

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(74.2890, -72.5330,
-1.5650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	045F98
RGB	4, 95, 152
RGB Percent	2%, 37%, 60%
CMY	0.9844, 0.6273, 0.4043
CMYK	0.97, 0.37, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	203°, 95%, 31%
HSV	203°, 97%, 60%
XYZ	9.8057, 10.4811, 31.1757
YIQ	74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

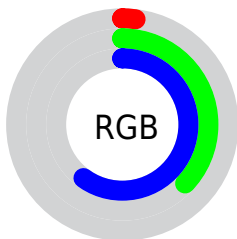
Format	Color
R_{YB}	4, 60, 152
Decimal	286616
CIE _{Lab}	38.69, -1.24, -37.52
CIE _{LCh}	39, 37.543, 268.109
Yxy	10.4811, 0.1905, 0.2037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278476696 (0xFF045F98)
YUV	74.2890, 38.3115, -61.6435
Hunter-Lab	32.3745, -2.5905, -34.4323

Details

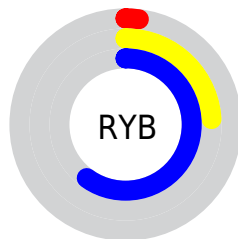
The YIQ color **74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **81.7110, 72.5330, 1.5650**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.1280, -55.6620, 6.5620**, and **40.8640, -46.1710, 5.2610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.5060, -74.6420, -1.8900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.2960, -65.2430, -1.5230**.

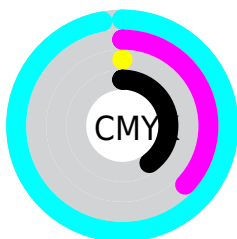
Distribution



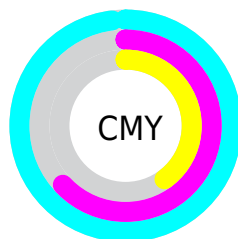
- Red (2%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650 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 74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.2890, -72.5330,
-1.5650

■ 74.2890, -72.5330,
-1.5650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.6280, -60.2460,
1.5300

■ 134.1280,
-55.6620, 6.5620

■ 40.7500, -45.8500,
4.9500

■ 161.8400,
-54.7910, 7.2970

■ 25.6870, -32.3710,
8.4690

■ 188.6400,
-51.3520, 5.5440

■ 8.9770, -18.3880,
13.8680

■ 213.7470,
-41.7680, -2.9520

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 238.8540,
-32.1840, -11.4480

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 247.8240,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-14.3040, -5.0880

0.0000

■ 74.2890, -72.5330,
-1.5650

■ 74.2890, -72.5330,
-1.5650

■ 72.5060, -74.6420,
-1.8900

■ 82.2960, -65.2430,
-1.5230

■ 90.3030, -57.9530,
-1.4810

■ 98.6090, -50.0670,
-1.2270

■ 106.0290,
-42.5020, -0.6620

■ 114.0360,
-35.2120, -0.6200

■ 122.0430,
-27.9220, -0.5780

■ 130.0500,
-20.6320, -0.5360

■ 138.3560,
-12.7460, -0.2820

■ 146.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.0620, -73.6320, -9.1840



74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650



92.4490, -16.6010, 20.0310

Triad

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



74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650



90.2790, 48.0470, 15.8150



78.3210, -23.9740, -28.0860

Complementary

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



74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650



81.7110, 72.5330, 1.5650

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.



85.0230, 9.2200, -23.9320



74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650



89.4120, 45.5740, 0.0540

Square

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



74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650



91.6390, 38.6460, 26.5020



87.7980, 32.1430, -15.3530



72.2540, -57.3980, -28.0700

Rectangle

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



74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650



93.7570, 6.1390, 26.4190



87.7980, 32.1430, -15.3530



81.6060, -11.5950, -26.6590

Sweetspot

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



74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650



166.0430, -27.9220, -0.5780



97.3740, -58.9970, -59.6770



81.2030, -16.6890, -0.4090



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650



93.3710, -96.1910, -2.3270



30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370



72.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



66.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380



6.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410

Inverse Universe

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



58.6260, 58.9970, 59.6770



72.3980, 77.9750, 79.1830



125.1490, 52.1830, -37.1370



71.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



51.6640, 55.8340, 56.4260



4.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

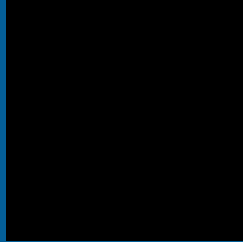
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.2890, -72.5330,

-1.5650.

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

74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650

Protanopia

89.5180, -30.2170, 13.4870

Deuteranopia

86.0970, -45.2090, 9.8550



Tritanopia

71.5990, -62.4430, -19.2350

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650

Protanomaly

83.7440, -45.7130, 7.9750

Deuteranomaly

81.9000, -55.0200, 5.9400

Tritanomaly

72.5480, -66.4330, -13.0010

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.4130, -26.0880, -0.7760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650 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(4, 95, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 95, 152)  
}
```

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(4, 95, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 95, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650 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(4, 95, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 95, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 95, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 95, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 95, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 95, 152)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 95, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 95,  
152) }
```

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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