

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.0430, -10.7270,
-9.3430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F584B
RGB	63, 88, 75
RGB Percent	25%, 35%, 29%
CMY	0.7530, 0.6549, 0.7059
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.15, 0.65
HSL	149°, 17%, 30%
HSV	149°, 28%, 35%
XYZ	6.8091, 8.5452, 7.9456
YIQ	79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

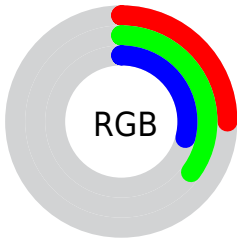
Format	Color
RYB	63, 80, 88
Decimal	4151371
CIELab	35.09, -12.57, 4.52
CIELCh	35, 13.357, 160.241
Yxy	8.5452, 0.2922, 0.3667
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282341451 (0xFF3F584B)
YUV	79.0430, -1.9932, -14.0697
Hunter-Lab	29.2323, -9.5783, 4.3469

Details

The YIQ color **79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **71.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.3310, -11.5980, -10.0780**, and **33.8690, -10.1770, -8.2970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.7820, -14.4860, -12.8060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800**.

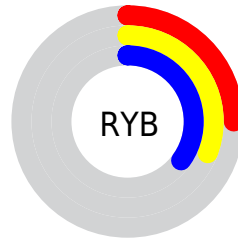
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (35%)

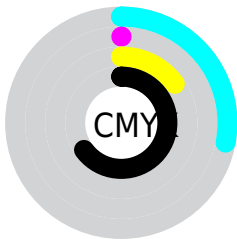
Blue (29%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (35%)

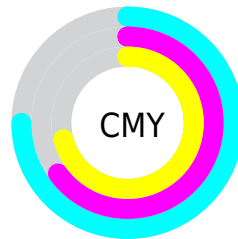


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430 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 79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.0430, -10.7270,
-9.3430

■ 79.0430, -10.7270,
-9.3430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.0430, -10.7270,
-9.3430

■ 128.3310,
-11.5980, -10.0780

■ 33.8690, -10.1770,
-8.2970

■ 154.3310,
-11.5980, -10.0780

■ 14.2990, -8.5720,
-9.8520

■ 180.9180,
-11.8730, -10.6010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.6190,
-12.4690, -10.8130

■ 237.2060,
-12.7440, -11.3360

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960

■ 79.0430, -10.7270,
-9.3430

■ 79.0430, -10.7270,
-9.3430

■ 75.7820, -14.4860,
-12.8060

■ 82.3040, -6.9680,
-5.8800

■ 72.6350, -18.5660,
-15.9580

■ 85.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 69.6730, -21.7290,
-19.2090

■ 88.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 66.5260, -25.8090,
-22.3610

■ 91.5600, 4.3550,
3.6750

■ 63.2650, -29.5680,
-25.8240

■ 94.8210, 8.1140,
7.1380

■ 60.1180, -33.6480,
-28.9760

■ 97.9680, 12.1940,
10.2900

■ 56.8570, -37.4070,
-32.4390

■ 101.2290, 15.9530,
13.7530

■ 56.4440, -37.6820,
-32.9620

■ 104.1910, 19.1160,
17.0040

■ 107.3380, 23.1960,
20.1560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.4310, -0.1360, -8.5520



79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430



78.1930, -19.8970, -8.3530

Triad

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



79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430



82.3010, -10.9130, 5.0470



83.2750, 18.3390, 3.5470

Complementary

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



79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430



71.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430

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.



84.1270, 16.0000, 7.3920



79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430



84.2700, -0.4600, 8.3400

Square

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



79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430



80.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240



84.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



82.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Rectangle

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



79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430



77.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770



84.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



83.9160, 17.9720, 4.6920

Sweetspot

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



79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430



111.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980



81.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190



56.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430



100.9450, -16.5030, -14.7990



80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



41.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



68.6230, -45.7960, -40.1000



150.8270, -100.8980, -87.7620

Inverse Universe

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



71.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430



89.9410, 16.8240, 14.4880



70.5890, 14.5790, 5.6110



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



38.3770, 45.7960, 40.1000



84.1730, 100.8980, 87.7620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

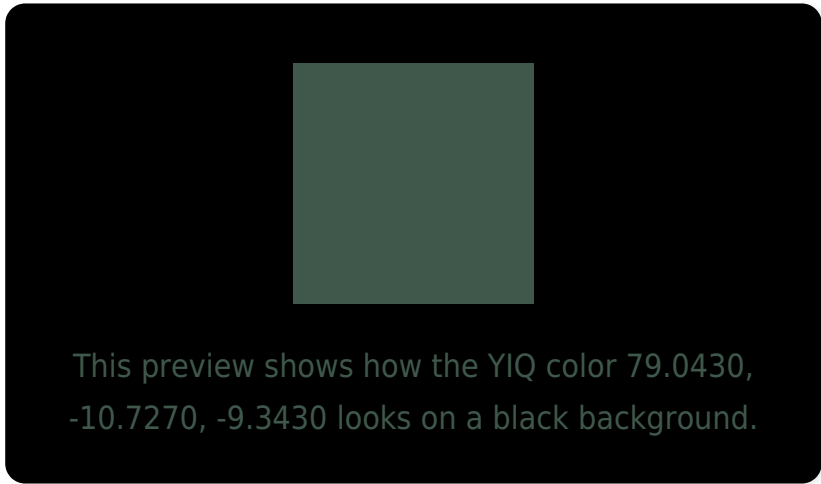
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.0430, -10.7270,

-9.3430.

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

79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430

Protanopia

82.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Deuteranopia

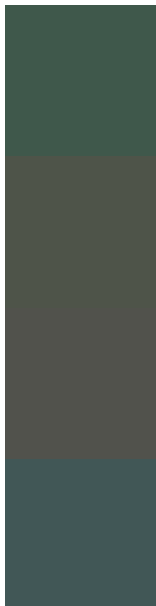
82.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340



Tritanopia

80.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430

Protanomaly

80.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930

Deuteranomaly

81.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780

Tritanomaly

80.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430 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, 88, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 88, 75)  
}
```

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, 88, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 88, 75) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430 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, 88, 75) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 88, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 88, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 88, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 88, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 88, 75)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 88, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 88,  
75) }
```

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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