

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.0350, -16.2760,
-2.3880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A5159
RGB	58, 81, 89
RGB Percent	23%, 32%, 35%
CMY	0.7726, 0.6823, 0.6510
CMYK	0.35, 0.09, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	195°, 21%, 29%
HSV	195°, 35%, 35%
XYZ	6.4897, 7.5064, 10.5541
YIQ	75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

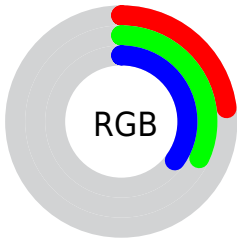
Format	Color
RYB	58, 71, 89
Decimal	3821913
CIELab	32.93, -6.56, -7.50
CIELCh	33, 9.965, 228.858
Yxy	7.5064, 0.2643, 0.3058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282011993 (0xFF3A5159)
YUV	75.0350, 6.8847, -14.9397
Hunter-Lab	27.3979, -5.6648, -3.6609

Details

The YIQ color **75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **71.9650, 16.2760, 2.3880**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890**, and **30.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.1700, -21.0900, -3.2500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260**.

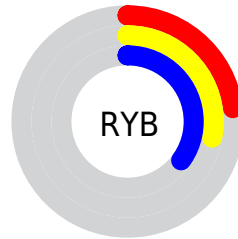
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (32%)

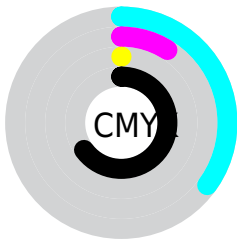
Blue (35%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (35%)

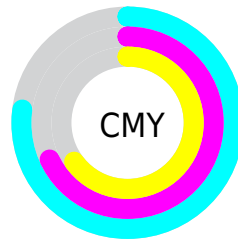


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880 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 75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.0350, -16.2760,
-2.3880

■ 75.0350, -16.2760,
-2.3880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.0350, -16.2760,
-2.3880

■ 123.8500,
-17.1930, -2.2890

■ 30.0350, -16.2760,
-2.3880

■ 149.8500,
-17.1930, -2.2890

■ 12.0140, -11.7830,
-1.2150

■ 176.5510,
-17.7890, -2.5010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 204.2520,
-18.3850, -2.7130

■ 232.3660,
-18.7060, -2.4020

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,

-2.7560

■ 75.0350, -16.2760,
-2.3880

■ 75.0350, -16.2760,
-2.3880

■ 71.1700, -21.0900,
-3.2500

■ 78.9000, -11.4620,
-1.5260

■ 66.7180, -25.6290,
-3.5890

■ 83.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 62.8530, -30.4430,
-4.4510

■ 87.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 58.9880, -35.2570,
-5.3130

■ 91.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 55.1230, -40.0710,
-6.1750

■ 94.6480, 6.9230,
1.1870

■ 50.9700, -44.0140,
-6.3020

■ 99.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

■ 48.8880, -46.7190,
-6.8390

■ 102.9650, 16.2760,
2.3880

■ 106.8300, 21.0900,
3.2500

■ 111.2820, 25.6290,
3.5890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.5250, -14.9000, -5.3000



75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880



76.4100, -12.8380, 1.3860

Triad

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



75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880



79.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



76.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650

Complementary

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



75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880



71.9650, 16.2760, 2.3880

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.



77.3940, 10.4540, -2.2340



75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880



78.6920, 12.7910, 4.9750

Square

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



75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880



78.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860



78.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280



75.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

Rectangle

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



75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880



77.3290, -8.1160, 3.9160



78.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280



77.0730, 6.9240, -4.3400

Sweetspot

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



75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880



109.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



77.1090, -11.0930, -13.7250



55.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880



93.0170, -25.0330, -3.3770



66.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



59.1580, -56.3470, -8.5630



128.9280, -123.2850, -17.9170

Inverse Universe

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



69.8910, 11.0930, 13.7250



85.3420, 17.3730, 21.0610



80.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.1130, 38.0920, 47.5640



90.1010, 84.2060, 103.9340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

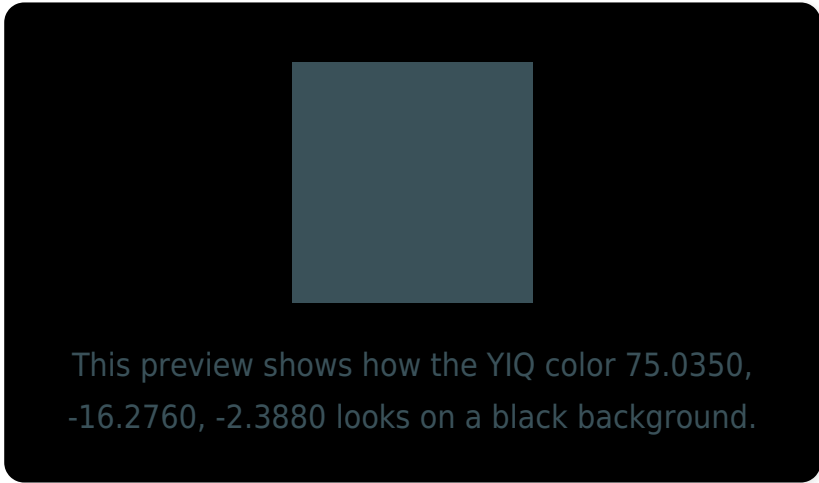
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

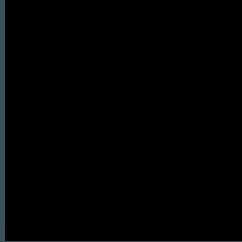
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.0350, -16.2760,

-2.3880.

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

75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880

Protanopia

77.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

Deuteranopia

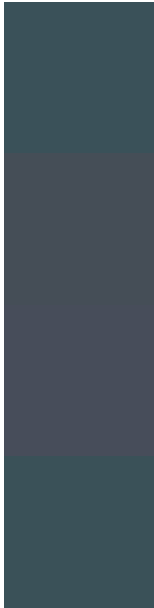
77.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



Tritanopia

74.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880

Protanomaly

76.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

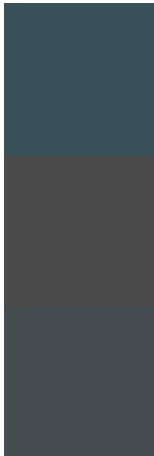
Deuteranomaly

76.6880, -7.7490, 2.7710

Tritanomaly

74.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880 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(58, 81, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 81, 89)  
}
```

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(58, 81, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 81, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880 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(58, 81, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 81, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 81, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 81, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 81, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 81, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 81, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 81,  
89) }
```

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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