

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.6630, -6.6010,
-7.0250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F5045
RGB	63, 80, 69
RGB Percent	25%, 31%, 27%
CMY	0.7530, 0.6862, 0.7294
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.14, 0.69
HSL	141°, 12%, 28%
HSV	141°, 21%, 31%
XYZ	5.9923, 7.2243, 6.7081
YIQ	73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

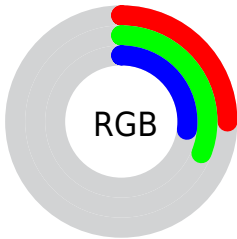
Format	Color
RYB	63, 76, 80
Decimal	4149317
CIELab	32.31, -9.24, 4.31
CIELCh	32, 10.195, 155.015
Yxy	7.2243, 0.3007, 0.3626
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282339397 (0xFF3F5045)
YUV	73.6630, -2.2989, -9.3515
Hunter-Lab	26.8781, -7.2410, 4.0174

Details

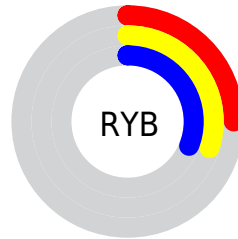
The YIQ color **73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **69.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480**, and **29.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.7010, -9.7640, -10.2760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740**.

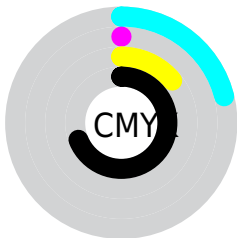
Distribution



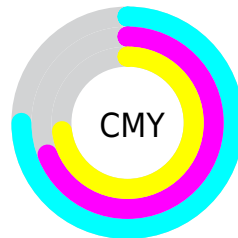
- Red (25%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250 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 73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.6630, -6.6010,
-7.0250

■ 73.6630, -6.6010,
-7.0250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

■ 122.2500, -6.8760,
-7.5480

■ 29.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

■ 147.9510, -7.4720,
-7.7600

■ 8.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 174.8370, -7.1510,
-8.0710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 202.4240, -7.4260,
-8.5940

■ 230.4240, -7.4260,
-8.5940

■ 252.0810, -4.7220,

-2.5300

■ 73.6630, -6.6010,
-7.0250

■ 73.6630, -6.6010,
-7.0250

■ 70.7010, -9.7640,
-10.2760

■ 76.6250, -3.4380,
-3.7740

■ 67.7390, -12.9270,
-13.5270

■ 79.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 64.6630, -15.7690,
-17.0890

■ 82.6630, 2.5670,
3.0390

■ 61.7010, -18.9320,
-20.3400

■ 85.6250, 5.7300,
6.2900

■ 58.7390, -22.0950,
-23.5910

■ 88.5870, 8.8930,
9.5410

■ 55.7770, -25.2580,
-26.8420

■ 91.5490, 12.0560,
12.7920

■ 52.8150, -28.4210,
-30.0930

■ 94.5110, 15.2190,
16.0430

■ 50.1520, -30.9880,
-33.1320

■ 97.4730, 18.3820,
19.2940

■ 100.5490, 21.2240,
22.8560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.4960, 1.2390, -5.9370



73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250



73.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440

Triad

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



73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250



75.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920



76.8230, 13.8000, 3.2080

Complementary

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



73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250



69.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250

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.



77.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190



73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250



77.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250

Square

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



73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250



74.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190



77.4510, 6.2800, 7.3360



76.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410

Rectangle

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



73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250



73.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



77.4510, 6.2800, 7.3360



77.4640, 13.4330, 4.3530

Sweetspot

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



73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250



102.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



76.2680, 1.8810, -6.5590



52.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250



94.5760, -10.9100, -11.5340



74.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370



39.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



65.8530, -40.7520, -43.4080



145.5320, -90.1220, -95.8340

Inverse Universe

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



69.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



87.4240, 10.9100, 11.5340



68.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



39.1470, 40.7520, 43.4080



86.4680, 90.1220, 95.8340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

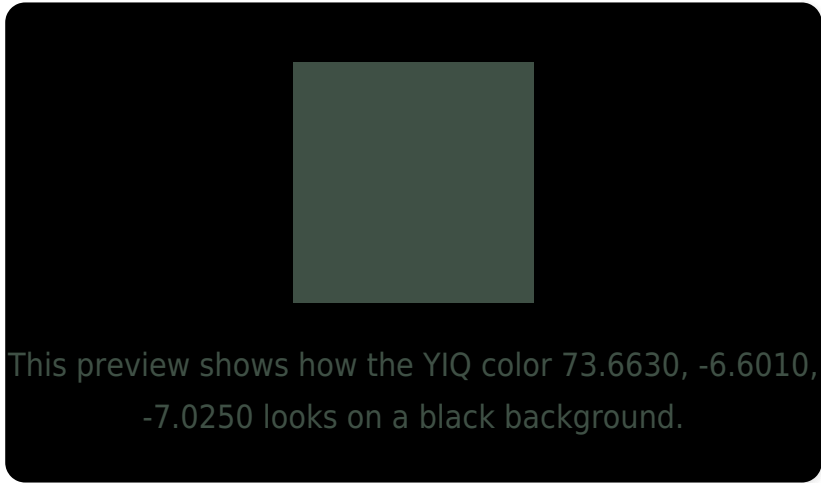
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

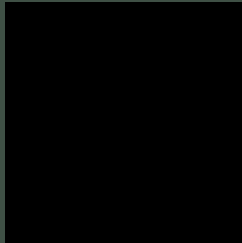
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250.

-7.0250.

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

73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250

Protanopia

75.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630

Deuteranopia

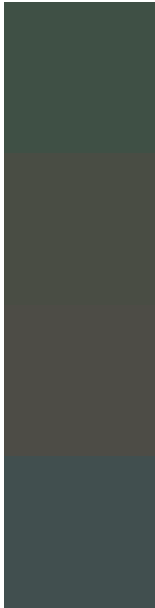
76.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



Tritanopia

75.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250

Protanomaly

74.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470

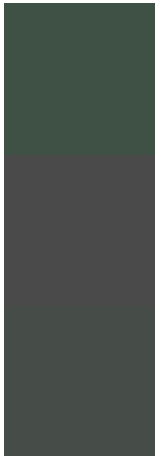
Deuteranomaly

75.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540

Tritanomaly

74.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250 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, 80, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 80, 69)  
}
```

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, 80, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 80, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250 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, 80, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 80, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 80, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 80, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 80, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 80, 69)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 80, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 80,  
69) }
```

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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