

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.6060, -28.7900,
-17.8940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940)
contains.

YIQ(74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940)	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(74.6060, -28.7900,
-17.8940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	245E4C
RGB	36, 94, 76
RGB Percent	14%, 37%, 30%
CMY	0.8590, 0.6313, 0.7021
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.19, 0.63
HSL	161°, 45%, 25%
HSV	161°, 62%, 37%
XYZ	6.0347, 8.9056, 8.2337
YIQ	74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

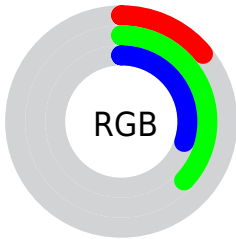
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 70, 94
Decimal	2383436
CIE _{Lab}	35.80, -23.81, 4.74
CIE _{LCh}	36, 24.281, 168.746
Yxy	8.9056, 0.2604, 0.3843
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280573516 (0xFF245E4C)
YUV	74.6060, 0.6872, -33.8575
Hunter-Lab	29.8422, -16.1274, 4.5310

Details

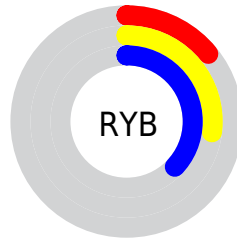
The YIQ color **74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **55.3940, 28.7900, 17.8940**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.3780, -28.1480, -18.5160**, and **31.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.5730, -33.1910, -20.7350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.6390, -24.3890, -15.0530**.

Distribution



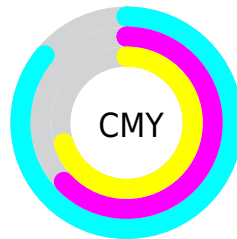
- Red (14%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940 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 74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.6060, -28.7900,
-17.8940

■ 74.6060, -28.7900,
-17.8940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.6270, -33.2830,
-19.0670

■ 125.3780,
-28.1480, -18.5160

■ 31.2370, -23.1970,
-14.6290

■ 151.9650,
-28.4230, -19.0390

■ 17.4620, -10.5890,
-11.8450

■ 178.5520,
-28.6980, -19.5620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.5520,
-28.6980, -19.5620

■ 234.2530,
-29.2940, -19.7740

■ 245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 74.6060, -28.7900,
-17.8940

■ 74.6060, -28.7900,
-17.8940

■ 71.5730, -33.1910,
-20.7350

■ 77.6390, -24.3890,
-15.0530

■ 68.2410, -38.1880,
-23.7880

■ 80.9710, -19.3920,
-12.0000

■ 65.2080, -42.5890,
-26.6290

■ 84.0040, -14.9910,
-9.1590

■ 62.5880, -46.7150,
-28.9470

■ 87.3360, -9.9940,
-6.1060

■ 90.3690, -5.5930,
-3.2650

■ 93.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 96.6200, 4.1260,
2.3180

■ 99.6530, 8.5270,
5.1590

■ 102.9850, 13.5240,
8.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.5670, -6.6910, -16.4110



74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940



66.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060

Triad

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



74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940



84.3530, -16.6910, 10.6450



84.8050, 31.4060, 3.5180

Complementary

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



74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940



55.3940, 28.7900, 17.8940

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.



85.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800



74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940



86.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970

Square

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



74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940



77.8230, -38.9260, 0.6100



86.5610, 20.9500, 16.8060



83.5880, 24.3470, -6.2210

Rectangle

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



74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940



66.9030, -60.2430, -15.0510



86.5610, 20.9500, 16.8060



84.7990, 31.5430, 6.5430

Sweetspot

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



74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940



114.3250, -11.4610, -7.0530



75.4280, -5.2220, -26.5180



56.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940



91.8980, -44.6520, -27.7880



70.2010, -31.5430, -6.5430



44.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



73.2340, -54.6460, -33.8940



157.7010, -117.4980, -73.2580

Inverse Universe

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



55.3940, 28.7900, 17.8940



62.1020, 44.6520, 27.7880



59.7990, 31.5430, 6.5430



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



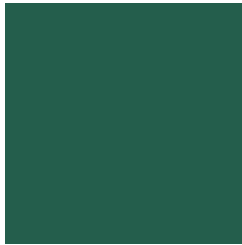
36.7660, 54.6460, 33.8940



79.2990, 117.4980, 73.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

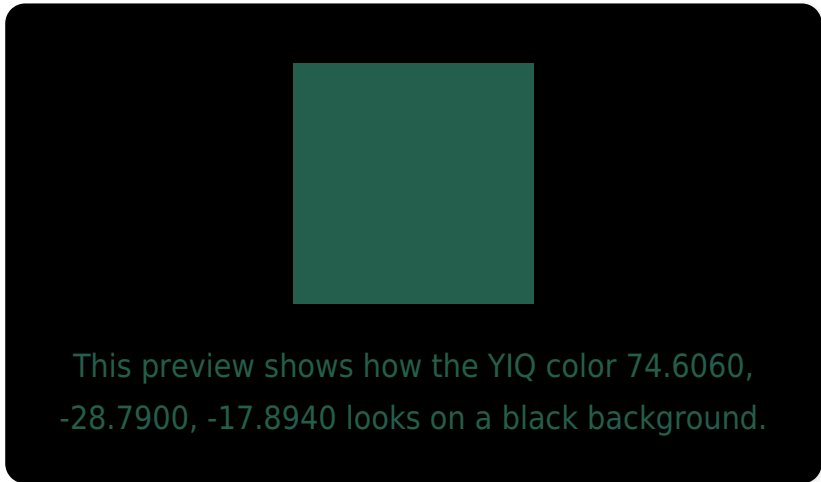
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940.



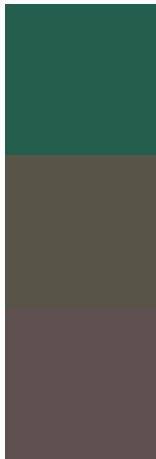
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.6060, -28.7900,

-17.8940.

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

74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940

Protanopia

83.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Deuteranopia

84.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340



Tritanopia

77.7450, -30.2590, -7.7870

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940

Protanomaly

80.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

Deuteranomaly

81.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Tritanomaly

76.5230, -29.7540, -11.4340

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.9230, -10.2690, -6.6290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940 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(36, 94, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 94, 76)  
}
```

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(36, 94, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 94, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940 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(36, 94, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 94, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 94, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 94, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 94, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 94, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 94, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 94,  
76) }
```

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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