 108, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 108,  
64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.2800, -43.0920, -34.0360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 108, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 108,  
64) }
```

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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