

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560)
contains.

YIQ(74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560)	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(74.6380, -22.6480,
-8.0560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	305656
RGB	48, 86, 86
RGB Percent	19%, 34%, 34%
CMY	0.8118, 0.6627, 0.6628
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	180°, 28%, 26%
HSV	180°, 44%, 34%
XYZ	6.2257, 7.9575, 10.0071
YIQ	74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

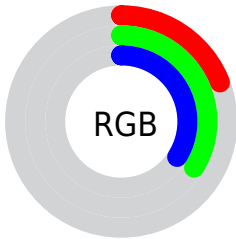
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 67, 86
Decimal	3167830
CIE Lab	33.89, -13.51, -4.23
CIE LCh	34, 14.157, 197.395
Yxy	7.9575, 0.2574, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281357910 (0xFF305656)
YUV	74.6380, 5.6015, -23.3615
Hunter-Lab	28.2090, -9.9709, -1.2867

Details

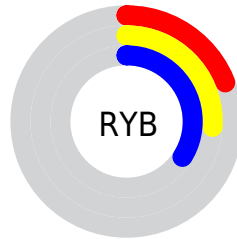
The YIQ color **74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **59.3620, 22.6480, 8.0560**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680**, and **28.7410, -24.4360, -8.6920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.9470, -28.0120, -9.9640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480**.

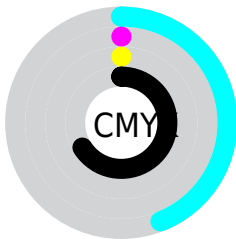
Distribution



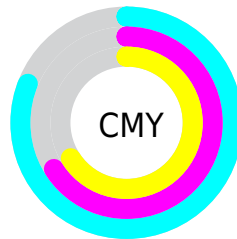
- Red (19%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560 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 74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.6380, -22.6480,
-8.0560

■ 74.6380, -22.6480,
-8.0560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.3390, -23.2440,
-8.2680

■ 124.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 28.7410, -24.4360,
-8.6920

■ 150.0400,
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 14.7210, -12.5160,
-4.4520

■ 177.0400,
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 204.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 233.3280,
-24.7110, -9.2150

■ 248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 74.6380, -22.6480,
-8.0560

■ 74.6380, -22.6480,
-8.0560

■ 71.9470, -28.0120,
-9.9640

■ 77.3290, -17.2840,
-6.1480

■ 69.5550, -32.7800,
-11.6600

■ 79.7210, -12.5160,
-4.4520

■ 66.8640, -38.1440,
-13.5680

■ 82.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 64.4720, -42.9120,
-15.2640

■ 84.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 61.7810, -48.2760,
-17.1720

■ 87.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

■ 60.2860, -51.2560,
-18.2320

■ 90.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

■ 92.5780, 13.1120,
4.6640

■ 95.2690, 18.4760,
6.5720

■ 97.6610, 23.2440,
8.2680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.6620, -14.0280, -10.0920



74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560



75.4900, -24.9870, -4.2110

Triad

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



74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560



81.4660, 1.9240, 9.1880



79.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290

Complementary

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



74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560



59.3620, 22.6480, 8.0560

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.



80.6340, 18.7060, 2.4020



74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560



81.5550, 11.9190, 9.7670

Square

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



74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560



79.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170



81.3830, 18.1550, 6.8830



78.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530

Rectangle

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



74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560



76.5660, -22.1450, -0.6490



81.3830, 18.1550, 6.8830



79.7430, 16.7810, -1.2590

Sweetspot

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



74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560



107.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680



70.6050, -9.8540, -19.6620



53.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560



94.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



64.0720, -17.6980, 1.3580



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



75.0070, -63.7720, -22.6840



164.6210, -139.7390, -50.1310

Inverse Universe

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



59.3620, 22.6480, 8.0560



70.6410, 35.1640, 12.5080



69.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



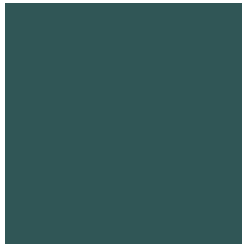
31.9930, 63.7720, 22.6840



70.2650, 140.0600, 49.8200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

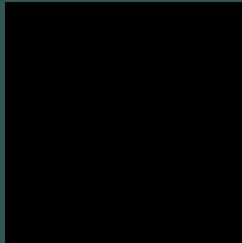
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560.

-8.0560.

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

74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560

Protanopia

79.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Deuteranopia

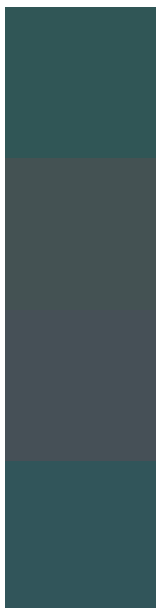
80.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



Tritanopia

75.3330, -23.1070, -5.2430

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560

Protanomaly

77.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570

Deuteranomaly

77.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570

Tritanomaly

74.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560 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(48, 86, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 86, 86)  
}
```

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(48, 86, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 86, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560 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(48, 86, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 86, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 86, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 86, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 86, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 86, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 86, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 86,  
86) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor