

# Converting Colors

YIQ(74.4700, -40.5710,  
-30.1630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(74.4700, -40.5710,  
-30.1630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	116944
RGB	17, 105, 68
RGB Percent	7%, 41%, 27%
CMY	0.9336, 0.5881, 0.7335
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.35, 0.59
HSL	155°, 72%, 24%
HSV	155°, 84%, 41%
XYZ	6.3278, 10.6462, 7.1849
YIQ	74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

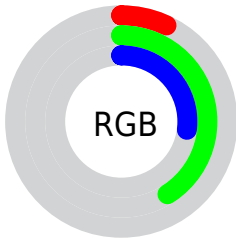
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	17, 73, 105
Decimal	1141060
CIELab	38.98, -34.33, 13.97
CIELCh	39, 37.061, 157.855
Yxy	10.6462, 0.2619, 0.4407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279331140 (0xFF116944)
YUV	74.4700, -3.1897, -50.4012
Hunter-Lab	32.6286, -22.4827, 9.7843

# Details

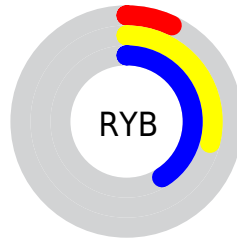
The YIQ color **74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **47.5300, 40.5710, 30.1630**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.4060, -34.5190, -29.7110**, and **36.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.7250, -45.8430, -33.7390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.9160, -35.8950, -26.7990**.

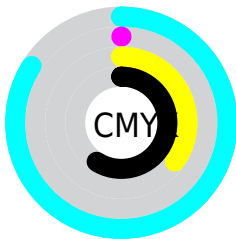
# Distribution



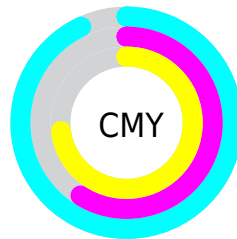
- Red (7%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630 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 74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 74.4700, -40.5710,  
-30.1630

■ 74.4700, -40.5710,  
-30.1630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 52.2040, -36.7660,  
-27.5340

■ 128.4060,  
-34.5190, -29.7110

■ 36.1950, -23.3790,  
-22.3470

■ 155.2920,  
-34.1980, -30.0220

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

■ 182.7650,  
-34.1520, -30.8560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 211.3520,  
-34.4270, -31.3790

■ 231.1340,  
-30.5770, -24.0570

■ 242.9970,

-22.2810, -9.2010

252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

74.4700, -40.5710,  
-30.1630

74.4700, -40.5710,  
-30.1630

70.7250, -45.8430,  
-33.7390

77.9160, -35.8950,  
-26.7990

68.5890, -48.4560,  
-35.9440

81.7750, -30.9440,  
-22.9120

85.2210, -26.2680,  
-19.5480

89.0800, -21.3170,  
-15.6610

92.5260, -16.6410,  
-12.2970

■ 96.2710, -11.3690,  
-8.7210

■ 99.8310, -7.0140,  
-5.0460

■ 103.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

■ 107.1360, 2.6130,  
2.2050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.7060, -0.1330, -25.1330



74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630



74.0950, -61.2040, -25.1720

# Triad

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



74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630



86.1680, -43.9710, 9.4450



90.8180, 47.7270, 10.5990

# Complementary

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



74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630



47.5300, 40.5710, 30.1630

# 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.



91.7980, 42.4520, 23.6040



74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630



94.6030, -5.2310, 23.2250

# Square

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



74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630



76.0450, -74.9620, -7.1060



93.9780, 24.5700, 28.2980



90.0970, 41.9070, -5.0770



# Rectangle

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



74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630



75.7880, -67.3490, -18.4290



93.9780, 24.5700, 28.2980



90.9800, 47.4510, 15.6030

# Sweetspot

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



74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630



125.8250, -16.0450, -12.0850



80.0180, -1.5520, -37.9680



61.6950, -9.6270, -7.2510



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.



74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630



90.1260, -63.6300, -47.2940



75.1660, -50.7980, -15.5180



51.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



76.4310, -54.0030, -40.0430



160.0030, -112.9570, -83.9730



# Inverse Universe

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



47.5300, 40.5710, 30.1630



47.8740, 63.6300, 47.2940



46.8340, 50.7980, 15.5180



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.5690, 54.0030, 40.0430

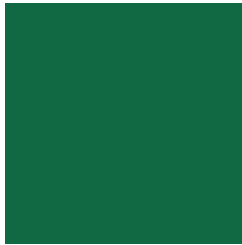


84.9970, 112.9570, 83.9730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630 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



## 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 74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.4700, -40.5710,

-30.1630.

# 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

74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630

### Protanopia

90.0860, 14.0770, -7.3230

### Deuteranopia

91.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



## Tritanopia

82.9720, -38.3280, -10.2320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630

## Protanomaly

84.2790, -5.8200, -15.6760

## Deuteranomaly

85.3980, -4.5370, -11.3930

## Tritanomaly

80.0440, -38.8310, -17.6390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.9500, -14.8990, -10.8270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630 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, 105, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 105, 68)  
}
```

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, 105, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 105, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630 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, 105, 68) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 105, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 105, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 105, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 105, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 105,  
68) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 105, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 105,  
68) }
```

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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