

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140)
contains.

YIQ(76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(76.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A4D4F
RGB	74, 77, 79
RGB Percent	29%, 30%, 31%
CMY	0.7098, 0.6980, 0.6902
CMYK	0.06, 0.03, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	204°, 3%, 30%
HSV	204°, 6%, 31%
XYZ	6.8891, 7.3282, 8.4480
YIQ	76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	74, 76, 79
Decimal	4869455
CIE Lab	32.54, -0.77, -1.61
CIE LCh	33, 1.781, 244.548
Yxy	7.3282, 0.3039, 0.3233
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283059535 (0xFF4A4D4F)
YUV	76.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443
Hunter-Lab	27.0706, -1.9480, 0.4467

Details

The YIQ color **76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **76.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140**, and **32.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130**.

Distribution



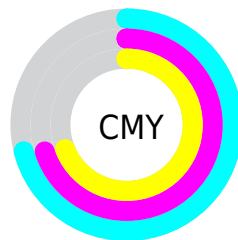
- Red (29%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140 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 76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 76.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 125.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 32.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 151.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 8.8470, -3.9430,
-0.1270

■ 177.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 233.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 76.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 76.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 72.1780, -6.3730,
-0.1410

■ 80.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 68.0250, -10.3160,
-0.2680

■ 84.6370, 5.4560,
0.2400

■ 63.8720, -14.2590,
-0.3950

■ 88.7900, 9.3990,
0.3670

■ 59.1320, -17.9270,
0.0010

■ 93.5300, 13.0670,
-0.0290

■ 55.2780, -21.2740,
0.0860

■ 97.3840, 16.4140,
-0.1140

■ 51.1250, -25.2170,
-0.0410

■ 101.5370, 20.3570,
0.0130

■ 46.9720, -29.1600,
-0.1680

■ 105.6900, 24.3000,
0.1400

■ 42.8190, -33.1030,

■ 109.8430, 28.2430,

-0.2950

0.2670

■ 38.6660, -37.0460,
-0.4220

■ 113.9960, 32.1860,
0.3940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



76.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

Triad

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



76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



77.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



76.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

Complementary

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



76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



76.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

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.



76.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



77.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

Square

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



76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



77.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



76.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



75.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

Rectangle

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



76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



76.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



76.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



76.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

Sweetspot

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



76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



100.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



77.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



50.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



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.



76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



97.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



75.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



47.4350, -49.5170, -0.1810



107.2260, -111.7800, -0.6440

Inverse Universe

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



75.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



96.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



77.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



37.4520, 41.2110, 40.5950



84.5020, 92.7820, 91.6780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

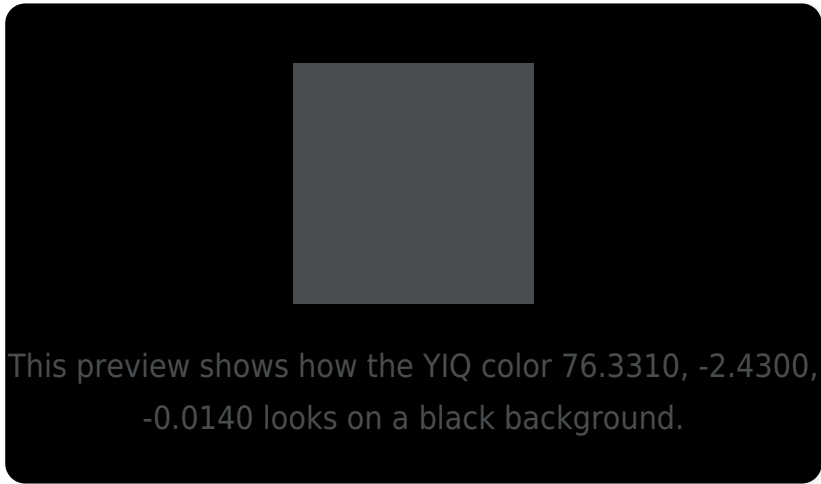
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

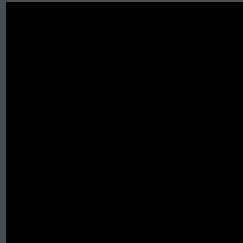
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140.



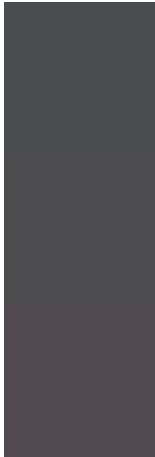
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140.

-0.0140.

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

76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Protanopia

76.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

77.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



Tritanopia

76.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Protanomaly

76.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

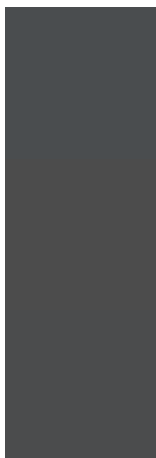
Deuteranomaly

76.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

Tritanomaly

76.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140 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(74, 77, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 77, 79)  
}
```

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(74, 77, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 77, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140 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(74, 77, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 77, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 77, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 77, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 77, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 77, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 77, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 77,  
79) }
```

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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