

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.6490, -21.1810,
-7.1090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	294C4D
RGB	41, 76, 77
RGB Percent	16%, 30%, 30%
CMY	0.8393, 0.7019, 0.6981
CMYK	0.47, 0.01, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	182°, 31%, 23%
HSV	182°, 47%, 30%
XYZ	4.8379, 6.1774, 7.9546
YIQ	65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

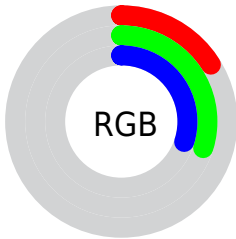
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 59, 77
Decimal	2706509
CIE Lab	29.86, -12.35, -4.55
CIE LCh	30, 13.164, 200.204
Yxy	6.1774, 0.2550, 0.3256
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280896589 (0xFF294C4D)
YUV	65.6490, 5.5960, -21.6172
Hunter-Lab	24.8544, -8.7505, -1.5775

Details

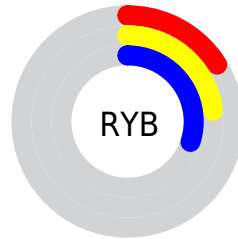
The YIQ color **65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **52.3510, 21.1810, 7.1090**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.3500, -21.7770, -7.3210**, and **22.5460, -19.3930, -6.4730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.2570, -25.9490, -8.8050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130**.

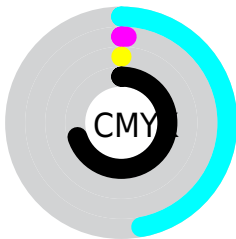
Distribution



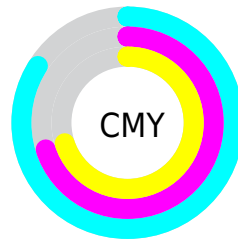
- Red (16%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090 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 65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.6490, -21.1810,
-7.1090

■ 65.6490, -21.1810,
-7.1090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.3500, -21.7770,
-7.3210

■ 114.3500,
-21.7770, -7.3210

■ 22.5460, -19.3930,
-6.4730

■ 140.0510,
-22.3730, -7.5330

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 166.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 193.7520,
-22.9690, -7.7450

■ 221.7520,
-22.9690, -7.7450

■ 245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 65.6490, -21.1810,
-7.1090

■ 65.6490, -21.1810,
-7.1090

■ 63.2570, -25.9490,
-8.8050

■ 68.0410, -16.4130,
-5.4130

■ 61.1640, -30.1210,
-10.2890

■ 70.1340, -12.2410,
-3.9290

■ 58.1850, -34.6140,
-11.4620

■ 73.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 55.7930, -39.3820,
-13.1580

■ 75.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 53.4010, -44.1500,
-14.8540

■ 77.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 52.8030, -45.3420,
-15.2780

■ 79.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 82.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

■ 85.3610, 15.2210,
4.9890

■ 87.4540, 19.3930,
6.4730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.4880, -13.4780, -9.0460



65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



66.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630

Triad

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



65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



71.5370, 3.1620, 8.7780



70.4220, 13.2510, -3.3650

Complementary

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



65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



52.3510, 21.1810, 7.1090

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.



70.7370, 16.9180, 1.7660



65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



72.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330

Square

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



65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



70.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960



71.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470



69.3070, 6.1450, -6.7430

Rectangle

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



65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



67.6480, -19.4400, -0.1120



71.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470



70.2590, 15.2680, -1.3720

Sweetspot

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



65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



95.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



62.2460, -10.2210, -18.5170



48.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



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.



65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



81.9680, -32.5050, -11.1370



55.0830, -16.2310, 2.3050



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.7410, -59.9670, -20.0550



157.1210, -135.1550, -45.0990

Inverse Universe

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



55.7540, 10.2210, 18.5170



66.6010, 15.4460, 28.4540



62.9170, 16.2310, -2.3050



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



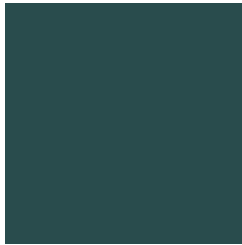
41.7840, 29.0130, 52.4130



94.1920, 65.4970, 118.1130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

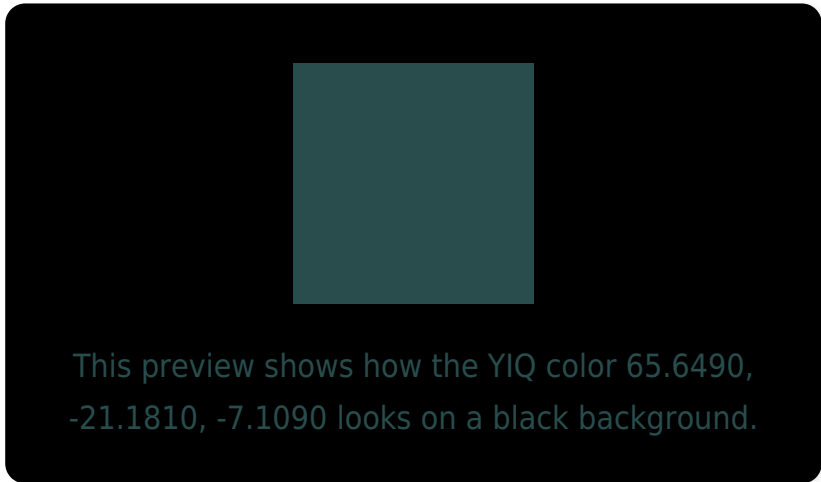
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

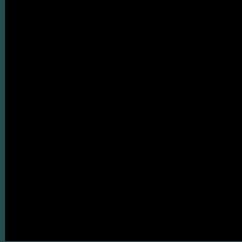
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6490, -21.1810,

-7.1090.

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

65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090

Protanopia

70.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

Deuteranopia

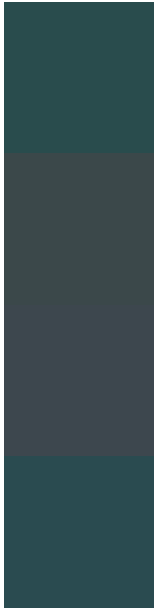
70.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



Tritanopia

65.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090

Protanomaly

68.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340

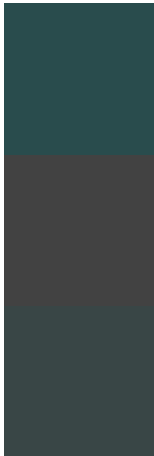
Deuteranomaly

68.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570

Tritanomaly

65.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090 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, 76, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 76, 77)  
}
```

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, 76, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 76, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090 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, 76, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 76, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 76, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 76, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 76, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 76, 77)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 76, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 76,  
77) }
```

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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