

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.6060, -19.6220,
-7.8300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	294B49
RGB	41, 75, 73
RGB Percent	16%, 29%, 29%
CMY	0.8393, 0.7058, 0.7138
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.03, 0.71
HSL	176°, 29%, 23%
HSV	176°, 45%, 29%
XYZ	4.6326, 5.9859, 7.2112
YIQ	64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

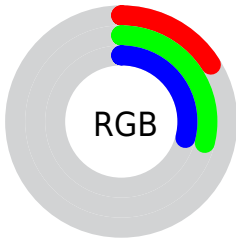
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 59, 75
Decimal	2706249
CIE _{Lab}	29.38, -12.95, -2.68
CIE _{LCh}	29, 13.223, 191.703
Yxy	5.9859, 0.2598, 0.3357
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280896329 (0xFF294B49)
YUV	64.6060, 4.1382, -20.7025
Hunter-Lab	24.4660, -9.0167, -0.3491

Details

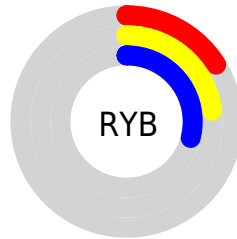
The YIQ color **64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **51.3940, 19.6220, 7.8300**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.1930, -19.8970, -8.3530**, and **21.6170, -18.1550, -6.8830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.2140, -24.3900, -9.5260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.6990, -15.4500, -6.3460**.

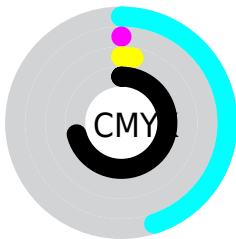
Distribution



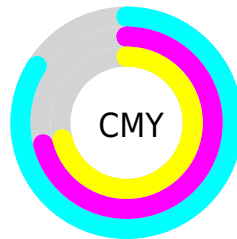
- Red (16%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300 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 64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.6060, -19.6220,
-7.8300

■ 64.6060, -19.6220,
-7.8300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.4210, -20.5390,
-7.7310

■ 113.1930,
-19.8970, -8.3530

■ 21.6170, -18.1550,
-6.8830

■ 138.8940,
-20.4930, -8.5650

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 165.5950,
-21.0890, -8.7770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 192.5950,
-21.0890, -8.7770

■ 220.2960,
-21.6850, -8.9890

■ 245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

64.6060, -19.6220,
-7.8300

64.6060, -19.6220,
-7.8300

62.2140, -24.3900,
-9.5260

66.6990, -15.4500,
-6.3460

60.0070, -28.2410,
-11.3210

69.2050, -11.0030,
-4.3390

57.6150, -33.0090,
-13.0170

71.2980, -6.8310,
-2.8550

55.4080, -36.8600,
-14.8120

73.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

53.0160, -41.6280,
-16.5080

75.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 52.1190, -43.4160,
-17.1440

■ 78.4030, 6.2350,
2.6430

■ 80.4960, 10.4070,
4.1270

■ 83.0020, 14.8540,
6.1340

■ 85.0950, 19.0260,
7.6180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300



64.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200

Triad

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



64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300



70.5690, 0.1360, 8.5520



68.9600, 14.6720, -1.5840

Complementary

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



64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300



51.3940, 19.6220, 7.8300

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.



69.9760, 17.7430, 3.3350



64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300



71.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190

Square

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



64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300



69.1870, -10.5920, 4.7360



70.8280, 15.4040, 7.1800



68.5030, 8.5290, -5.8950

Rectangle

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



64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300



66.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820



70.8280, 15.4040, 7.1800



69.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970

Sweetspot

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



64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300



92.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790



61.5560, -8.1580, -17.3580



45.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300



81.1100, -30.0290, -11.9570



56.0290, -16.1390, 0.6370



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.8180, -58.8660, -23.4900



159.6340, -132.5860, -53.1140

Inverse Universe

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



51.3940, 19.6220, 7.8300



60.8900, 30.0290, 11.9570



59.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



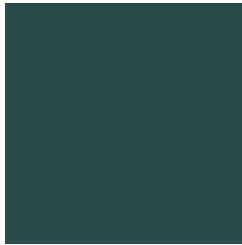
31.1820, 58.8660, 23.4900



70.3660, 132.5860, 53.1140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

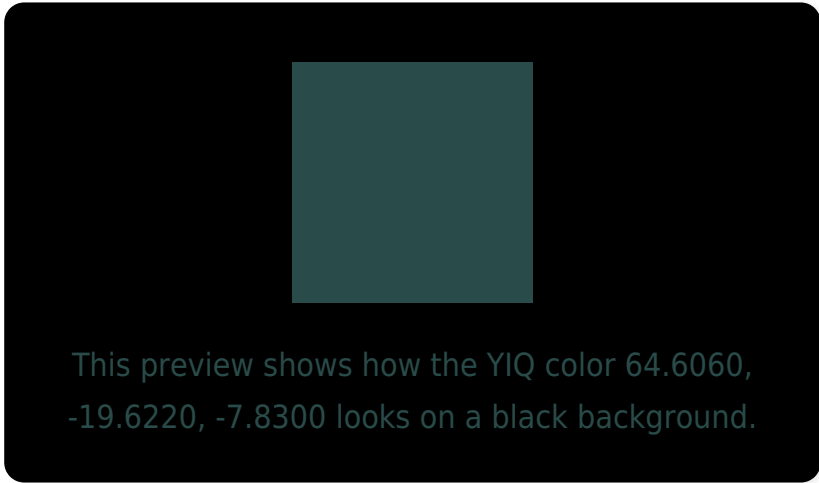
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

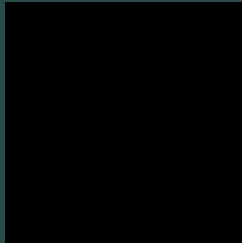
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.6060, -19.6220,

-7.8300.

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

64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300

Protanopia

69.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

Deuteranopia

69.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



Tritanopia

65.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300

Protanomaly

67.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

Deuteranomaly

67.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640

Tritanomaly

64.7740, -20.0350, -5.8510

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300 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(41, 75, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 75, 73)  
}
```

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(41, 75, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 75, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300 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(41, 75, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 75, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 75, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 75, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 75, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 75, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 75, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 75,  
73) }
```

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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