

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.7470, -15.4050,  
-1.6530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	425760
RGB	66, 87, 96
RGB Percent	26%, 34%, 38%
CMY	0.7412, 0.6588, 0.6236
CMYK	0.31, 0.09, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	198°, 19%, 32%
HSV	198°, 31%, 38%
XYZ	7.7654, 8.8199, 12.3553
YIQ	81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

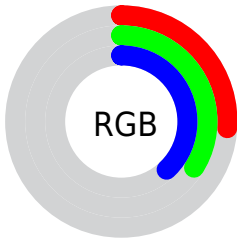
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	66, 78, 96
Decimal	4347744
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.64, -5.61, -7.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 9.606, 234.297
Yxy	8.8199, 0.2683, 0.3048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282537824 (0xFF425760)
YUV	81.7470, 7.0267, -13.8101
Hunter-Lab	29.6983, -5.2983, -3.8774

# Details

The YIQ color **81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **80.2530, 15.4050, 1.6530**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.4480, -16.0010, -1.8650**, and **36.6330, -15.0840, -1.9640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.9960, -20.5400, -2.2040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020**.

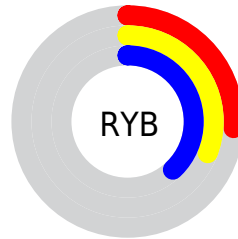
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (34%)

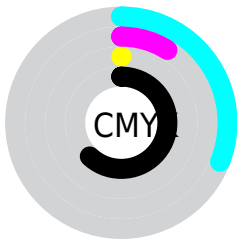
Blue (38%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (38%)

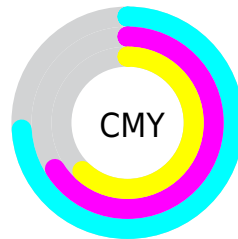


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530 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 81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 81.7470, -15.4050,  
-1.6530

■ 81.7470, -15.4050,  
-1.6530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 58.6330, -15.0840,  
-1.9640

■ 131.4480,  
-16.0010, -1.8650

■ 36.6330, -15.0840,  
-1.9640

■ 157.5620,  
-16.3220, -1.5540

■ 16.2200, -15.3590,  
-2.4870

■ 184.2630,  
-16.9180, -1.7660

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 212.2630,  
-16.9180, -1.7660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 240.1490,  
-16.5970, -2.0770

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,

-0.8480

■ 81.7470, -15.4050,  
-1.6530

■ 81.7470, -15.4050,  
-1.6530

■ 76.9960, -20.5400,  
-2.2040

■ 86.4980, -10.2700,  
-1.1020

■ 72.5440, -25.0790,  
-2.5430

■ 90.9500, -5.7310,  
-0.7630

■ 67.7930, -30.2140,  
-3.0940

■ 95.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 63.9280, -35.0280,  
-3.9560

■ 99.5660, 4.2180,  
0.6500

■ 59.1770, -40.1630,  
-4.5070

■ 104.3170, 9.3530,  
1.2010

■ 54.4260, -45.2980,  
-5.0580

■ 109.0680, 14.4880,  
1.7520

■ 50.2730, -49.2410,  
-5.1850

■ 113.5200, 19.0270,  
2.0910

■ 118.2710, 24.1620,  
2.6420

■ 122.7230, 28.7010,  
2.9810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660



81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530



83.3070, -11.0500, 2.0220

# Triad

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



81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530



85.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050



82.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890

# Complementary

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



81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530



80.2530, 15.4050, 1.6530

# 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.



83.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580



81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530



85.1650, 12.8370, 4.1410

# Square

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



81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530



85.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870



84.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160



81.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880



# Rectangle

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



81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530



83.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400



84.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160



82.8880, 6.0070, -4.2410

# Sweetspot

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



81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530



119.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



84.5220, -10.8180, -13.2020



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530



103.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



72.9420, -11.2800, 6.1920



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



59.1410, -57.6770, -6.4850



125.9760, -123.2400, -13.2240



# Inverse Universe

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



77.3640, 11.1390, 12.8910



96.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



88.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



42.4940, 41.3930, 48.3130



90.9120, 89.1120, 103.1280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

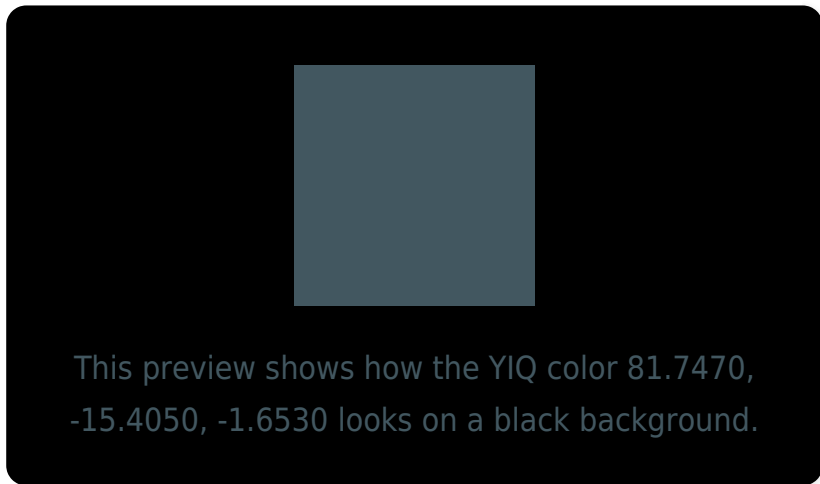
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

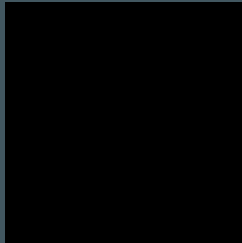
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

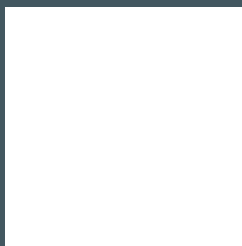
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7470, -15.4050,

-1.6530.

# 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

81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530

### Protanopia

83.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

### Deuteranopia

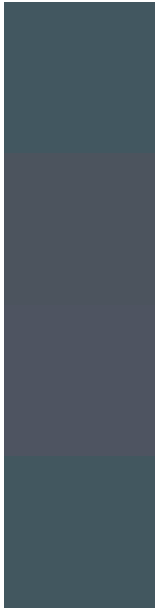
84.6070, -3.0270, 5.3010



## Tritanopia

81.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530

## Protanomaly

82.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140

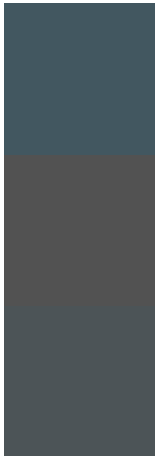
## Deuteranomaly

83.6880, -7.7490, 2.7710

## Tritanomaly

81.6330, -15.0840, -1.9640

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530 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, 87, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 87, 96)  
}
```

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, 87, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 87, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530 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, 87, 96) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 87, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 87, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 87, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 87, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 87, 96)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 87, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 87,  
96) }
```

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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