

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(74.2900, -3.2120,
14.1640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	504266
RGB	80, 66, 102
RGB Percent	31%, 26%, 40%
CMY	0.6862, 0.7412, 0.6000
CMYK	0.22, 0.35, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	263°, 21%, 33%
HSV	263°, 35%, 40%
XYZ	7.6551, 6.5609, 13.4306
YIQ	74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

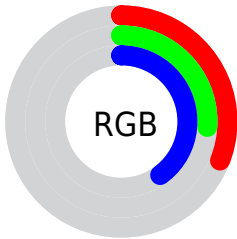
Format	Color
R_{YB}	80, 66, 102
Decimal	5259878
CIE _{Lab}	30.79, 14.26, -18.89
CIE _{LCh}	31, 23.673, 307.054
Yxy	6.5609, 0.2769, 0.2373
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283449958 (0xFF504266)
YUV	74.2900, 13.6610, 5.0077
Hunter-Lab	25.6143, 8.5214, -13.1580

Details

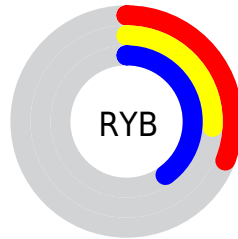
The YIQ color **74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **93.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.2300, -2.9830, 15.5210**, and **29.9370, -3.7160, 12.2840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.6260, -4.0380, 18.1220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.9540, -2.3860, 10.2060**.

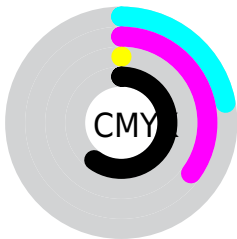
Distribution



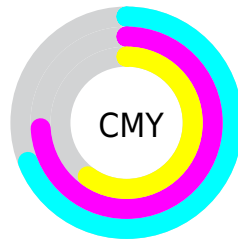
- Red (31%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640 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 74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.2900, -3.2120,
14.1640

■ 74.2900, -3.2120,
14.1640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.7630, -3.1660,
13.3300

■ 123.2300, -2.9830,
15.5210

■ 29.9370, -3.7160,
12.2840

■ 149.3440, -3.3040,
15.8320

■ 8.6600, -1.3780,
13.9660

■ 175.8710, -3.3500,
16.6660

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 203.2840, -3.0750,
17.1890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.2580, -0.1860,
14.3900

■ 252.0650, 1.3750,

2.6150

■ 74.2900, -3.2120,
14.1640

■ 74.2900, -3.2120,
14.1640

■ 66.6260, -4.0380,
18.1220

■ 81.9540, -2.3860,
10.2060

■ 58.9620, -4.8640,
22.0800

■ 89.6180, -1.5600,
6.2480

■ 50.4120, -6.0110,
26.3490

■ 98.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

■ 42.7480, -6.8370,
30.3070

■ 105.8320, 0.4130,
-1.9790

■ 35.0840, -7.6630,
34.2650

■ 113.4960, 1.2390,
-5.9370

■ 27.4200, -8.4890,
38.2230

■ 121.1600, 2.0650,
-9.8950

■ 23.5880, -8.9020,
40.2020

■ 129.1230, 3.4870,
-13.6410

■ 137.3740, 4.0380,
-18.1220

■ 145.0380, 4.8640,
-22.0800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.5260, -24.6680, 6.5320



74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



74.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650

Triad

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



74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



71.8920, 26.5470, -2.0370



56.7980, -46.9460, -19.2500

Complementary

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



74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



93.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640

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.



64.8090, -19.1160, -17.0040



74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



70.7610, 16.3700, -10.3340

Square

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



74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



72.7280, 30.3050, 6.9530



68.5140, 0.8280, -15.0120



58.2630, -52.4490, -13.1290

Rectangle

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



74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



74.2900, 23.1510, 15.4630



68.5140, 0.8280, -15.0120



60.0010, -37.2720, -18.3600

Sweetspot

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



74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



121.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370



83.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100



59.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



89.9620, -4.8640, 22.0800



79.6720, 7.5160, 17.9800



47.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



26.5650, -10.0950, 45.3050



55.6940, -21.6580, 95.1900

Inverse Universe

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



79.2720, 14.3940, 14.4740



97.6200, 22.4620, 22.4460



88.3280, -7.5160, -17.9800



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



42.3650, 46.0700, 46.1500



89.2300, 96.7240, 97.3320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640 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 74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

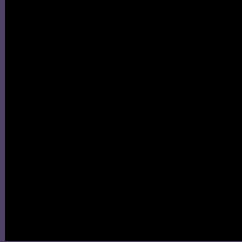
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.2900, -3.2120,

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

74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640

Protanopia

72.0000, -17.1950, 8.7650

Deuteranopia

72.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



Tritanopia

73.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640

Protanomaly

72.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840

Deuteranomaly

73.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290

Tritanomaly

73.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640 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(80, 66, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 66, 102)  
}
```

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(80, 66, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 66, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640 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(80, 66, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 66, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 66, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 66, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 66, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 66,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 66, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 66,  
102) }
```

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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