

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.5260, -7.4730,
-2.2330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F4B4C
RGB	63, 75, 76
RGB Percent	25%, 29%, 30%
CMY	0.7530, 0.7059, 0.7020
CMYK	0.17, 0.01, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	185°, 9%, 27%
HSV	185°, 17%, 30%
XYZ	5.8701, 6.6111, 7.8027
YIQ	71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

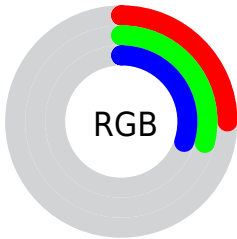
Format	Color
RYB	63, 69, 76
Decimal	4148044
CIELab	30.90, -4.54, -2.20
CIELCh	31, 5.043, 205.904
Yxy	6.6111, 0.2894, 0.3259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282338124 (0xFF3F4B4C)
YUV	71.5260, 2.2057, -7.4773
Hunter-Lab	25.7120, -4.2440, 0.0058

Details

The YIQ color **71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **67.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450**, and **27.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600**.

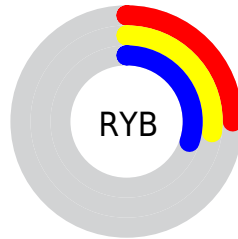
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (29%)

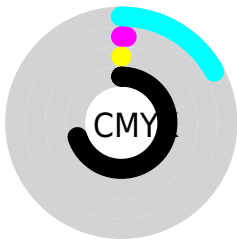
Blue (30%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (30%)

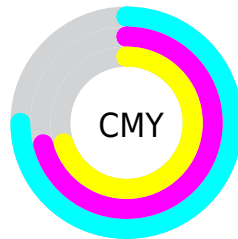


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330 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 71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.5260, -7.4730,
-2.2330

■ 71.5260, -7.4730,
-2.2330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.8250, -6.8770,
-2.0210

■ 120.2270, -8.0690,
-2.4450

■ 27.8250, -6.8770,
-2.0210

■ 145.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

■ 5.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 172.2270, -8.0690,
-2.4450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 199.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

■ 227.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

-1.9080

■ 71.5260, -7.4730,
-2.2330

■ 71.5260, -7.4730,
-2.2330

■ 68.5470, -11.9660,
-3.4060

■ 74.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 66.4540, -16.1380,
-4.8900

■ 76.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 63.4750, -20.6310,
-6.0630

■ 79.5770, 5.6850,
1.5970

■ 61.3820, -24.8030,
-7.5470

■ 81.6700, 9.8570,
3.0810

■ 58.4030, -29.2960,
-8.7200

■ 84.6490, 14.3500,
4.2540

■ 56.0110, -34.0640,
-10.4160

■ 87.0410, 19.1180,
5.9500

■ 53.3310, -37.9610,
-11.3770

■ 89.7210, 23.0150,
6.9110

■ 50.3520, -42.4540,
-12.5500

■ 92.7000, 27.5080,
8.0840

■ 49.7540, -43.6460,
-12.9740

■ 94.7930, 31.6800,
9.5680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



71.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Triad

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



71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



73.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



72.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170

Complementary

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



71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



67.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330

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.



73.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530



71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



73.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530

Square

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



71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



73.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



73.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210



72.4900, 1.3760, -2.9120

Rectangle

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



71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



72.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



73.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210



72.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050

Sweetspot

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



71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



97.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



70.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



50.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



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.



71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



92.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170



68.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



66.8060, -58.5920, -17.4400



150.6640, -132.1300, -39.3460

Inverse Universe

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



68.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



87.1460, 5.8210, 10.1490



70.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



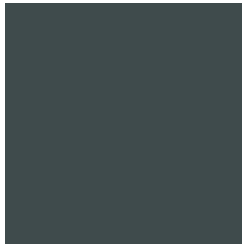
41.2140, 30.6180, 50.8580



92.9380, 69.0280, 114.6920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

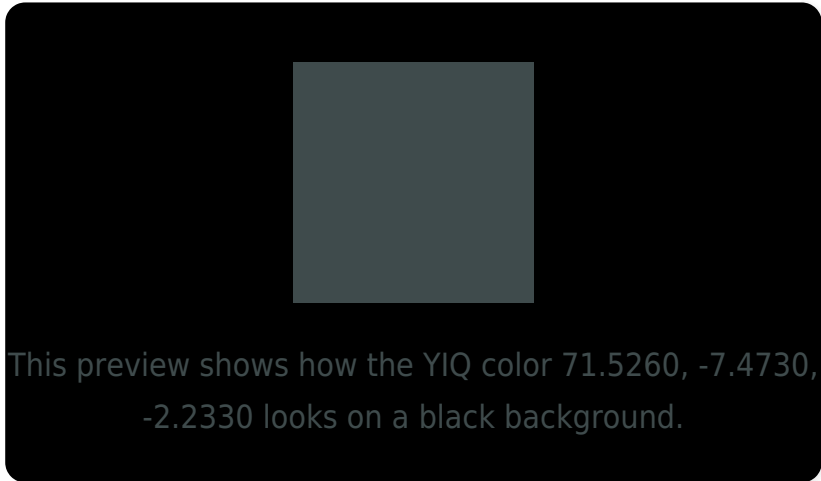
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

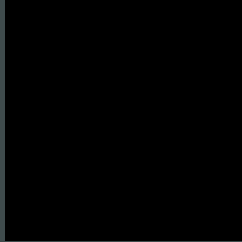
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

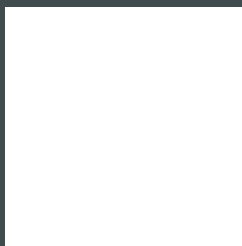
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330.

-2.2330.

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

71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Protanopia

72.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

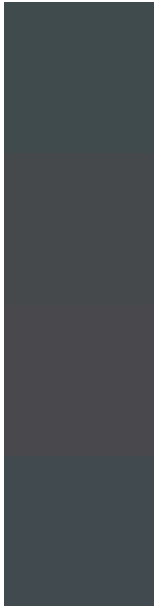
73.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



Tritanopia

71.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Protanomaly

72.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260

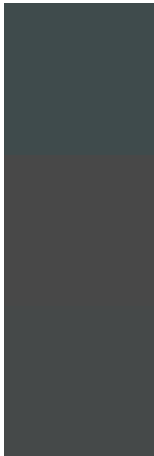
Deuteranomaly

72.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Tritanomaly

71.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330 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(63, 75, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 75, 76)  
}
```

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(63, 75, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 75, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330 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(63, 75, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 75, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 75, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 75, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 75, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 75, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 75, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 75,  
76) }
```

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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