

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	235563
RGB	35, 85, 99
RGB Percent	14%, 33%, 39%
CMY	0.8628, 0.6666, 0.6119
CMYK	0.65, 0.14, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	193°, 48%, 26%
HSV	193°, 65%, 39%
XYZ	6.1927, 7.7573, 12.9659
YIQ	71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

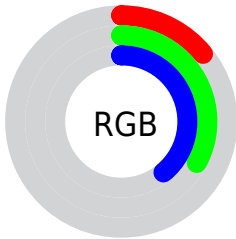
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 63, 99
Decimal	2315619
CIE _{Lab}	33.47, -12.05, -13.10
CIE _{LCh}	33, 17.797, 227.395
Yxy	7.7573, 0.2301, 0.2882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280505699 (0xFF235563)
YUV	71.6460, 13.4855, -32.1385
Hunter-Lab	27.8519, -9.0526, -8.1050

Details

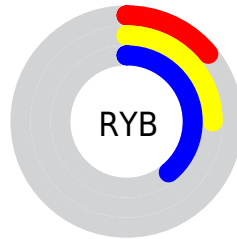
The YIQ color **71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **62.3540, 34.2940, 6.2460**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.3580, -33.4230, -5.5110**, and **29.4080, -27.6920, -4.7480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.4820, -39.7040, -7.3200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.8100, -28.8840, -5.1720**.

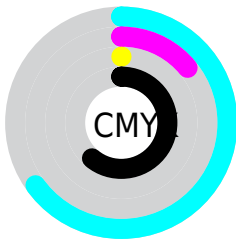
Distribution



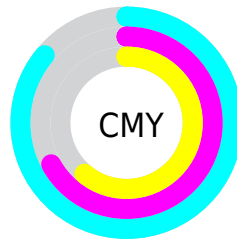
- Red (14%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 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 71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460

■ 71.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.5420, -39.9330,
-8.6770

■ 122.3580,
-33.4230, -5.5110

■ 29.4080, -27.6920,
-4.7480

■ 148.3580,
-33.4230, -5.5110

■ 15.2740, -15.4510,
-0.8190

■ 175.4720,
-33.7440, -5.2000

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 203.1730,
-34.3400, -5.4120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.6030,
-32.7350, -6.9670

■ 245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 71.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460

■ 71.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460

■ 67.4820, -39.7040,
-7.3200

■ 75.8100, -28.8840,
-5.1720

■ 63.3180, -45.1140,
-8.3940

■ 79.9740, -23.4740,
-4.0980

■ 59.1540, -50.5240,
-9.4680

■ 84.1380, -18.0640,
-3.0240

■ 56.4850, -52.9540,
-9.4820

■ 88.8890, -12.9290,
-2.4730

■ 92.7540, -8.1150,
-1.6110

■ 96.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 101.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 105.2460, 8.1150,
1.6110

■ 109.4100, 13.5250,
2.6850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.8650, -30.7170, -10.5010



71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



75.4670, -26.1800, 0.8920

Triad

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



71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



80.9900, 15.1280, 12.1840



76.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080

Complementary

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



71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



62.3540, 34.2940, 6.2460

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.



78.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



80.0030, 22.2810, 9.2010

Square

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



71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



80.6450, 2.9780, 12.1140



79.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520



75.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150

Rectangle

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



71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



77.8920, -17.0110, 5.4290



79.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520



77.6020, 12.5640, -7.4360

Sweetspot

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



71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



117.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620



74.1640, -22.0940, -29.1180



57.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



85.1860, -53.5500, -9.6940



52.8620, -25.4940, 10.4900



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



64.4240, -60.1520, -11.1920



137.1290, -128.4650, -23.1610

Inverse Universe

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



59.8360, 22.0940, 29.1180



66.7920, 34.5620, 45.4580



81.1380, 25.4940, -10.4900



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



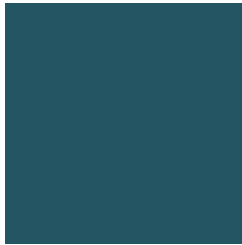
43.5200, 38.5040, 51.1120



93.0780, 83.0130, 109.0370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

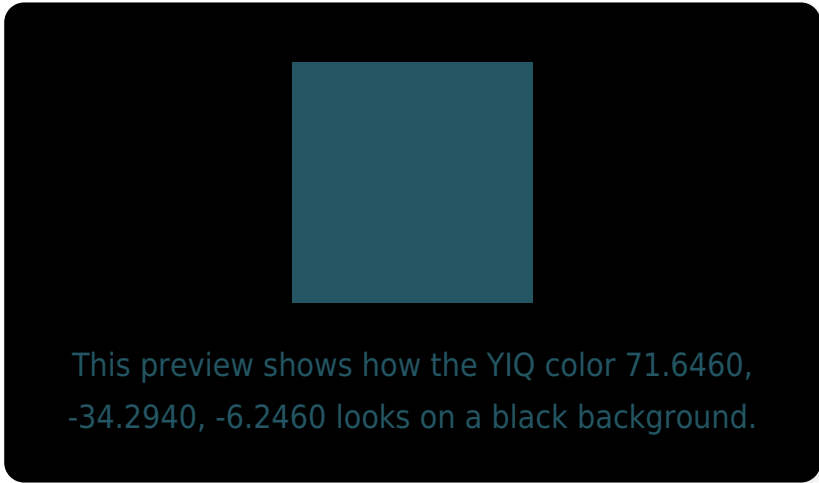
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

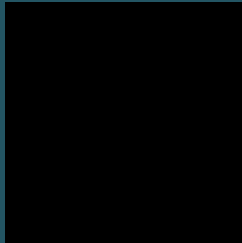
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.6460, -34.2940,

-6.2460.

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

71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Protanopia

78.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

Deuteranopia

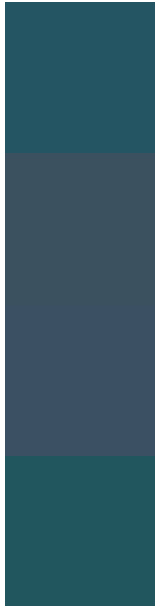
78.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280



Tritanopia

70.6520, -34.4310, -9.2710

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Protanomaly

76.4310, -17.3310, 0.2130

Deuteranomaly

76.3000, -18.3400, 1.9800

Tritanomaly

71.1790, -34.4770, -8.4370

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 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(35, 85, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 85, 99)  
}
```

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(35, 85, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 85, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 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(35, 85, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 85, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(35, 85, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 85, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 85, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 85, 99)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 85, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 85,  
99) }
```

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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