

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960)
contains.

YIQ(79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960)	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(79.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C5054
RGB	76, 80, 84
RGB Percent	30%, 31%, 33%
CMY	0.7020, 0.6863, 0.6706
CMYK	0.10, 0.05, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	210°, 5%, 31%
HSV	210°, 10%, 33%
XYZ	7.4492, 7.9140, 9.5215
YIQ	79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	76, 79, 84
Decimal	5001300
CIE Lab	33.80, -0.70, -2.91
CIE LCh	34, 2.987, 256.541
Yxy	7.9140, 0.2993, 0.3180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283191380 (0xFF4C5054)
YUV	79.2600, 2.3368, -2.8590
Hunter-Lab	28.1319, -1.9648, -0.3750

Details

The YIQ color **79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **80.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960**, and **35.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

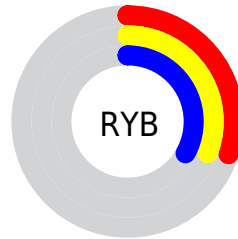
Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (31%)

Blue (33%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (33%)

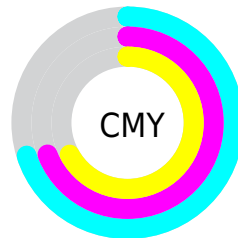


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960 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 79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 79.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 128.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 35.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

■ 154.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

■ 13.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 181.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

■ 237.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 79.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 79.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 74.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

■ 84.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.4810, -11.6000,
0.9760

■ 89.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

■ 64.1540, -14.9930,
1.8950

■ 94.3660, 7.6570,
-1.1030

■ 59.1150, -19.2570,
2.0790

■ 99.4050, 11.9210,
-1.2870

■ 54.3750, -22.9250,
2.4750

■ 104.1450, 15.5890,
-1.6830

■ 49.6350, -26.5930,
2.8710

■ 108.8850, 19.2570,
-2.0790

■ 44.5960, -30.8570,
3.0550

■ 113.9240, 23.5210,
-2.2630

■ 39.2690, -34.2500,

■ 119.2510, 26.9140,

3.9740

-3.1820

■ 34.2300, -38.5140,
4.1580

■ 124.2900, 31.1780,
-3.3660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



79.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Triad

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



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



80.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



78.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800

Complementary

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



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



80.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

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.



79.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



79.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500

Square

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



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



80.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



79.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



78.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050

Rectangle

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



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



80.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



79.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



78.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

Sweetspot

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



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



107.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



81.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



54.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



102.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



76.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



42.4940, -48.0050, 5.4590



94.5400, -106.3720, 11.4840

Inverse Universe

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



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



102.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



83.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



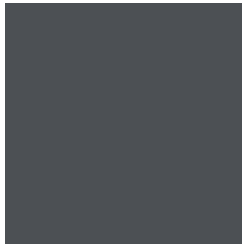
37.3230, 45.8880, 38.4320



82.5920, 101.0360, 85.2600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

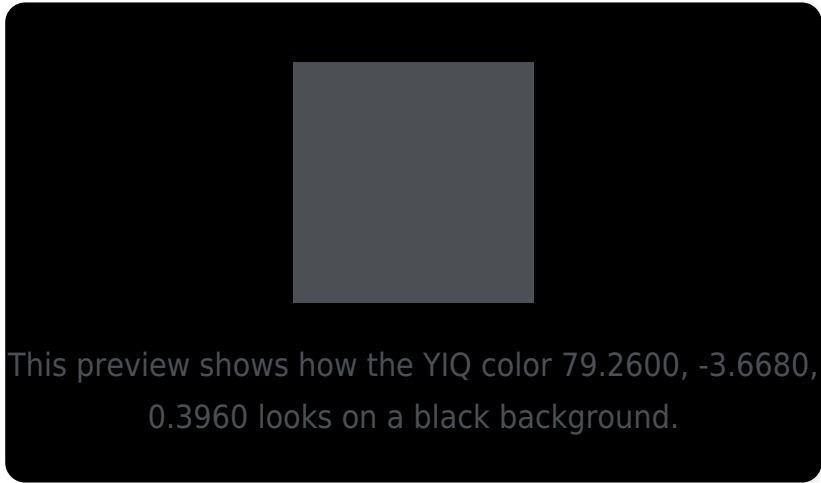
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

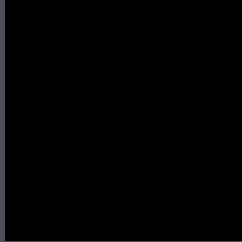
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

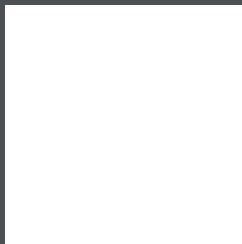
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.2600, -3.6680,

0.3960.

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

79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Protanopia

79.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

80.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



Tritanopia

79.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Protanomaly

79.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

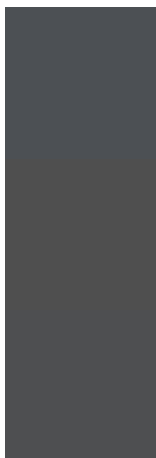
Deuteranomaly

79.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250

Tritanomaly

79.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960 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(76, 80, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 80, 84)  
}
```

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(76, 80, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 80, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960 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(76, 80, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 80, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 80, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 80, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 80, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 80, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 80, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 80,  
84) }
```

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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