

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280)
contains.

YIQ(79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280)	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(79.4960, -15.9560,
2.8280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	425266
RGB	66, 82, 102
RGB Percent	26%, 32%, 40%
CMY	0.7412, 0.6784, 0.6001
CMYK	0.35, 0.20, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	213°, 21%, 33%
HSV	213°, 35%, 40%
XYZ	7.6614, 8.1525, 13.7349
YIQ	79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

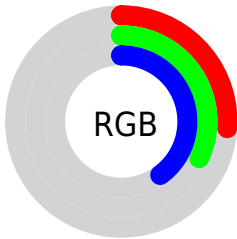
Format	Color
RYB	66, 77, 102
Decimal	4346470
CIELab	34.30, -0.82, -13.58
CIElCh	34, 13.607, 266.555
Yxy	8.1525, 0.2593, 0.2759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282536550 (0xFF425266)
YUV	79.4960, 11.0945, -11.8360
Hunter-Lab	28.5527, -2.0710, -8.5339

Details

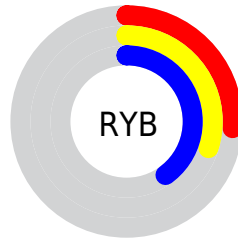
The YIQ color **79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **88.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.7240, -16.5980, 3.4500**, and **33.9690, -15.9100, 1.9940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.9840, -20.2660, 3.8460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.0080, -11.6460, 1.8100**.

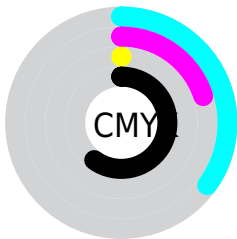
Distribution



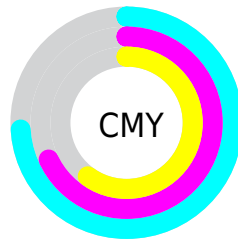
- Red (26%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280 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 79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.4960, -15.9560,
2.8280

■ 79.4960, -15.9560,
2.8280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.3820, -15.6350,
2.5170

■ 128.7240,
-16.5980, 3.4500

■ 33.9690, -15.9100,
1.9940

■ 154.8380,
-16.9190, 3.7610

■ 13.2680, -15.3140,
2.2060

■ 181.8380,
-16.9190, 3.7610

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 209.6530,
-17.8360, 3.8600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 236.6270,
-14.9470, 1.0610

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,

-0.6360

■ 79.4960, -15.9560,
2.8280

■ 79.4960, -15.9560,
2.8280

■ 72.9840, -20.2660,
3.8460

■ 86.0080, -11.6460,
1.8100

■ 67.0590, -24.8510,
4.3410

■ 91.9330, -7.0610,
1.3150

■ 60.2480, -29.7570,
5.1470

■ 98.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 53.7360, -34.0670,
6.1650

■ 105.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

■ 47.8110, -38.6520,
6.6600

■ 111.1810, 6.7400,
-1.0040

■ 41.2990, -42.9620,
7.6780

■ 117.6930, 11.0500,
-2.0220

■ 38.0430, -45.1170,
8.1870

■ 124.2050, 15.3600,
-3.0400

■ 130.4290, 20.5410,
-3.3230

■ 136.9410, 24.8510,
-4.3410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.2130, -22.6490, -2.5290



79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280



81.4050, -5.2740, 7.4780

Triad

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



79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280



81.7420, 18.5220, 5.7380



77.3810, -5.8670, -9.3150

Complementary

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



79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280



88.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280

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.



78.9970, 4.0820, -7.9020



79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280



81.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330

Square

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



79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280



82.3980, 13.7990, 8.7350



80.5960, 12.7010, -4.4110



76.5200, -16.5040, -9.2720

Rectangle

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



79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280



82.4660, 1.9240, 9.1880



80.5960, 12.7010, -4.4110



78.3490, -2.8410, -9.0890

Sweetspot

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



79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280



123.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



89.4120, -16.3200, -12.6080



61.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280



98.0590, -24.8510, 4.3410



70.7020, -10.3640, 11.6200



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



43.0470, -50.9400, 9.0920



90.9840, -107.3820, 18.7780

Inverse Universe

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



78.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



96.5940, 25.3510, 19.6470



97.2980, 10.3640, -11.6200



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



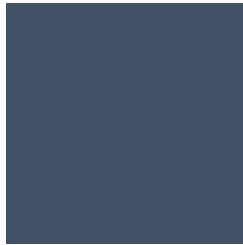
40.1990, 52.1690, 40.2410



84.6700, 109.5640, 84.8920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280 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

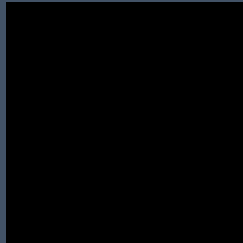
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

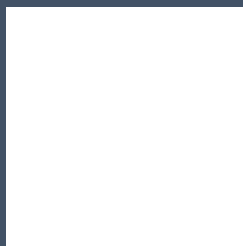
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280.

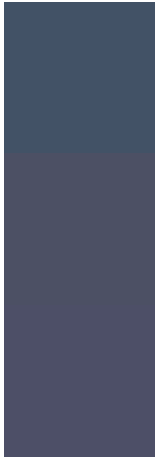


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.4960, -15.9560,

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

79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280

Protanopia

81.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720

Deuteranopia

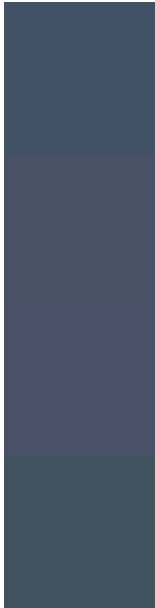
81.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400



Tritanopia

78.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280

Protanomaly

80.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120

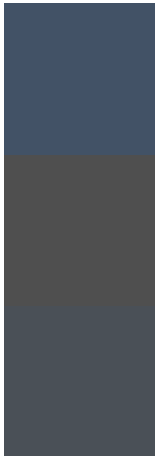
Deuteranomaly

80.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690

Tritanomaly

78.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280 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, 82, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 82, 102)  
}
```

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, 82, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 82, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280 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, 82, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 82, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 82, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 82, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 82, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 82,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 82, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 82,  
102) }
```

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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