

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(74.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	404F50
RGB	64, 79, 80
RGB Percent	25%, 31%, 31%
CMY	0.7491, 0.6902, 0.6863
CMYK	0.20, 0.01, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	184°, 11%, 28%
HSV	184°, 20%, 31%
XYZ	6.3578, 7.2616, 8.6541
YIQ	74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

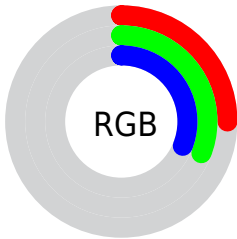
Format	Color
RYB	64, 72, 80
Decimal	4214608
CIELab	32.40, -5.63, -2.55
CIELCh	32, 6.183, 204.362
Yxy	7.2616, 0.2854, 0.3260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282404688 (0xFF404F50)
YUV	74.6290, 2.6479, -9.3216
Hunter-Lab	26.9474, -5.0435, -0.1777

Details

The YIQ color **74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **69.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810**, and **30.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.2370, -14.0290, -4.5650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730**.

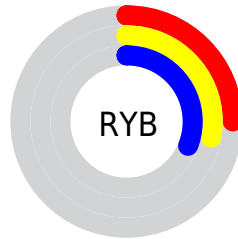
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (31%)

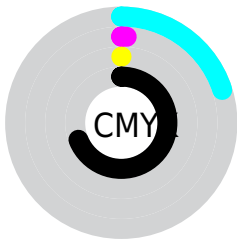
Blue (31%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (31%)

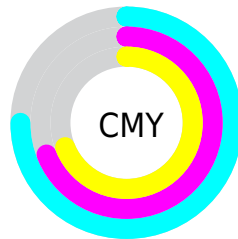


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690 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 74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 74.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

■ 123.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810

■ 30.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

■ 149.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810

■ 9.2270, -8.0690,
-2.4450

■ 176.0310,
-10.4530, -3.2930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 203.1450,
-10.7740, -2.9820

■ 231.7320,
-11.0490, -3.5050

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960

■ 74.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 74.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 72.2370, -14.0290,
-4.5650

■ 77.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 69.2580, -18.5220,
-5.7380

■ 80.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.8660, -23.2900,
-7.4340

■ 82.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 63.8870, -27.7830,
-8.6070

■ 85.3710, 9.2610,
2.8690

■ 61.4950, -32.5510,
-10.3030

■ 87.7630, 14.0290,
4.5650

■ 58.5160, -37.0440,
-11.4760

■ 90.7420, 18.5220,
5.7380

■ 56.1240, -41.8120,
-13.1720

■ 93.1340, 23.2900,
7.4340

■ 53.1450, -46.3050,
-14.3450

■ 96.1130, 27.7830,
8.6070

■ 98.5050, 32.5510,
10.3030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



75.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

Triad

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



74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



77.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



76.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390

Complementary

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



74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



69.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690

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.



76.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660



74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



77.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Square

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



74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



76.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



77.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



75.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

Rectangle

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



74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



75.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800



77.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



76.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920

Sweetspot

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



74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



102.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



73.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



52.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



96.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660



69.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



39.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.4960, -60.6550, -18.5990



154.4140, -134.4220, -41.8620

Inverse Universe

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



70.4940, 4.7210, 8.0570



89.5100, 7.7920, 12.9760



74.0670, 7.0610, -1.3150



38.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



42.5670, 31.1220, 52.7380



94.2200, 68.2940, 116.9820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

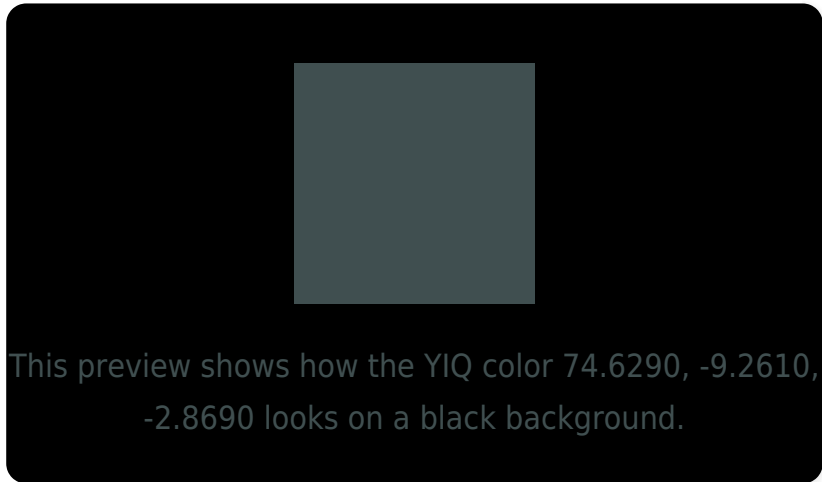
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

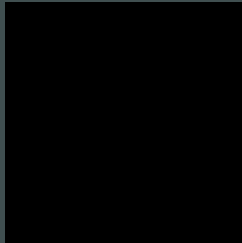
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690.



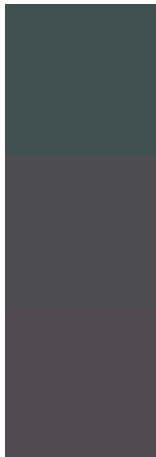
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690.

-2.8690.

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

74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Protanopia

76.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

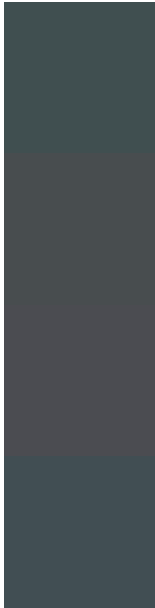
76.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



Tritanopia

74.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Protanomaly

75.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

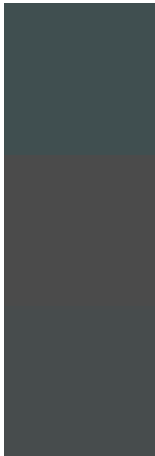
Deuteranomaly

76.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

Tritanomaly

74.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690 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(64, 79, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 79, 80)  
}
```

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(64, 79, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 79, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690 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(64, 79, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 79, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 79, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 79, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 79, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 79, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 79, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 79,  
80) }
```

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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