

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520)
contains.

YIQ(74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(74.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	076767
RGB	7, 103, 103
RGB Percent	3%, 40%, 40%
CMY	0.9727, 0.5959, 0.5963
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	180°, 87%, 22%
HSV	180°, 93%, 40%
XYZ	7.3864, 10.7314, 14.4988
YIQ	74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

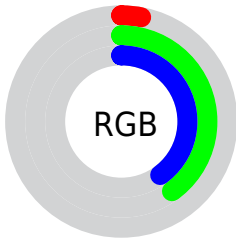
Format	Color
RYB	7, 55, 103
Decimal	485223
CIELab	39.12, -24.23, -7.09
CIElCh	39, 25.249, 196.303
Yxy	10.7314, 0.2265, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278675303 (0xFF076767)
YUV	74.2960, 14.1511, -59.0186
Hunter-Lab	32.7589, -17.0800, -3.3100

Details

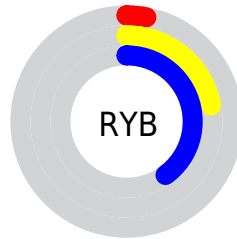
The YIQ color **74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **35.7040, 57.2160, 20.3520**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2650, -46.7630, -17.0590**, and **38.6690, -33.1010, -11.3490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.2030, -61.3880, -21.8360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320**.

Distribution



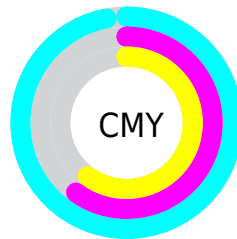
- Red (3%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 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 74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520

■ 74.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.3790, -47.0840,
-16.7480

■ 131.2650,
-46.7630, -17.0590

■ 38.6690, -33.1010,
-11.3490

■ 158.2650,
-46.7630, -17.0590

■ 23.9480, -20.5850,
-6.8970

■ 185.5640,
-46.1670, -16.8470

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 214.1510,
-46.4420, -17.3700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.6680,
-40.5280, -14.4160

■ 243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

74.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520

74.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520

72.2030, -61.3880,
-21.8360

77.2860, -51.2560,
-18.2320

80.5750, -44.7000,
-15.9000

83.5650, -38.7400,
-13.7800

86.5550, -32.7800,
-11.6600

89.5450, -26.8200,
-9.5400

■ 92.8340, -20.2640,
-7.2080

■ 95.8240, -14.3040,
-5.0880

■ 98.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 102.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.3780, -28.1480, -18.5160



74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



73.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920

Triad

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



74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



94.8070, 2.7020, 17.1180



91.6700, 27.0520, -5.6840

Complementary

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



74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



35.7040, 57.2160, 20.3520

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.



92.7020, 33.1940, 4.1540



74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



94.5010, 21.1790, 18.1630

Square

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



74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



91.6840, -19.1210, 10.6310



93.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380



89.2120, 13.4820, -13.0620

Rectangle

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



74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



81.7890, -50.7540, -5.2980



93.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380



91.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220

Sweetspot

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



74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



123.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560



63.9500, -25.2080, -49.7840



61.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



94.6350, -80.4600, -28.6200



47.2940, -44.5660, 3.7060



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



80.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



169.6420, -144.2320, -51.3040

Inverse Universe

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



35.7040, 57.2160, 20.3520



40.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



62.7060, 44.5660, -3.7060



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



34.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800



72.3580, 144.2320, 51.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 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 74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 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 74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520.

-20.3520.

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

74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

Protanopia

91.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Deuteranopia

93.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240



Tritanopia

78.3940, -51.4400, -14.8960

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

Protanomaly

85.2900, -21.5480, -5.9640

Deuteranomaly

86.2730, -22.8780, -3.8860

Tritanomaly

76.5570, -53.4570, -16.8890

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.5350, -20.8600, -7.4200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 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(7, 103, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 103, 103)  
}
```

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(7, 103, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 103, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 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(7, 103, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 103, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 103, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 103, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 103, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 103,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 103, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 103,  
103) }
```

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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