

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.3120, -54.1450,
-15.4330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(74.3120, -54.1450,
-15.4330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D636C
RGB	13, 99, 108
RGB Percent	5%, 39%, 42%
CMY	0.9492, 0.6116, 0.5767
CMYK	0.88, 0.08, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	186°, 79%, 24%
HSV	186°, 88%, 42%
XYZ	7.3343, 10.0972, 15.7340
YIQ	74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

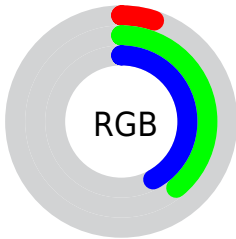
Format	Color
RYB	13, 58, 108
Decimal	877420
CIELab	38.02, -19.96, -11.82
CIElCh	38, 23.199, 210.631
Yxy	10.0972, 0.2211, 0.3044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279067500 (0xFF0D636C)
YUV	74.3120, 16.6082, -53.7706
Hunter-Lab	31.7761, -14.4085, -7.1142

Details

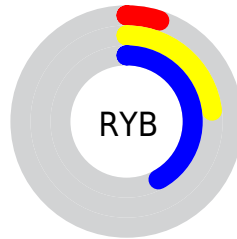
The YIQ color **74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **46.6880, 54.1450, 15.4330**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.4980, -45.8010, -12.4650**, and **37.4780, -33.8810, -8.2250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.4360, -60.4260, -17.2420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.1880, -47.8640, -13.6240**.

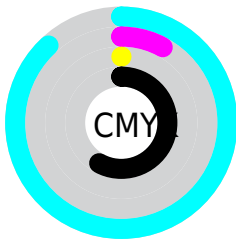
Distribution



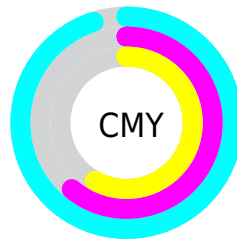
- Red (5%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330 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 74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.3120, -54.1450,
-15.4330

■ 74.3120, -54.1450,
-15.4330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.6010, -47.5890,
-13.1010

■ 129.4980,
-45.8010, -12.4650

■ 37.4780, -33.8810,
-8.2250

■ 156.4980,
-45.8010, -12.4650

■ 22.6430, -21.0440,
-4.0840

■ 183.9110,
-45.5260, -11.9420

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 212.4980,
-45.8010, -12.4650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.2660,
-39.3360, -13.9920

■ 243.9370,

-22.0520, -7.8440

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

74.3120, -54.1450,
-15.4330

74.3120, -54.1450,
-15.4330

70.4360, -60.4260,
-17.2420

78.1880, -47.8640,
-13.6240

69.8380, -61.6180,
-17.6660

82.0640, -41.5830,
-11.8150

85.6410, -35.8980,
-10.2180

89.5170, -29.6170,
-8.4090

93.3930, -23.3360,
-6.6000

■ 97.2690, -17.0550,
-4.7910

■ 101.1450,
-10.7740, -2.9820

■ 104.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 108.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010



74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330



79.5290, -47.0860, -5.6940

Triad

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



74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330



91.8850, 11.2300, 16.7500



88.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280

Complementary

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



74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330



46.6880, 54.1450, 15.4330

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.



89.6150, 28.8850, -0.3550



74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330



91.6600, 24.9850, 15.2650

Square

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



74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330



90.7240, -7.4300, 13.5140



90.6680, 30.5340, 8.3100



86.1940, 4.7250, -14.0510

Rectangle

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



74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330



84.5030, -35.0290, 1.5710



90.6680, 30.5340, 8.3100



88.4030, 23.4300, -6.1220

Sweetspot

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



74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330



127.4750, -20.6310, -6.0630



69.6770, -28.6930, -47.1970



63.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180



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.



74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330



90.5090, -79.8650, -22.8810



47.3100, -41.4950, 8.6250



51.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



75.5600, -66.7070, -19.0510



158.2440, -139.6950, -39.9110

Inverse Universe

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



51.2090, 29.0140, 46.8860



56.3380, 42.6730, 69.1770



73.6900, 41.4950, -8.6250



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.0670, 35.7060, 57.7700



98.5630, 74.7580, 120.9820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330 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 74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

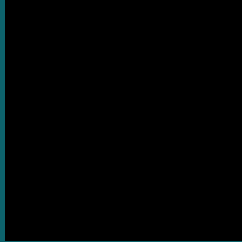
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.3120, -54.1450,

-15.4330.

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

74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330

Protanopia

89.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080

Deuteranopia

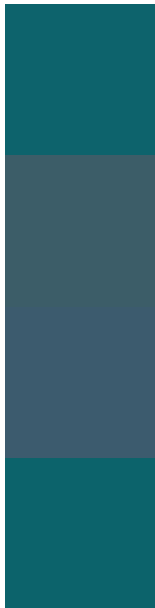
89.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



Tritanopia

73.8990, -54.4200, -15.9560

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330

Protanomaly

84.3870, -23.1990, -3.5750

Deuteranomaly

83.8970, -24.5750, -0.6630

Tritanomaly

73.8990, -54.4200, -15.9560

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330 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(13, 99, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 99, 108)  
}
```

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(13, 99, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 99, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330 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(13, 99, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 99, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(13, 99, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 99, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 99, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 99,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 99, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 99,  
108) }
```

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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