

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.1160, -30.1660,
-14.9820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.1160, -30.1660,
-14.9820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	255D53
RGB	37, 93, 83
RGB Percent	15%, 36%, 33%
CMY	0.8550, 0.6352, 0.6746
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.11, 0.64
HSL	169°, 43%, 25%
HSV	169°, 60%, 36%
XYZ	6.2383, 8.8496, 9.5572
YIQ	75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

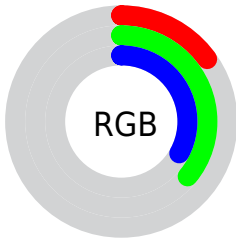
Format	Color
RYB	37, 68, 93
Decimal	2448723
CIELab	35.69, -21.13, 0.24
CIElCh	36, 21.128, 179.342
Yxy	8.8496, 0.2531, 0.3591
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280638803 (0xFF255D53)
YUV	75.1160, 3.8868, -33.4277
Hunter-Lab	29.7482, -14.6273, 1.7757

Details

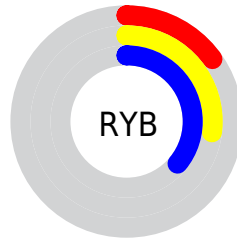
The YIQ color **75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **54.8840, 30.1660, 14.9820**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.8880, -29.5240, -15.6040**, and **31.3340, -24.8480, -12.2400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520**.

Distribution



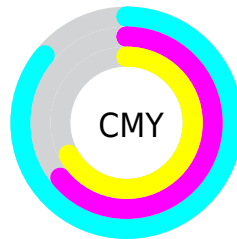
- Red (15%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820 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 75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.1160, -30.1660,
-14.9820

■ 75.1160, -30.1660,
-14.9820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.1370, -34.6590,
-16.1550

■ 125.8880,
-29.5240, -15.6040

■ 31.3340, -24.8480,
-12.2400

■ 151.8880,
-29.5240, -15.6040

■ 18.4880, -13.4780,
-9.0460

■ 179.1760,
-30.3950, -16.3390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 207.1760,
-30.3950, -16.3390

■ 235.4640,
-31.2660, -17.0740

■ 245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 75.1160, -30.1660,
-14.9820

■ 75.1160, -30.1660,
-14.9820

■ 72.1970, -34.8880,
-17.5120

■ 78.0350, -25.4440,
-12.4520

■ 69.0930, -40.5270,
-19.9430

■ 81.1390, -19.8050,
-10.0210

■ 66.1740, -45.2490,
-22.4730

■ 84.0580, -15.0830,
-7.4910

■ 63.2550, -49.9710,
-25.0030

■ 86.9770, -10.3610,
-4.9610

■ 89.7820, -5.3180,
-2.7420

■ 93.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 95.9190, 4.7220,
2.5300

■ 98.7240, 9.7650,
4.7490

■ 101.9420, 15.0830,
7.4910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.2830, -11.6430, -14.7710



75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



72.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870

Triad

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



75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



85.2570, -7.6130, 11.3230



84.0600, 26.1340, -0.0580

Complementary

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



75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



54.8840, 30.1660, 14.9820

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.



84.9990, 28.1040, 8.2960



75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



86.3470, 9.8090, 14.9690

Square

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



75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



81.7600, -25.4470, 4.1290



86.0510, 22.3260, 13.8940



83.1250, 18.3410, -7.5070

Rectangle

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



75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



73.6170, -44.5180, -8.1820



86.0510, 22.3260, 13.8940



84.5380, 27.7840, 3.0800

Sweetspot

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



75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



112.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080



72.8620, -9.4400, -27.1680



56.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



92.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080



65.6900, -28.4260, -2.4580



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



74.8300, -59.1400, -29.5400



161.3490, -127.7700, -63.3060

Inverse Universe

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



54.8840, 30.1660, 14.9820



61.4240, 46.4410, 22.8970



64.3100, 28.4260, 2.4580



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



35.1700, 59.1400, 29.5400



75.7650, 127.4490, 63.6170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

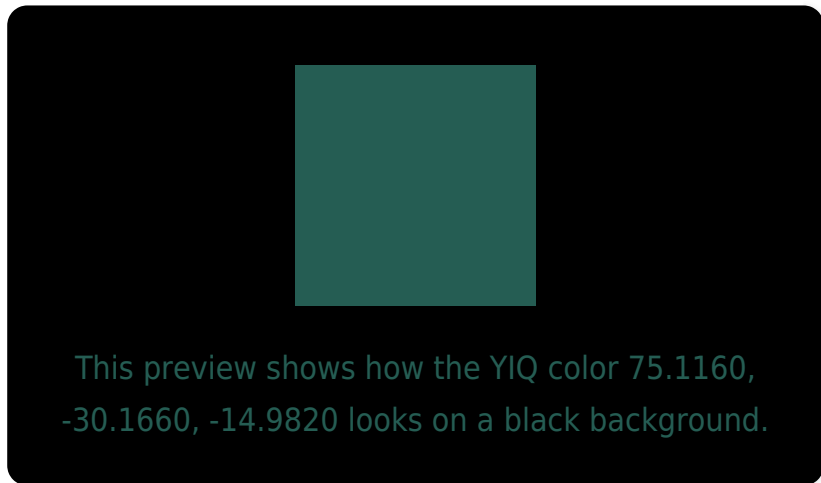
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

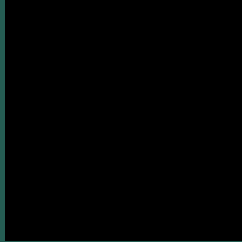
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.1160, -30.1660,

-14.9820.

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

75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820

Protanopia

83.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

Deuteranopia

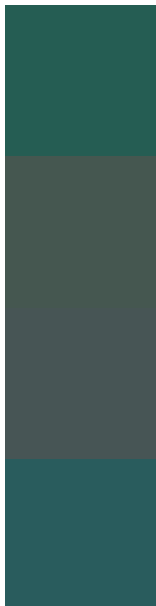
84.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



Tritanopia

77.4460, -30.8550, -7.9990

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820

Protanomaly

80.8200, -8.4810, -5.9930

Deuteranomaly

80.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

Tritanomaly

76.8650, -30.7170, -10.5010

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.2650, -11.2320, -5.6960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820 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(37, 93, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 93, 83)  
}
```

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(37, 93, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 93, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820 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(37, 93, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 93, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 93, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 93, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 93, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 93, 83)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 93, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 93,  
83) }
```

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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