

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.2990, -16.5990,
8.9770)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	424B6E
RGB	66, 75, 110
RGB Percent	26%, 29%, 43%
CMY	0.7412, 0.7059, 0.5687
CMYK	0.40, 0.32, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	228°, 25%, 35%
HSV	228°, 40%, 43%
XYZ	7.5763, 7.3162, 15.7579
YIQ	76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

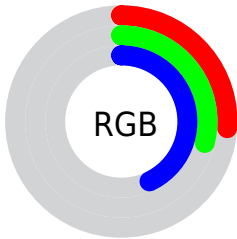
Format	Color
RYB	66, 73, 110
Decimal	4344686
CIELab	32.52, 6.06, -21.36
CIELCh	33, 22.200, 285.847
Yxy	7.3162, 0.2472, 0.2387
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282534766 (0xFF424B6E)
YUV	76.2990, 16.6146, -9.0322
Hunter-Lab	27.0485, 2.6631, -15.6073

Details

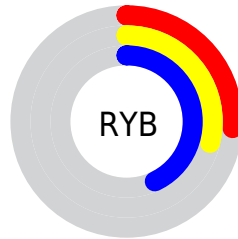
The YIQ color **76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **99.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220**, and **30.6470, -17.6990, 6.8850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.7270, -20.6800, 11.3520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020**.

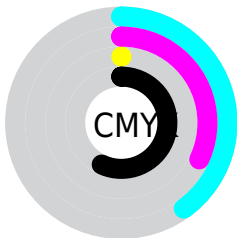
Distribution



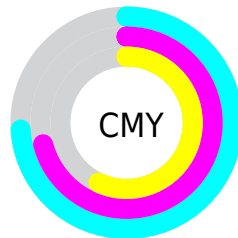
- Red (26%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770 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 76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.2990, -16.5990,
8.9770

■ 76.2990, -16.5990,
8.9770

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.7720, -16.5530,
8.1430

■ 125.9400,
-16.9660, 10.1220

■ 30.6470, -17.6990,
6.8850

■ 151.4670,
-17.0120, 10.9560

■ 8.6690, -14.7650,
8.7790

■ 178.5810,
-17.3330, 11.2670

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 205.6950,
-17.6540, 11.5780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.2300,
-12.1510, 5.4570

254.4020, -1.1920,

-0.4240

■ 76.2990, -16.5990,
8.9770

■ 76.2990, -16.5990,
8.9770

■ 67.7270, -20.6800,
11.3520

■ 84.8710, -12.5180,
6.6020

■ 59.7420, -25.0360,
13.2040

■ 92.8560, -8.1620,
4.7500

■ 51.1700, -29.1170,
15.5790

■ 101.4280, -4.0810,
2.3750

■ 42.5980, -33.1980,
17.9540

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 34.0260, -37.2790,
20.3290

■ 118.5720, 4.0810,
-2.3750

■ 26.0410, -41.6350,
22.1810

■ 126.5570, 8.4370,
-4.2270

■ 135.1290, 12.5180,
-6.6020

■ 143.7010, 16.5990,
-8.9770

■ 152.2730, 20.6800,
-11.3520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330



76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



78.9270, 2.2440, 14.4040

Triad

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



76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



77.2500, 28.6550, 3.8150



68.2970, -23.4260, -15.9860

Complementary

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



76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



99.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770

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.



72.2900, -4.3530, -14.7290



76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



76.1580, 22.7420, -4.6660

Square

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



76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



77.9220, 27.0030, 11.7310



74.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



61.6670, -47.9550, -17.4830

Rectangle

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



76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



78.7280, 13.1100, 15.7180



74.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



70.1190, -17.0530, -15.8450

Sweetspot

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



76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



129.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180



95.7040, -23.0140, -12.4380



63.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



90.0840, -25.9990, 14.1370



74.6040, -6.9720, 16.2280



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



28.3550, -45.3950, 24.2450



58.0950, -93.3120, 50.1440

Inverse Universe

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



80.1820, 23.3350, 12.1270



96.2270, 36.6300, 18.9820



101.3960, 6.9720, -16.2280



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



38.7300, 63.4950, 33.2150



79.6670, 130.8410, 68.2250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

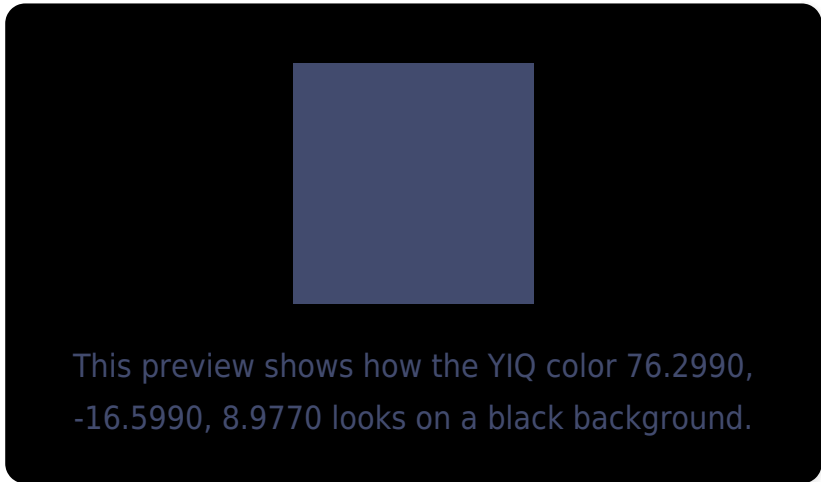
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

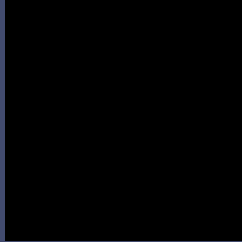
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770.

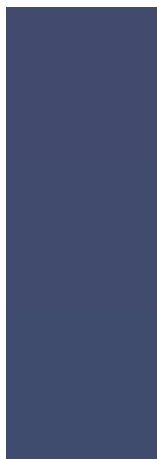


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.2990, -16.5990,

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

76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Protanopia

76.0000, -17.1950, 8.7650

Deuteranopia

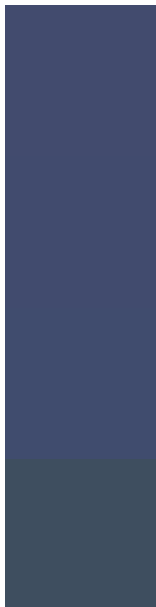
75.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180



Tritanopia

74.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Protanomaly

76.0000, -17.1950, 8.7650

Deuteranomaly

76.2880, -18.0660, 8.0300

Tritanomaly

75.1540, -14.9930, 1.8950

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770 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, 75, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 75, 110)  
}
```

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, 75, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 75, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770 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, 75, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 75, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 75, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 75, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 75, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 75,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 75, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 75,  
110) }
```

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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