

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(74.5310, -32.2320,
0.4400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C536F
RGB	44, 83, 111
RGB Percent	17%, 33%, 44%
CMY	0.8275, 0.6744, 0.5649
CMYK	0.60, 0.25, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	205°, 43%, 30%
HSV	205°, 60%, 44%
XYZ	6.9995, 7.8709, 16.1782
YIQ	74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

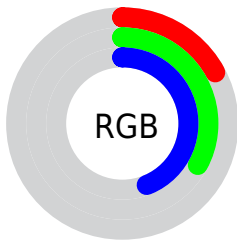
Format	Color
R_{YB}	44, 69, 111
Decimal	2904943
CIE _{Lab}	33.71, -4.70, -20.22
CIE _{LCh}	34, 20.758, 256.914
Yxy	7.8709, 0.2254, 0.2535
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281095023 (0xFF2C536F)
YUV	74.5310, 17.9792, -26.7757
Hunter-Lab	28.0552, -4.5623, -14.5514

Details

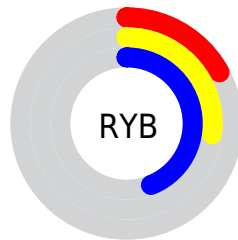
The YIQ color **74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **80.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.7700, -31.4070, 2.0090**, and **29.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.7550, -27.0510, 0.1570**.

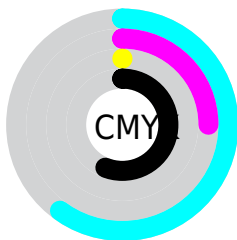
Distribution



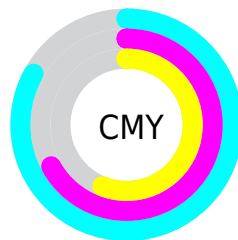
- Red (17%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400 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 74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.5310, -32.2320,
0.4400

■ 74.5310, -32.2320,
0.4400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.5090, -35.1660,
-1.4540

■ 124.7700,
-31.4070, 2.0090

■ 29.4880, -30.6730,
-0.2810

■ 150.8840,
-31.7280, 2.3200

■ 15.2400, -18.1110,
3.3370

■ 177.9980,
-32.0490, 2.6310

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 205.6990,
-32.6450, 2.4190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.5330,
-26.5460, -3.4900

■ 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 74.5310, -32.2320,
0.4400

■ 74.5310, -32.2320,
0.4400

■ 68.3070, -37.4130,
0.7230

■ 80.7550, -27.0510,
0.1570

■ 62.6700, -42.8690,
0.4830

■ 86.3920, -21.5950,
0.3970

■ 56.4460, -48.0500,
0.7660

■ 92.6160, -16.4140,
0.1140

■ 50.8090, -53.5060,
0.5260

■ 98.8400, -11.2330,
-0.1690

■ 104.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

■ 111.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 116.6370, 5.4560,
0.2400

■ 122.8610, 10.6370,
-0.0430

■ 129.0850, 15.8180,
-0.3260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.7910, -45.0680, -9.2280



74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400



79.6690, -14.7650, 8.7790

Triad

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



74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400



80.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840



74.8170, -4.3990, -13.8950

Complementary

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



74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400



80.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400

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.



77.1240, 10.9140, -10.5740



74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400



79.7660, 27.1420, 3.7020

Square

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



74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400



81.2400, 17.4200, 14.7000



78.9730, 21.8250, -4.5670



72.3080, -21.9590, -15.0390

Rectangle

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



74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400



81.2360, -3.1200, 12.4960



78.9730, 21.8250, -4.5670



75.8670, 1.3320, -13.1320

Sweetspot

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



74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400



130.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410



86.5210, -27.4130, -26.3330



65.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400



88.6630, -50.1590, 0.4410



55.1600, -23.1570, 17.6990



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



54.7700, -57.7700, 0.7100



112.6860, -118.8870, 1.5050

Inverse Universe

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



68.4790, 27.4130, 26.3330



79.0500, 42.4030, 41.0190



99.8400, 23.1570, -17.6990



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



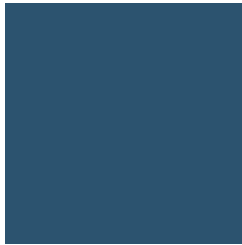
43.8600, 49.0500, 47.2100



90.2690, 100.9880, 97.1480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

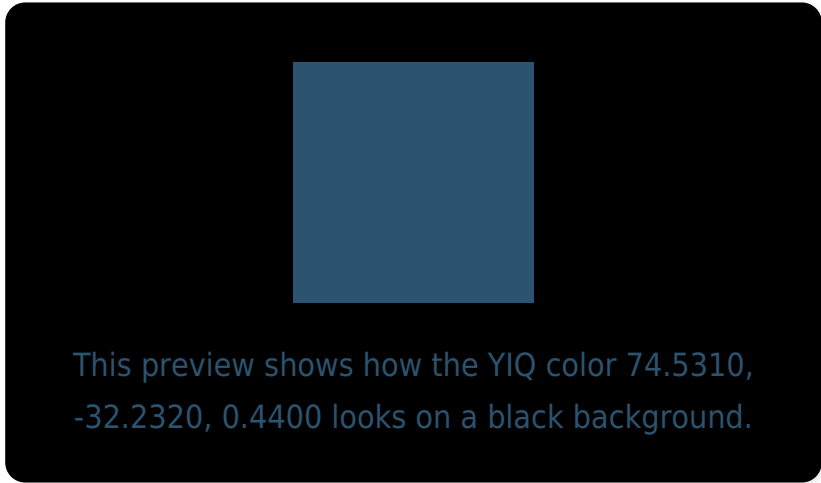
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

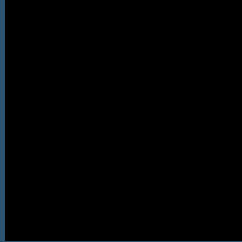
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

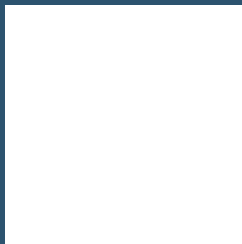
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400.



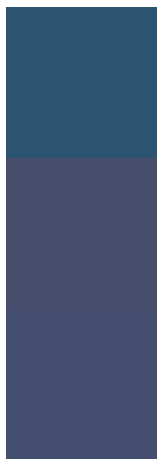
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.5310, -32.2320,

0.4400.

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

74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400

Protanopia

79.2130, -13.4810, 7.5350

Deuteranopia

78.5870, -17.4700, 8.2420



Tritanopia

71.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400

Protanomaly

77.5110, -20.3120, 4.6800

Deuteranomaly

77.3690, -22.7880, 5.5000

Tritanomaly

72.9560, -32.2310, -5.0870

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400 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(44, 83, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 83, 111)  
}
```

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(44, 83, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 83, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400 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(44, 83, 111) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 83, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 83, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 83, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 83, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 83,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 83, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 83,  
111) }
```

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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