

# Converting Colors

YIQ(94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(94.1330, -19.6680,  
-6.9960)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	476868
RGB	71, 104, 104
RGB Percent	28%, 41%, 41%
CMY	0.7216, 0.5921, 0.5922
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	180°, 19%, 34%
HSV	180°, 32%, 41%
XYZ	10.0465, 12.2413, 14.9247
YIQ	94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

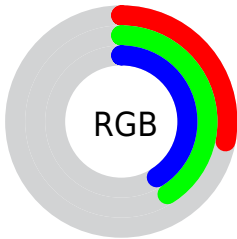
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	71, 88, 104
Decimal	4679784
CIELab	41.60, -11.86, -3.82
CIELCh	42, 12.455, 197.838
Yxy	12.2413, 0.2700, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282869864 (0xFF476868)
YUV	94.1330, 4.8644, -20.2876
Hunter-Lab	34.9876, -9.9733, -0.8001

# Details

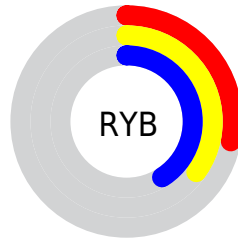
The YIQ color **94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **80.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080**, and **47.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.1430, -25.6280, -9.1160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760**.

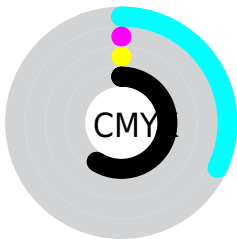
# Distribution



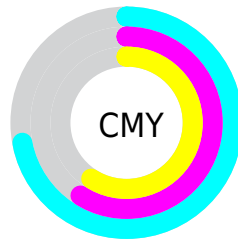
- Red (28%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 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 94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 94.1330, -19.6680,  
-6.9960

■ 94.1330, -19.6680,  
-6.9960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 70.1330, -19.6680,  
-6.9960

■ 144.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 47.1330, -19.6680,  
-6.9960

■ 171.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 24.9480, -20.5850,  
-6.8970

■ 199.1220,  
-21.1350, -7.9430

■ 8.0530, -7.5190,  
-1.3990

■ 226.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 94.1330, -19.6680,  
-6.9960

■ 94.1330, -19.6680,  
-6.9960

■ 91.1430, -25.6280,  
-9.1160

■ 97.1230, -13.7080,  
-4.8760

■ 87.8540, -32.1840,  
-11.4480

■ 100.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

■ 84.8640, -38.1440,  
-13.5680

■ 103.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 81.5750, -44.7000,  
-15.9000

■ 106.6910, 5.3640,  
1.9080

■ 78.5850, -50.6600,  
-18.0200

■ 109.6810, 11.3240,  
4.0280

■ 75.5950, -56.6200,  
-20.1400

■ 112.6710, 17.2840,  
6.1480

■ 72.9040, -61.9840,  
-22.0480

■ 115.9600, 23.8400,  
8.4800

■ 118.9500, 29.8000,

10.6000

■ 122.2390, 36.3560,  
12.9320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450



94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



94.8710, -21.6860, -3.4620

# Triad

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



94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



99.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540



98.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300

# Complementary

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



94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



80.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960

# 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.



99.0360, 17.5140, 1.9780



94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



99.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320

# Square

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



94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



98.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960



99.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



97.0190, 7.0160, -6.0080



# Rectangle

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



94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



95.9470, -18.8440, 0.1000



99.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



98.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

# Sweetspot

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



94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



131.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



90.6700, -8.4790, -17.0470



66.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



119.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120



84.7410, -15.2680, 1.3720



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



80.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



169.6420, -144.2320, -51.3040



# Inverse Universe

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



80.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960



99.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120



90.2590, 15.2680, -1.3720



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



34.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800



72.3580, 144.2320, 51.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

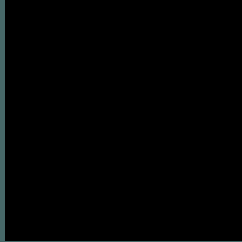
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

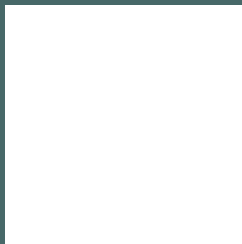
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.1330, -19.6680,

-6.9960.

# 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

94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

### Protanopia

97.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

### Deuteranopia

98.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



## Tritanopia

94.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

## Protanomaly

96.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210

## Deuteranomaly

97.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

## Tritanomaly

94.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 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(71, 104, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 104, 104)  
}
```

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(71, 104, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 104, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 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(71, 104, 104) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 104, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(71, 104, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 104, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 104, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 104,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 104, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 104,  
104) }
```

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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