

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.0420, -8.9860,
-2.3460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	425052
RGB	66, 80, 82
RGB Percent	26%, 31%, 32%
CMY	0.7412, 0.6862, 0.6785
CMYK	0.20, 0.02, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	187°, 11%, 29%
HSV	187°, 20%, 32%
XYZ	6.6379, 7.5052, 9.0795
YIQ	76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

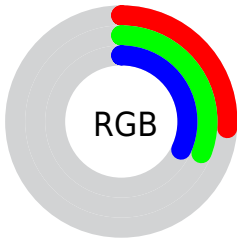
Format	Color
RYB	66, 73, 82
Decimal	4345938
CIELab	32.93, -5.00, -3.01
CIELCh	33, 5.839, 211.079
Yxy	7.5052, 0.2858, 0.3232
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282536018 (0xFF425052)
YUV	76.0420, 2.9373, -8.8068
Hunter-Lab	27.3956, -4.6919, -0.4731

Details

The YIQ color **76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **71.9580, 8.9860, 2.3460**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.7430, -9.5820, -2.5580**, and **32.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730**.

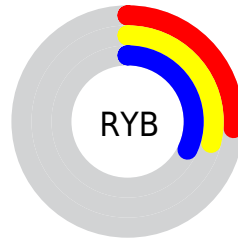
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (31%)

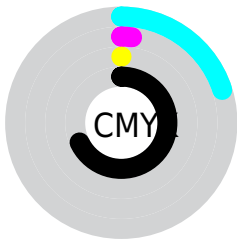
Blue (32%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (32%)

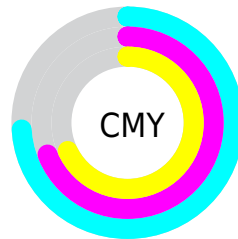


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460 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 76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.0420, -8.9860,
-2.3460

■ 76.0420, -8.9860,
-2.3460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.3410, -8.3900,
-2.1340

■ 124.7430, -9.5820,
-2.5580

■ 32.2270, -8.0690,
-2.4450

■ 150.7430, -9.5820,
-2.5580

■ 10.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350

■ 177.4440,
-10.1780, -2.7700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.1450,
-10.7740, -2.9820

■ 233.1450,
-10.7740, -2.9820

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

-1.0600

■ 76.0420, -8.9860,
-2.3460

■ 76.0420, -8.9860,
-2.3460

■ 73.0630, -13.4790,
-3.5190

■ 79.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 70.0840, -17.9720,
-4.6920

■ 82.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.8060, -23.0610,
-6.0770

■ 85.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 63.8270, -27.5540,
-7.2500

■ 88.2570, 9.5820,
2.5580

■ 60.8480, -32.0470,
-8.4230

■ 91.2360, 14.0750,
3.7310

■ 57.8690, -36.5400,
-9.5960

■ 94.2150, 18.5680,
4.9040

■ 54.8900, -41.0330,
-10.7690

■ 97.1940, 23.0610,
6.0770

■ 51.6120, -46.1220,
-12.1540

■ 100.4720, 28.1500,
7.4620

■ 103.4510, 32.6430,
8.6350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



76.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

Triad

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



76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



78.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



77.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Complementary

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



76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



71.9580, 8.9860, 2.3460

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.



78.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



78.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Square

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



76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



77.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



78.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220



77.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350

Rectangle

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



76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



76.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



78.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220



77.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

Sweetspot

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



76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



104.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



75.6200, -5.0420, -7.7460



52.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



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.



76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



97.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310



71.3460, -6.7860, 1.8380



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



65.9740, -59.0050, -15.4610



145.6090, -130.2970, -34.0170

Inverse Universe

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



72.3800, 5.0420, 7.7460



91.9830, 7.8380, 12.1420



76.6540, 6.7860, -1.8380



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.8830, 33.0480, 50.8720



92.5100, 73.1090, 112.3170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

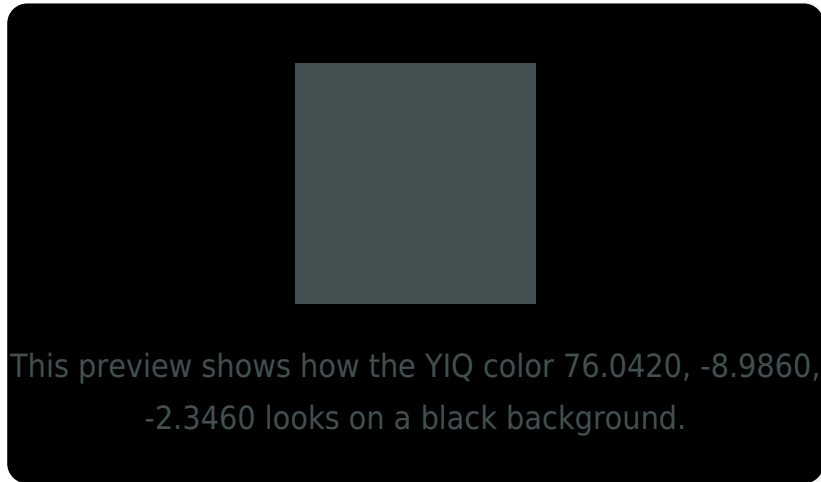
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

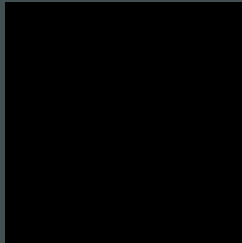
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

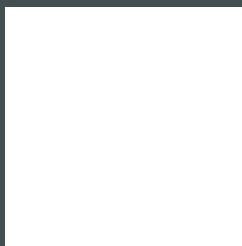
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460.

-2.3460.

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

76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460

Protanopia

77.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Deuteranopia

78.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



Tritanopia

76.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460

Protanomaly

77.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850

Deuteranomaly

77.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Tritanomaly

76.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460 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(66, 80, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 80, 82)  
}
```

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(66, 80, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 80, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460 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(66, 80, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 80, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 80, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 80, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 80, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 80, 82)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 80, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 80,  
82) }
```

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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