

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(74.3580, -67.8130,
12.0190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1155AA
RGB	17, 85, 170
RGB Percent	7%, 33%, 67%
CMY	0.9334, 0.6666, 0.3337
CMYK	0.90, 0.50, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	213°, 82%, 37%
HSV	213°, 90%, 67%
XYZ	10.7291, 9.5195, 39.2598
YIQ	74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

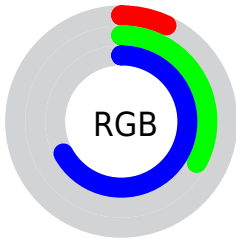
Format	Color
R_{YB}	17, 64, 170
Decimal	1136042
CIE _{Lab}	36.97, 13.34, -51.03
CIE _{LCh}	37, 52.746, 284.654
Yxy	9.5195, 0.1803, 0.1600
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279326122 (0xFF1155AA)
YUV	74.3580, 47.1515, -50.3030
Hunter-Lab	30.8537, 8.0776, -53.8461

Details

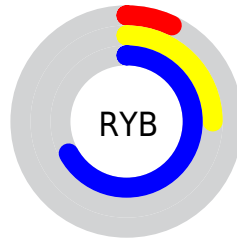
The YIQ color **74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **112.6420, 67.8130, -12.0190**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.2290, -53.9680, 19.9200**, and **37.4050, -48.8320, 14.9440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.9920, -75.4700, 13.1220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.7240, -60.1560, 10.9160**.

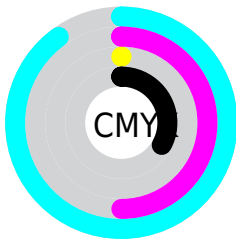
Distribution



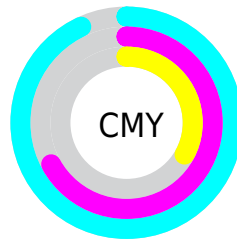
- Red (7%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190 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 74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.3580, -67.8130,
12.0190

■ 74.3580, -67.8130,
12.0190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.6960, -62.9530,
12.0470

■ 132.2290,
-53.9680, 19.9200

■ 37.4050, -48.8320,
14.9440

■ 159.7670,
-52.5470, 21.7010

■ 23.4020, -35.5820,
17.1060

■ 184.5860,
-42.0920, 13.9400

■ 11.7470, -23.4320,
17.1760

■ 209.1060,
-32.2330, 5.9670

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

■ 235.0990,
-22.3280, -2.8400

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.7560

0.0000

■ 74.3580, -67.8130,
12.0190

■ 74.3580, -67.8130,
12.0190

■ 63.9920, -75.4700,
13.1220

■ 84.7240, -60.1560,
10.9160

■ 95.6770, -52.7740,
9.2900

■ 106.0430,
-45.1170, 8.1870

■ 116.9960,
-37.7350, 6.5610

■ 127.3620,
-30.0780, 5.4580

■ 138.3150,
-22.6960, 3.8320

■ 148.6810,
-15.0390, 2.7290

■ 159.0470, -7.3820,
1.6260

■ 170.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.7920, -81.1990, 1.3050



74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190



89.1130, 2.5610, 36.2010

Triad

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



74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190



81.5010, 64.7370, 10.6970



68.8170, -49.0980, -35.3220

Complementary

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



74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190



112.6420, 67.8130, -12.0190

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.



70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060



74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190



81.9760, 52.1330, -14.1950

Square

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



74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190



78.7840, 63.4030, 34.8830



79.1310, 26.2310, -29.3610



74.4200, -63.4970, -22.1610

Rectangle

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



74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190



85.9440, 31.0780, 42.5180



79.1310, 26.2310, -29.3610



65.9330, -43.7330, -38.9410

Sweetspot

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



74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190



184.6890, -26.6850, 4.5390



116.3870, -69.0390, -53.8950



89.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190



83.4210, -98.4870, 17.2650



36.8340, -44.3450, 49.2790



78.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



55.6140, -65.6580, 11.5100



7.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130

Inverse Universe

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



70.4990, 69.3600, 53.5840



77.6640, 100.5330, 77.8530



150.1660, 44.3450, -49.2790



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



51.7760, 67.0220, 51.9020



7.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190 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 74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190 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 74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.3580, -67.8130,

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

74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190

Protanopia

79.3380, -55.8930, 16.2590

Deuteranopia

69.7990, -73.9090, 1.3470



Tritanopia

68.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190

Protanomaly

77.2450, -60.0650, 14.7750

Deuteranomaly

71.6900, -71.9840, 5.0080

Tritanomaly

70.2760, -62.4910, -7.3470

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.0590, -24.8510, 4.3410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190 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(17, 85, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 85, 170)  
}
```

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(17, 85, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 85, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190 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(17, 85, 170) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 85, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 85, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 85, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 85, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 85,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 85, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 85,  
170) }
```

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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