

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760)
contains.

YIQ(74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760)	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(74.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A5058
RGB	58, 80, 88
RGB Percent	23%, 31%, 35%
CMY	0.7726, 0.6862, 0.6550
CMYK	0.34, 0.09, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	196°, 21%, 29%
HSV	196°, 34%, 35%
XYZ	6.3743, 7.3421, 10.3099
YIQ	74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

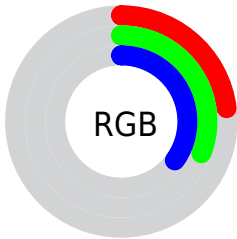
Format	Color
RYB	58, 71, 88
Decimal	3821656
CIELab	32.57, -6.23, -7.41
CIELCh	33, 9.679, 229.967
Yxy	7.3421, 0.2653, 0.3056
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282011736 (0xFF3A5058)
YUV	74.3340, 6.7373, -14.3249
Hunter-Lab	27.0964, -5.4275, -3.5918

Details

The YIQ color **74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **71.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770**, and **29.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.4690, -20.4940, -3.0380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140**.

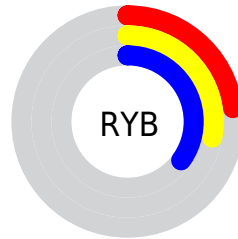
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (31%)

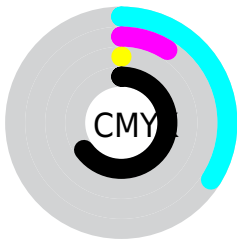
Blue (35%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (35%)

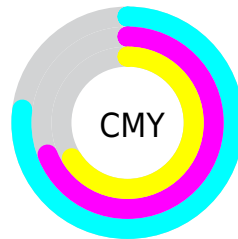


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 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 74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 74.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 123.1490,
-16.5970, -2.0770

■ 29.9210, -15.9550,
-2.6990

■ 149.1490,
-16.5970, -2.0770

■ 10.7260, -10.9120,
-0.4800

■ 175.8500,
-17.1930, -2.2890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 203.5510,
-17.7890, -2.5010

■ 231.6650,
-18.1100, -2.1900

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,

-2.7560

■ 74.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 74.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 70.4690, -20.4940,
-3.0380

■ 78.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140

■ 66.0170, -25.0330,
-3.3770

■ 82.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 62.4510, -29.2510,
-4.0270

■ 86.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 58.5860, -34.0650,
-4.8890

■ 90.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 54.1340, -38.6040,
-5.2280

■ 94.5340, 7.2440,
0.8760

■ 50.2690, -43.4180,
-6.0900

■ 98.3990, 12.0580,
1.7380

■ 48.1870, -46.1230,
-6.6270

■ 102.2640, 16.8720,
2.6000

■ 106.4170, 20.8150,
2.7270

■ 110.2820, 25.6290,
3.5890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.9380, -14.6250, -4.7770



74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



75.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

Triad

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



74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



78.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



75.8770, 4.5400, -5.1880

Complementary

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



74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



71.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760

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.



76.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



77.6920, 12.7910, 4.9750

Square

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



74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



77.7710, 2.3830, 6.3750



77.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280



74.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870

Rectangle

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



74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



76.2150, -7.7950, 3.6050



77.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280



76.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290

Sweetspot

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



74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



109.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



76.4080, -10.4970, -13.5130



55.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



93.3160, -24.4370, -3.1650



65.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



58.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400



127.7540, -122.7350, -16.8710

Inverse Universe

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



69.4780, 10.8180, 13.2020



85.9290, 17.0980, 20.5380



79.8840, 11.8300, -5.1460



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



40.9990, 38.4130, 47.2530



89.8730, 84.8480, 103.3120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

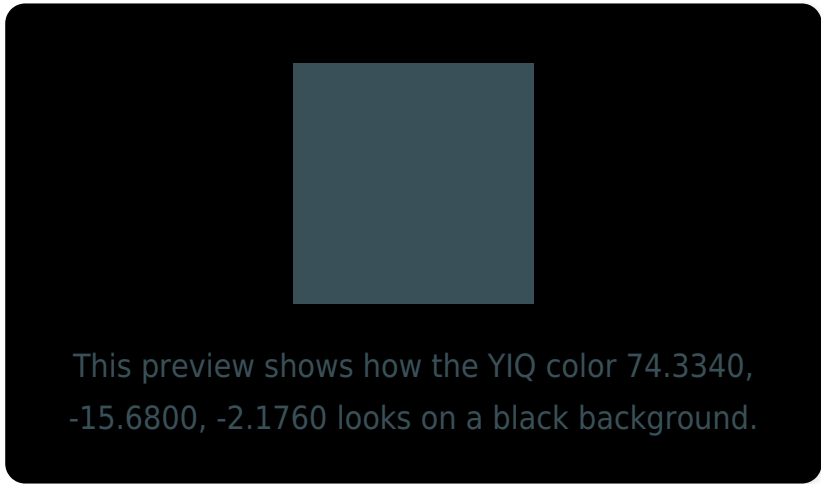
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

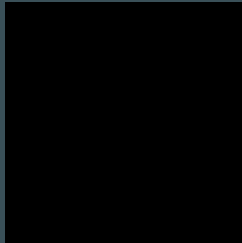
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

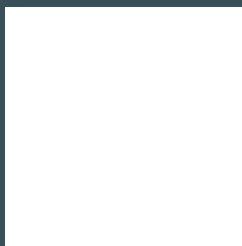
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.3340, -15.6800,

-2.1760.

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

74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Protanopia

76.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

Deuteranopia

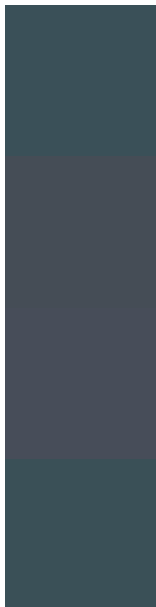
77.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



Tritanopia

74.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Protanomaly

75.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030

Deuteranomaly

76.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600

Tritanomaly

74.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 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(58, 80, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 80, 88)  
}
```

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(58, 80, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 80, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 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(58, 80, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 80, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 80, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 80, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 80, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 80, 88)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 80, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 80,  
88) }
```

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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