

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(74.6150, -14.6730,
7.1110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	414A67
RGB	65, 74, 103
RGB Percent	25%, 29%, 40%
CMY	0.7451, 0.7098, 0.5962
CMYK	0.37, 0.28, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	226°, 23%, 33%
HSV	226°, 37%, 40%
XYZ	7.0761, 7.0007, 13.8049
YIQ	74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

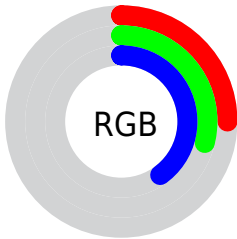
Format	Color
RYB	65, 72, 103
Decimal	4278887
CIELab	31.81, 4.27, -18.05
CIElCh	32, 18.544, 283.309
Yxy	7.0007, 0.2538, 0.2511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282468967 (0xFF414A67)
YUV	74.6150, 13.9938, -8.4324
Hunter-Lab	26.4589, 1.4346, -12.4132

Details

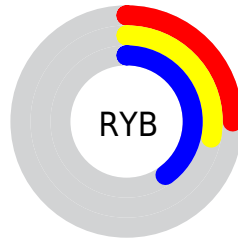
The YIQ color **74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **93.3850, 14.6730, -7.1110**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.8430, -15.3150, 7.7330**, and **30.2620, -15.1770, 5.2310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.9290, -18.4330, 9.1750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.3010, -10.9130, 5.0470**.

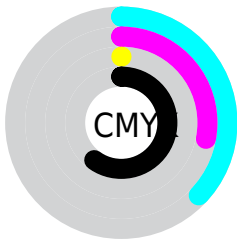
Distribution



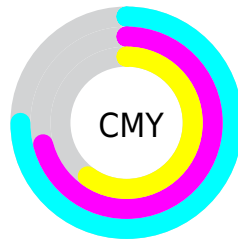
- Red (25%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110 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 74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.6150, -14.6730,
7.1110

■ 74.6150, -14.6730,
7.1110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.0880, -14.6270,
6.2770

■ 123.8430,
-15.3150, 7.7330

■ 30.2620, -15.1770,
5.2310

■ 149.3700,
-15.3610, 8.5670

■ 6.9250, -12.6100,
8.2700

■ 176.4840,
-15.6820, 8.8780

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 203.5980,
-16.0030, 9.1890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.4580,
-12.7930, 6.0790

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,

-0.8480

■ 74.6150, -14.6730,
7.1110

■ 74.6150, -14.6730,
7.1110

■ 66.9290, -18.4330,
9.1750

■ 82.3010, -10.9130,
5.0470

■ 58.9440, -22.7890,
11.0270

■ 90.2860, -6.5570,
3.1950

■ 51.2580, -26.5490,
13.0910

■ 97.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 44.1590, -30.5840,
14.6320

■ 105.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 36.4730, -34.3440,
16.6960

■ 112.7570, 4.9980,
-2.4740

■ 28.4880, -38.7000,
18.5480

■ 120.7420, 9.3540,
-4.3260

■ 25.8300, -39.6630,
19.4810

■ 128.4280, 13.1140,
-6.3900

■ 136.1140, 16.8740,
-8.4540

■ 144.0990, 21.2300,
-10.3060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910



74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



76.8620, 0.8690, 11.7890

Triad

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



74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



75.3250, 24.0700, 4.3100



69.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200

Complementary

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



74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



93.3850, 14.6730, -7.1110

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.



71.5400, -2.0610, -12.2130



74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



74.5430, 20.2200, -3.0120

Square

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



74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



76.5300, 22.2350, 10.0350



73.1780, 10.8220, -8.9060



66.6260, -31.5420, -12.0700

Rectangle

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



74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



77.1790, 10.2220, 12.9900



73.1780, 10.8220, -8.9060



70.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Sweetspot

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



74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



121.4710, -5.6400, 3.0960



90.4980, -19.4380, -11.1660



60.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



88.9440, -22.7890, 11.0270



72.0230, -6.8340, 13.7260



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



28.9590, -44.3400, 21.6440



61.0470, -93.3570, 45.4510

Inverse Universe

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



77.3880, 19.7590, 10.8550



93.2370, 30.6700, 16.8620



95.6780, 6.2380, -13.9380



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



37.4630, 59.8730, 32.7770



78.8560, 125.9350, 69.0310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

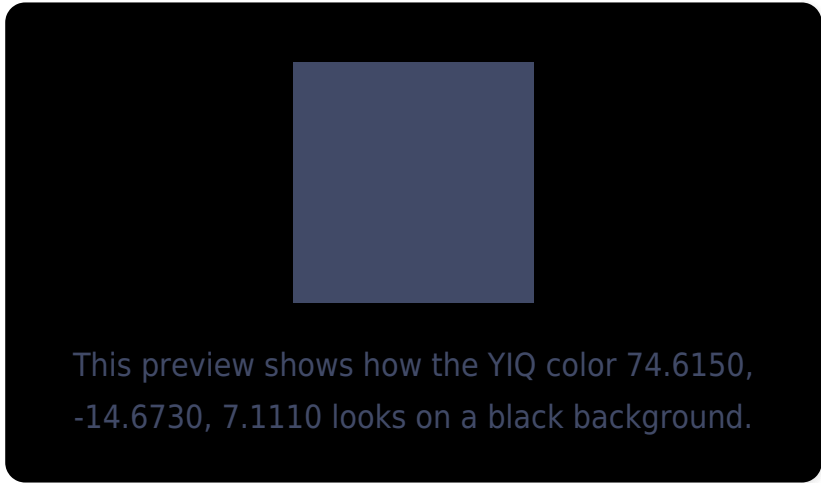
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

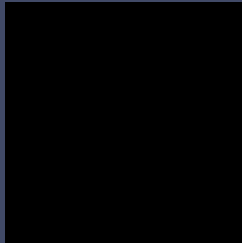
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110.

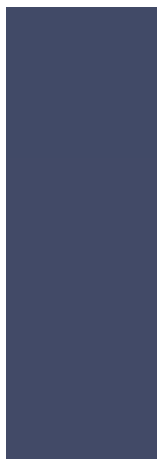


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.6150, -14.6730,

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

74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110

Protanopia

74.9140, -14.0770, 7.3230

Deuteranopia

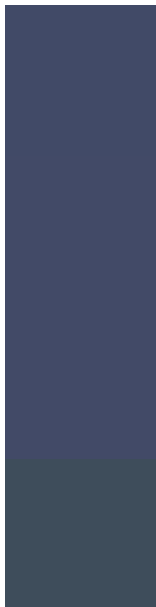
74.9140, -14.0770, 7.3230



Tritanopia

73.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110

Protanomaly

74.9140, -14.0770, 7.3230

Deuteranomaly

74.9140, -14.0770, 7.3230

Tritanomaly

74.1110, -13.4340, 1.1740

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.9440, -5.5940, 2.2620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110 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(65, 74, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 74, 103)  
}
```

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(65, 74, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 74, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110 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(65, 74, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 74, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 74, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 74, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 74, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 74,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 74, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 74,  
103) }
```

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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