

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.4940, -14.7560,
-40.9640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(74.4940, -14.7560,
-40.9640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	236915
RGB	35, 105, 21
RGB Percent	14%, 41%, 8%
CMY	0.8630, 0.5881, 0.9176
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.80, 0.59
HSL	110°, 67%, 25%
HSV	110°, 80%, 41%
XYZ	5.8812, 10.5196, 2.4301
YIQ	74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

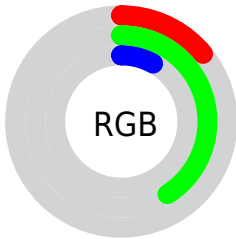
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 105, 91
Decimal	2320661
CIE Lab	38.76, -38.27, 38.10
CIE LCh	39, 54.003, 135.124
Yxy	10.5196, 0.3123, 0.5586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280510741 (0xFF236915)
YUV	74.4940, -26.3725, -34.6362
Hunter-Lab	32.4339, -24.3924, 18.2615

Details

The YIQ color **74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **51.5060, 14.7560, 40.9640**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.1630, -12.3260, -40.9500**, and **32.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.6630, -16.9100, -45.9820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.4390, -12.9230, -35.6350**.

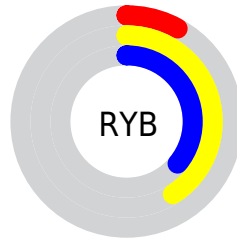
Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (41%)

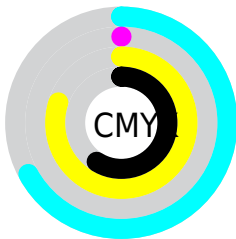
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (36%)

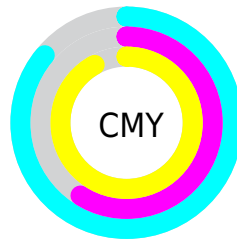


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640 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 74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.4940, -14.7560,
-40.9640

■ 74.4940, -14.7560,
-40.9640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.9600, -22.0000,
-41.8400

■ 127.1630,
-12.3260, -40.9500

■ 33.4590, -15.6750,
-29.8110

■ 153.9350,
-11.6840, -41.5720

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 181.4080,
-11.6380, -42.4060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.7670,
-11.2710, -43.5510

■ 229.4350, -7.1000,
-36.5400

■ 241.2980, 1.1960,

-21.6840

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 74.4940, -14.7560,
-40.9640

■ 74.4940, -14.7560,
-40.9640

■ 70.6630, -16.9100,
-45.9820

■ 78.4390, -12.9230,
-35.6350

■ 66.7180, -18.7430,
-51.3110

■ 81.9710, -11.3650,
-30.8290

■ 85.9160, -9.5320,
-25.5000

■ 89.7470, -7.3780,
-20.4820

■ 93.6920, -5.5450,
-15.1530

■ 97.5230, -3.3910,
-10.1350

■ 101.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 105.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 108.9450, 1.8330,
5.3290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.2620, 27.2400, -31.1280



74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640



72.2080, -51.7570, -36.6930

Triad

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



74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640



80.5250, -84.8210, 0.8670



83.5670, 65.5120, 35.2080

Complementary

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



74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640



51.5060, 14.7560, 40.9640

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.



87.9410, 44.3280, 44.6800



74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640



80.1950, -65.7960, 14.0120

Square

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



74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640



81.4250, -79.0880, -9.4240



93.3520, 3.3860, 37.7700



85.8710, 66.5710, 10.4990

Rectangle

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



74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640



76.3290, -61.9830, -27.5750



93.3520, 3.3860, 37.7700



84.1030, 61.2470, 40.9190

Sweetspot

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



74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640



125.8660, -6.0950, -16.1990



87.2060, 30.8140, -18.8020



61.6370, -3.7120, -9.8240



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.



74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640



89.7630, -23.7840, -64.5840



73.5000, -32.0880, -35.2240



51.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



74.3600, -20.8510, -57.1630



156.0740, -42.9390, -119.4430

Inverse Universe

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



51.5060, 14.7560, 40.9640



53.9380, 23.1880, 64.3720



52.5000, 32.0880, 35.2240



50.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



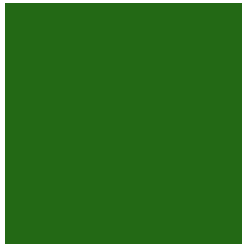
42.6400, 20.8510, 57.1630



88.9260, 42.9390, 119.4430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

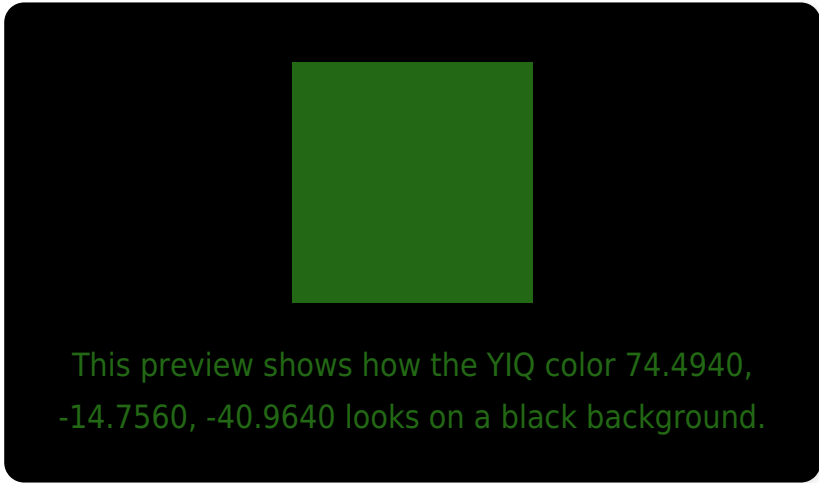
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

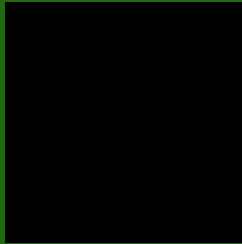
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.4940, -14.7560,

-40.9640.

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

74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640

Protanopia

85.8530, 30.3100, -20.6820

Deuteranopia

87.9880, 34.6640, -11.4800



Tritanopia

85.7560, -28.7920, -6.8400

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640

Protanomaly

81.7260, 14.3100, -28.0740

Deuteranomaly

83.0840, 16.4180, -22.2220

Tritanomaly

81.8900, -23.8380, -19.5340

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.1050, -5.2700, -14.6300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640 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(35, 105, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 105, 21)  
}
```

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(35, 105, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 105, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640 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(35, 105, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 105, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 105, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 105, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 105, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 105,  
21) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 105, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 105,  
21) }
```

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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