

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.1440, -44.5640,
-7.3480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D5D71
RGB	29, 93, 113
RGB Percent	11%, 36%, 44%
CMY	0.8864, 0.6352, 0.5571
CMYK	0.74, 0.18, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	194°, 59%, 28%
HSV	194°, 74%, 44%
XYZ	7.4003, 9.2853, 17.0105
YIQ	76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

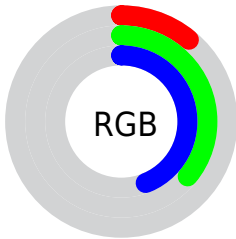
Format	Color
RYB	29, 65, 113
Decimal	1924465
CIELab	36.53, -12.91, -17.15
CIElCh	37, 21.466, 233.033
Yxy	9.2853, 0.2196, 0.2756
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280114545 (0xFF1D5D71)
YUV	76.1440, 18.1700, -41.3453
Hunter-Lab	30.4718, -9.9756, -11.7677




Details

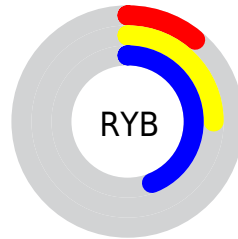
The YIQ color **76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **65.8560, 44.5640, 7.3480**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.4650, -41.0340, -5.2420**, and **34.9990, -33.7900, -4.3660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.1940, -38.8330, -6.5850**.

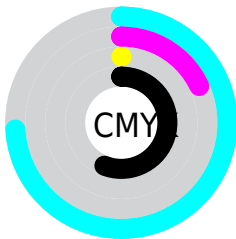
Distribution







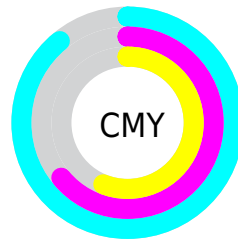
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (36%)
-  Blue (44%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (44%)



-  Cyan (74%)
-  Magenta (18%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (56%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (64%)
-  Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480 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 76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

76.1440, -44.5640,
-7.3480

76.1440, -44.5640,
-7.3480

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

50.5350, -47.2230,
-8.7190

128.4650,
-41.0340, -5.2420

34.9990, -33.7900,
-4.3660

155.4650,
-41.0340, -5.2420

20.7510, -21.2280,
-0.7480

182.5790,
-41.3550, -4.9310

3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

210.5790,
-41.3550, -4.9310

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.7720,
-34.8890, -11.9850

246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 76.1440, -44.5640,
-7.3480

■ 76.1440, -44.5640,
-7.3480

■ 71.0940, -50.2950,
-8.1110

■ 81.1940, -38.8330,
-6.5850

■ 66.3320, -56.8970,
-9.6090

■ 85.9560, -32.2310,
-5.0870

■ 63.3640, -59.9230,
-9.8350

■ 91.0060, -26.5000,
-4.3240

■ 96.0560, -20.7690,
-3.5610

■ 100.5190,
-14.7630, -2.2750

■ 105.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000

■ 110.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 115.3810, 3.3010,
0.7490

■ 120.7300, 9.6280,
1.7240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.2270, -43.6000, -13.8080



76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480



82.3680, -30.2150, 2.4330

Triad

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



76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480



88.2080, 20.4460, 14.9260



83.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450

Complementary

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



76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480



65.8560, 44.5640, 7.3480

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.



84.8480, 20.6790, -5.8250



76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480



87.0530, 28.0120, 9.9640

Square

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



76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480



88.4930, 6.4620, 15.0540



86.5980, 27.5550, 1.7230



81.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

Rectangle

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



76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480



85.5870, -17.4700, 8.2420



86.5980, 27.5550, 1.7230



83.9070, 13.0230, -10.2490

Sweetspot

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



76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480



133.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120



80.5880, -29.5200, -37.7120



65.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480



90.3350, -70.1470, -11.7710



51.4900, -33.0140, 14.6180



53.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



67.0970, -63.5450, -10.2730



139.1010, -131.2620, -22.0300

Inverse Universe

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



61.4120, 29.5200, 37.7120



66.9820, 46.2510, 59.3950



90.5100, 33.0140, -14.6180



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



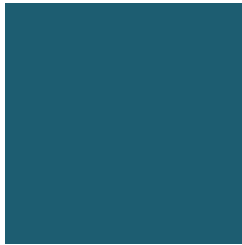
46.2540, 42.3090, 53.7410



95.3990, 86.5430, 111.1430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

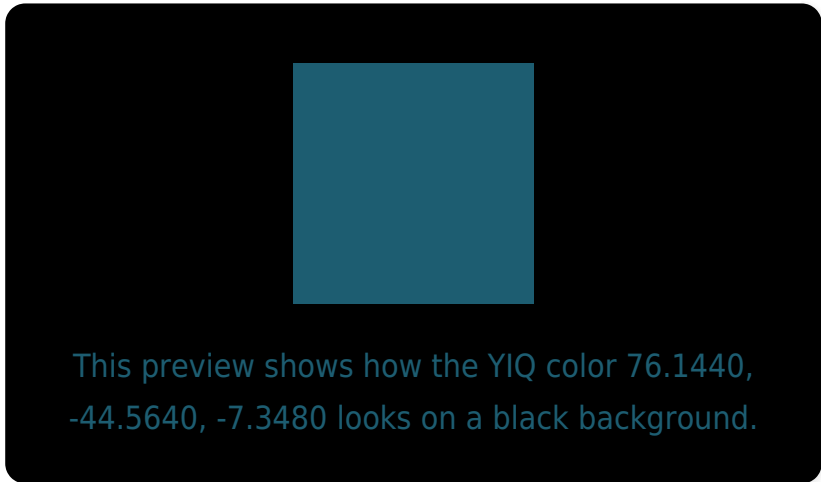
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

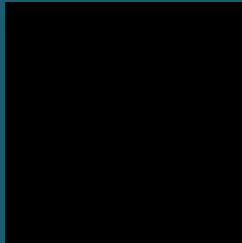
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

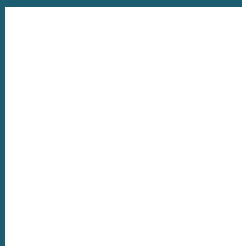
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480.



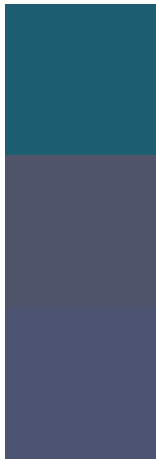
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1440, -44.5640,

-7.3480.

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

76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480

Protanopia

86.0130, -10.0420, 5.7820

Deuteranopia

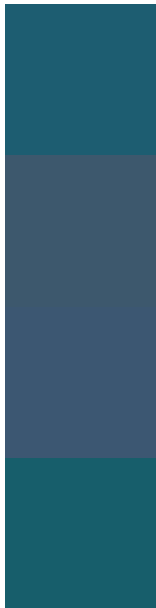
85.7400, -13.5270, 8.3690



Tritanopia

73.4870, -47.2680, -13.4120

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480

Protanomaly

82.3210, -22.8330, 0.8070

Deuteranomaly

82.0050, -24.7590, 2.6730

Tritanomaly

74.2530, -46.4890, -11.0090

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480 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(29, 93, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 93, 113)  
}
```

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(29, 93, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 93, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480 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(29, 93, 113) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 93, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 93, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 93, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 93, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 93,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 93, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 93,  
113) }
```

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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