

Converting Colors

YIQ(37.6810, -16.1800,
-26.1640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640)
contains.

YIQ(37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640)	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(37.6810, -16.1800,
-26.1640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	063B0B
RGB	6, 59, 11
RGB Percent	2%, 23%, 4%
CMY	0.9766, 0.7685, 0.9569
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.81, 0.77
HSL	126°, 82%, 13%
HSV	126°, 90%, 23%
XYZ	1.7001, 3.1928, 0.8431
YIQ	37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

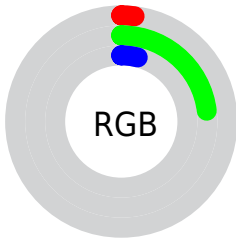
Format	Color
RYB	6, 54, 59
Decimal	408331
CIELab	20.80, -27.86, 23.80
CIELCh	21, 36.644, 139.489
Yxy	3.1928, 0.2964, 0.5566
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278598411 (0xFF063B0B)
YUV	37.6810, -13.1537, -27.7842
Hunter-Lab	17.8684, -14.2866, 9.7105

Details

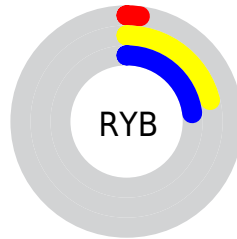
The YIQ color **37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **27.3190, 16.1800, 26.1640**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.8340, -12.2370, -26.0370**, and **2.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.3170, -18.1510, -28.9910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.0450, -14.2090, -23.3370**.

Distribution



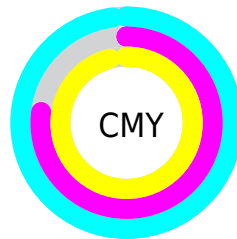
- Red (2%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640 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 37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 37.6810, -16.1800,
-26.1640

■ 37.6810, -16.1800,
-26.1640

■ 250.6700, 0.6890,
-6.9830

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 86.8340, -12.2370,
-26.0370

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 112.1930,
-11.8700, -27.1820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 137.6660,
-11.8240, -28.0160

■ 164.2530,
-12.0990, -28.5390

■ 191.7260,
-12.0530, -29.3730

■ 219.6120,

-11.7320, -29.6840

■ 238.8070, -7.6070,
-21.8390

■ 37.6810, -16.1800,
-26.1640

■ 37.6810, -16.1800,
-26.1640

■ 35.3170, -18.1510,
-28.9910

■ 40.0450, -14.2090,
-23.3370

■ 42.5230, -12.5590,
-20.1990

■ 44.8870, -10.5880,
-17.3720

■ 47.2510, -8.6170,
-14.5450

■ 49.4300, -7.5630,
-11.6190

■ 51.7940, -5.5920,
-8.7920

■ 54.1580, -3.6210,
-5.9650

■ 56.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

■ 59.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.4520, 12.5660, -18.4900



37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640



40.2530, -29.2940, -19.7740

Triad

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



37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640



44.6140, -48.4630, 2.7450



45.2060, 41.1230, 20.1550

Complementary

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



37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640



27.3190, 16.1800, 26.1640

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.



47.0880, 30.0720, 27.7040



37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640



46.5780, -30.4460, 12.1300

Square

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



37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640



46.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020



51.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170



46.3670, 41.4470, 3.2630

Rectangle

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



37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640



43.0060, -35.6680, -14.3880



51.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170



45.0580, 38.7840, 24.0000

Sweetspot

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



37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640



68.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



51.7620, 14.6290, -17.3310



33.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640



45.9970, -23.4220, -38.0940



40.6450, -24.5260, -18.0780



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



56.2040, -28.7390, -46.3630



132.7080, -67.7910, -109.5750

Inverse Universe

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



27.3190, 16.1800, 26.1640



30.8890, 23.7430, 37.7830



24.3550, 24.5260, 18.0780



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



37.7960, 28.7390, 46.3630



89.2920, 67.7910, 109.5750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

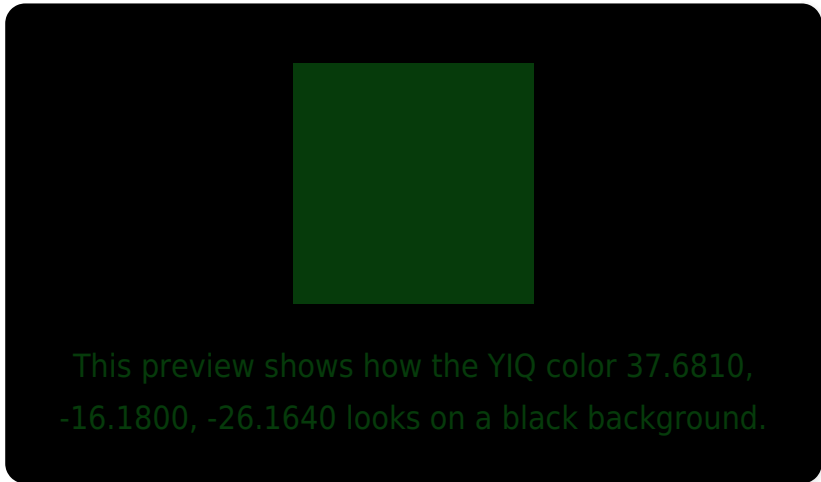
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

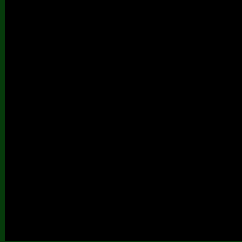
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.6810, -16.1800,

-26.1640.

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

37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640

Protanopia

48.0060, 17.0580, -11.7900

Deuteranopia

48.9510, 18.8910, -6.4610



Tritanopia

46.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160

Trichromacy



Original Color

37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640

Protanomaly

44.2000, 4.5880, -17.0760

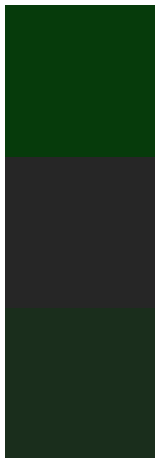
Deuteranomaly

44.7920, 5.9170, -13.6270

Tritanomaly

43.0420, -18.1540, -12.4100

Monochromacy



Original Color

37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640

Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

37.9680, -6.1420, -9.8380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640 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(6, 59, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 59, 11)  
}
```

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(6, 59, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 59, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640 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(6, 59, 11) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 59, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 59, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 59, 11); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 59, 11); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 59, 11) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 59, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 59,  
11) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor