

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.7900, -26.1320,
-10.9960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.7900, -26.1320,
-10.9960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	214F4B
RGB	33, 79, 75
RGB Percent	13%, 31%, 29%
CMY	0.8707, 0.6901, 0.7060
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.05, 0.69
HSL	175°, 41%, 22%
HSV	175°, 58%, 31%
XYZ	4.6928, 6.4253, 7.6449
YIQ	64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

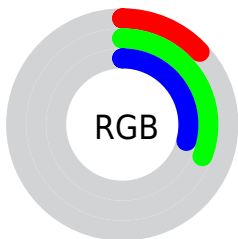
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 57, 79
Decimal	2182987
CIE Lab	30.46, -16.83, -2.40
CIE LCh	30, 17.005, 188.126
Yxy	6.4253, 0.2501, 0.3424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280373067 (0xFF214F4B)
YUV	64.7900, 5.0335, -27.8798
Hunter-Lab	25.3481, -11.3128, -0.1379

Details

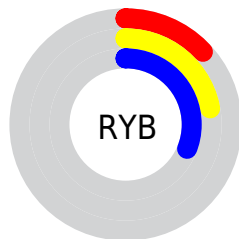
The YIQ color **64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **47.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960**, and **23.4920, -19.3010, -8.1410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.2840, -30.5790, -13.0030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.2960, -21.6850, -8.9890**.

Distribution



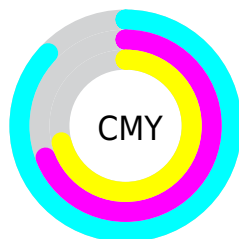
- Red (13%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960 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 64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

64.7900, -26.1320,
-10.9960

64.7900, -26.1320,
-10.9960

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

40.2950, -29.1120,
-12.0560

113.7900,
-26.1320, -10.9960

23.4920, -19.3010,
-8.1410

140.2630,
-26.0860, -11.8300

2.5590, -3.0720,
0.6080

166.3770,
-26.4070, -11.5190

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

193.9640,
-26.6820, -12.0420

221.7790,
-27.5990, -11.9430

243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

64.7900, -26.1320,
-10.9960

64.7900, -26.1320,
-10.9960

62.2840, -30.5790,
-13.0030

67.2960, -21.6850,
-8.9890

59.8920, -35.3470,
-14.6990

69.6880, -16.9170,
-7.2930

57.3860, -39.7940,
-16.7060

72.1940, -12.4700,
-5.2860

54.8800, -44.2410,
-18.7130

74.7000, -8.0230,
-3.2790

54.5810, -44.8370,
-18.9250

76.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950

■ 79.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 81.8050, 5.0430,
2.2190

■ 84.3110, 9.4900,
4.2260

■ 86.7030, 14.2580,
5.9220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.7930, -13.0190, -11.8590



64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960



64.1900, -33.0100, -7.4900

Triad

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



64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960



73.2530, -1.7900, 10.4180



71.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790

Complementary

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



64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960



47.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960

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.



72.9550, 22.2360, 4.5080



64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960



73.8370, 11.1850, 12.0570

Square

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



64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960



71.3760, -15.4980, 5.5420



73.5620, 19.2090, 9.8090



70.4170, 11.6470, -7.3370

Rectangle

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



64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960



66.0810, -31.0850, -3.8290



73.5620, 19.2090, 9.8090



71.9500, 20.6320, 0.5360

Sweetspot

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



64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960



96.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260



61.4970, -9.6700, -22.9980



47.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960



80.0870, -40.3900, -16.9180



54.6800, -22.4660, -0.3380



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.4760, -57.9030, -24.4230



158.8360, -130.3390, -55.2910

Inverse Universe

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



47.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960



52.9130, 40.3900, 16.9180



57.3200, 22.4660, 0.3380



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.5240, 57.9030, 24.4230



71.0500, 130.6600, 54.9800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

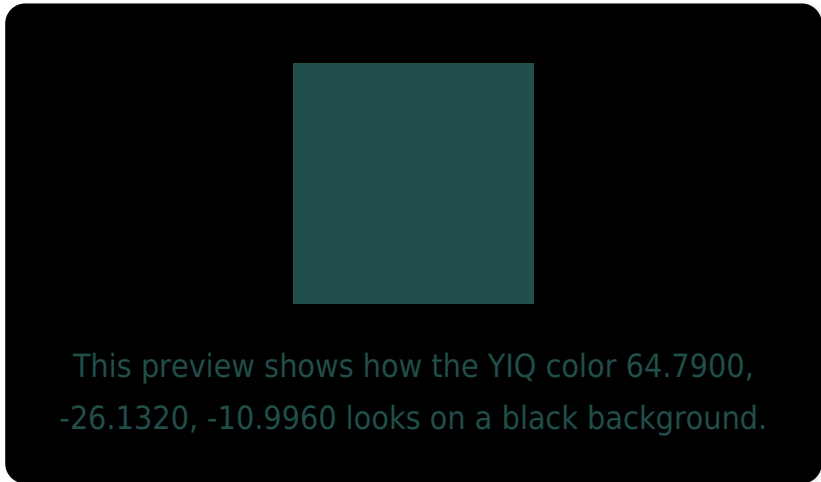
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

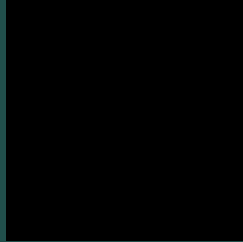
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.7900, -26.1320,

-10.9960.

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

64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960

Protanopia

71.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

72.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



Tritanopia

66.4250, -26.3620, -6.8260

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960

Protanomaly

68.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140

Deuteranomaly

69.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230

Tritanomaly

65.7840, -25.9950, -7.9710

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960 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(33, 79, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 79, 75)  
}
```

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(33, 79, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 79, 75) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960 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(33, 79, 75) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 79, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 79, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 79, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 79, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 79, 75)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 79, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 79,  
75) }
```

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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