

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.9670, -39.9320,
-14.2040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(74.9670, -39.9320,
-14.2040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C5F5F
RGB	28, 95, 95
RGB Percent	11%, 37%, 37%
CMY	0.8903, 0.6273, 0.6276
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	180°, 55%, 24%
HSV	180°, 71%, 37%
XYZ	6.6362, 9.2613, 12.2547
YIQ	74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

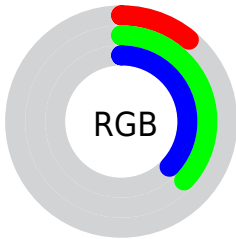
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 62, 95
Decimal	1859423
CIE _{Lab}	36.48, -20.33, -6.08
CIE _{LCh}	36, 21.218, 196.639
Yxy	9.2613, 0.2357, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280049503 (0xFF1C5F5F)
YUV	74.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901
Hunter-Lab	30.4324, -14.3320, -2.5726

Details

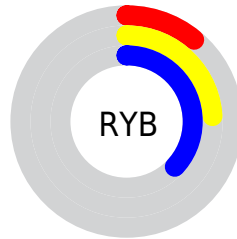
The YIQ color **74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **48.0330, 39.9320, 14.2040**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.0490, -37.2270, -13.6670**, and **33.7620, -28.9290, -9.8650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.9770, -45.8920, -16.3240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.6580, -34.5680, -12.2960**.

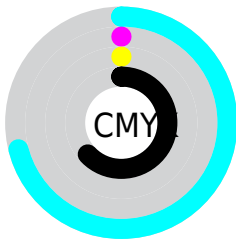
Distribution



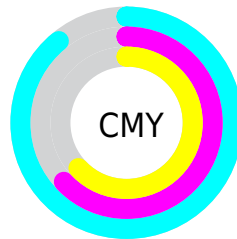
- Red (11%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040 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 74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.9670, -39.9320,
-14.2040

■ 74.9670, -39.9320,
-14.2040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.7710, -42.3160,
-15.0520

■ 127.0490,
-37.2270, -13.6670

■ 33.7620, -28.9290,
-9.8650

■ 153.7500,
-37.8230, -13.8790

■ 20.2150, -16.9630,
-6.4590

■ 180.7500,
-37.8230, -13.8790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.7500,
-37.8230, -13.8790

■ 236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 244.5350,

-20.8600, -7.4200

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

74.9670, -39.9320,
-14.2040

74.9670, -39.9320,
-14.2040

71.9770, -45.8920,
-16.3240

77.6580, -34.5680,
-12.2960

69.2860, -51.2560,
-18.2320

80.6480, -28.6080,
-10.1760

66.5950, -56.6200,
-20.1400

83.3390, -23.2440,
-8.2680

86.3290, -17.2840,
-6.1480

89.0200, -11.9200,
-4.2400

■ 92.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 94.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 97.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 100.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.8950, -22.2340, -15.5620



74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040



74.9050, -45.3890, -8.9170

Triad

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



74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040



88.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050



85.2720, 22.4210, -4.3550

Complementary

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



74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040



48.0330, 39.9320, 14.2040

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.



86.6520, 27.4630, 3.3910



74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040



88.2400, 17.4200, 14.7000

Square

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



74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040



85.7830, -15.0860, 9.0900



87.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960



84.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850

Rectangle

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



74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040



79.0140, -38.1460, -2.5140



87.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960



85.8210, 25.3090, -1.6270

Sweetspot

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



74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040



114.5250, -14.9000, -5.3000



67.6280, -17.8290, -34.8290



56.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



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.



74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040



90.9040, -61.9840, -22.0480



56.1830, -31.1320, 2.5320



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



78.5120, -66.7520, -23.7440



168.1260, -142.7190, -51.1910

Inverse Universe

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



48.0330, 39.9320, 14.2040



49.0960, 61.9840, 22.0480



66.8170, 31.1320, -2.5320



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



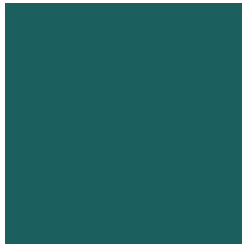
33.4880, 66.7520, 23.7440



71.7600, 143.0400, 50.8800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

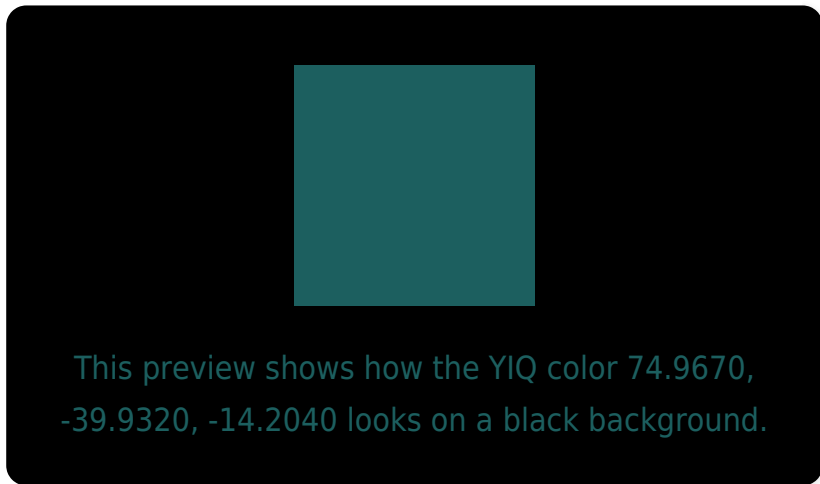
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

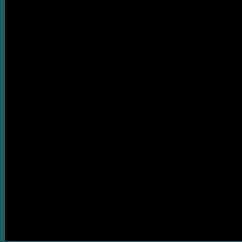
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.9670, -39.9320,

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

74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040

Protanopia

85.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

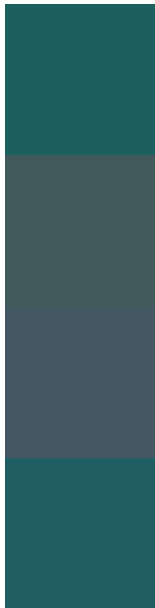
86.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250



Tritanopia

76.3740, -39.5200, -10.6560

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040

Protanomaly

82.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660

Deuteranomaly

81.8610, -15.7260, -1.3420

Tritanomaly

75.7330, -39.1530, -11.8010

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040 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(28, 95, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 95, 95)  
}
```

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(28, 95, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 95, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040 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(28, 95, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 95, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(28, 95, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 95, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 95, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 95, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 95, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 95,  
95) }
```

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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