

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.0790, -55.1070,
-20.0270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.0790, -55.1070,
-20.0270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A6766
RGB	10, 103, 102
RGB Percent	4%, 40%, 40%
CMY	0.9610, 0.5959, 0.6002
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.01, 0.60
HSL	179°, 82%, 22%
HSV	179°, 90%, 40%
XYZ	7.3741, 10.7306, 14.2385
YIQ	75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

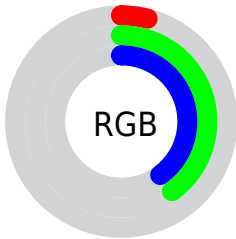
Format	Color
RYB	10, 57, 103
Decimal	681830
CIELab	39.12, -24.35, -6.48
CIELCh	39, 25.193, 194.894
Yxy	10.7306, 0.2280, 0.3318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278871910 (0xFF0A6766)
YUV	75.0790, 13.2721, -57.0743
Hunter-Lab	32.7577, -17.1435, -2.8407

Details

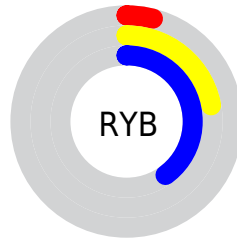
The YIQ color **75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **37.9210, 55.1070, 20.0270**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.4500, -45.8460, -17.1580**, and **38.5550, -32.7800, -11.6600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.0890, -61.0670, -22.1470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.0690, -49.1470, -17.9070**.

Distribution



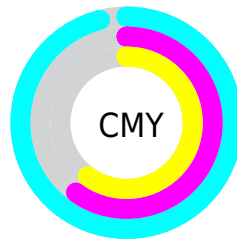
- Red (4%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270 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 75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.0790, -55.1070,
-20.0270

■ 75.0790, -55.1070,
-20.0270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.2650, -46.7630,
-17.0590

■ 131.4500,
-45.8460, -17.1580

■ 38.5550, -32.7800,
-11.6600

■ 158.4500,
-45.8460, -17.1580

■ 23.8340, -20.2640,
-7.2080

■ 185.7490,
-45.2500, -16.9460

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 214.3360,
-45.5250, -17.4690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.9670,
-39.9320, -14.2040

■ 243.6380,

-22.6480, -8.0560

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

75.0790, -55.1070,
-20.0270

75.0790, -55.1070,
-20.0270

72.0890, -61.0670,
-22.1470

78.0690, -49.1470,
-17.9070

81.3580, -42.5910,
-15.5750

84.3480, -36.6310,
-13.4550

87.3380, -30.6710,
-11.3350

90.4420, -25.0320,
-8.9040

■ 93.7310, -18.4760,
-6.5720

■ 96.7210, -12.5160,
-4.4520

■ 99.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 103.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.8620, -26.6350, -18.4030



75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270



72.9670, -66.2950, -15.5030

Triad

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



75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270



94.5080, 2.1060, 16.9060



91.1970, 27.0060, -4.8500

Complementary

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



75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270



37.9210, 55.1070, 20.0270

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.



92.5280, 33.7440, 5.2000



75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270



94.3160, 20.2620, 18.2620

Square

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



75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270



92.0860, -20.3130, 10.2070



93.5420, 31.1290, 14.0490



89.5110, 14.0780, -12.8500

Rectangle

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



75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270



81.1910, -51.9460, -5.7220



93.5420, 31.1290, 14.0490



92.0450, 30.4900, -1.9100

Sweetspot

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



75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270



124.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320



65.1890, -24.3830, -48.2150



62.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640



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.



75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270



94.5210, -80.1390, -28.9310



48.7780, -43.0530, 3.8190



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



80.3870, -67.8980, -25.0020



169.3000, -143.2690, -52.2370

Inverse Universe

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



37.9210, 55.1070, 20.0270



40.5930, 79.8180, 29.2420



64.2220, 43.0530, -3.8190



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



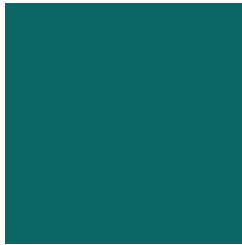
34.4990, 68.2190, 24.6910



72.7000, 143.2690, 52.2370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

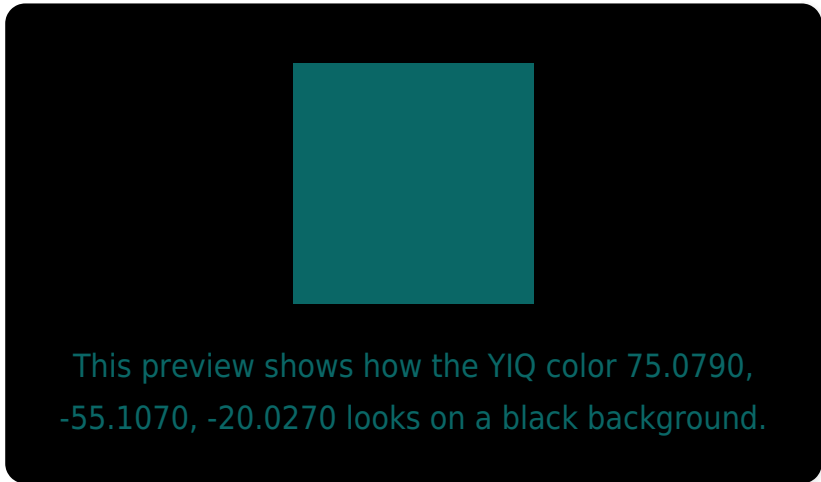
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

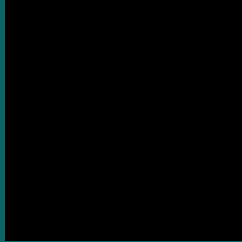
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.0790, -55.1070,

-20.0270.

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

75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270

Protanopia

92.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

Deuteranopia

93.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250



Tritanopia

78.9920, -50.2480, -14.4720

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270

Protanomaly

85.7740, -20.0350, -5.8510

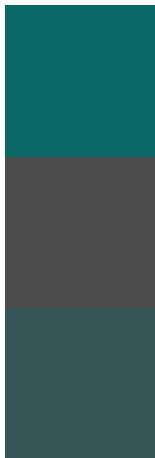
Deuteranomaly

86.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730

Tritanomaly

77.4540, -51.6690, -16.2530

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270 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(10, 103, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 103, 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(10, 103, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 103, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270 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(10, 103, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 103, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 103, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 103, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 103, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 103,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 103, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 103,  
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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