

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.1650, -31.8620,
-17.2860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.1650, -31.8620,
-17.2860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	225F51
RGB	34, 95, 81
RGB Percent	13%, 37%, 32%
CMY	0.8668, 0.6273, 0.6825
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.15, 0.63
HSL	166°, 47%, 25%
HSV	166°, 64%, 37%
XYZ	6.2370, 9.1221, 9.2108
YIQ	75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

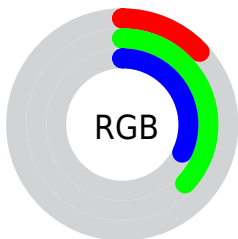
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 68, 95
Decimal	2252625
CIE _{Lab}	36.22, -23.41, 2.24
CIE _{LCh}	36, 23.512, 174.544
Yxy	9.1221, 0.2538, 0.3713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280442705 (0xFF225F51)
YUV	75.1650, 2.8767, -36.1017
Hunter-Lab	30.2028, -15.9939, 3.0606

Details

The YIQ color **75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **53.8350, 31.8620, 17.2860**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.2360, -30.6240, -17.6960**, and **32.3940, -25.0770, -13.5970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.0840, -27.1400, -14.7560**.

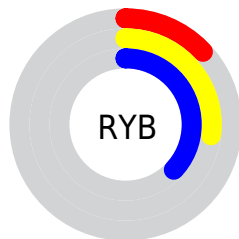
Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (37%)

Blue (32%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (37%)

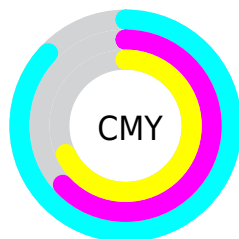


Cyan (64%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860 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 75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.1650, -31.8620,
-17.2860

■ 75.1650, -31.8620,
-17.2860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.5880, -37.5470,
-18.8830

■ 126.2360,
-30.6240, -17.6960

■ 32.3940, -25.0770,
-13.5970

■ 152.8230,
-30.8990, -18.2190

■ 18.7330, -12.7900,
-10.5020

■ 179.8230,
-30.8990, -18.2190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 207.5240,
-31.4950, -18.4310

■ 234.9370,
-31.2200, -17.9080

■ 245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

75.1650, -31.8620,
-17.2860

75.1650, -31.8620,
-17.2860

71.9470, -37.1800,
-20.0280

78.0840, -27.1400,
-14.7560

69.0280, -41.9020,
-22.5580

81.3020, -21.8220,
-12.0140

65.6960, -46.8990,
-25.6110

84.3350, -17.4210,
-9.1730

64.0870, -49.5580,
-26.9820

87.5530, -12.1030,
-6.4310

90.4720, -7.3810,
-3.9010

■ 93.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

■ 96.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 99.8270, 7.9770,
4.1130

■ 102.8600, 12.3780,
6.9540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.7130, -10.0380, -16.3260



75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860



67.7630, -57.0330, -18.1610

Triad

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



75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860



86.2180, -11.8770, 11.5070



85.2670, 29.9850, 1.7370

Complementary

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



75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860



53.8350, 31.8620, 17.2860

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.



86.1350, 30.7170, 10.5010



75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860



87.9170, 8.2040, 16.5240

Square

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



75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860



80.8130, -32.9660, 2.7300



87.4040, 22.8300, 15.7740



84.2780, 22.2840, -7.3800

Rectangle

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



75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860



68.4300, -60.2890, -14.2170



87.4040, 22.8300, 15.7740



85.5600, 30.7180, 4.9740

Sweetspot

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



75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860



114.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310



73.9930, -8.4310, -28.9350



56.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010



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.



75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860



91.5000, -49.2830, -26.4590



67.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640



46.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



75.5480, -58.4060, -31.8300



161.9700, -125.3850, -67.9850

Inverse Universe

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



53.8350, 31.8620, 17.2860



58.6140, 48.9620, 26.7700



61.6310, 31.9560, 4.5640



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



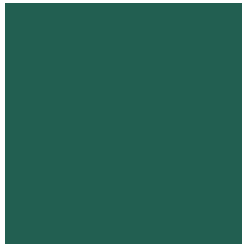
36.4520, 58.4060, 31.8300



78.0300, 125.3850, 67.9850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

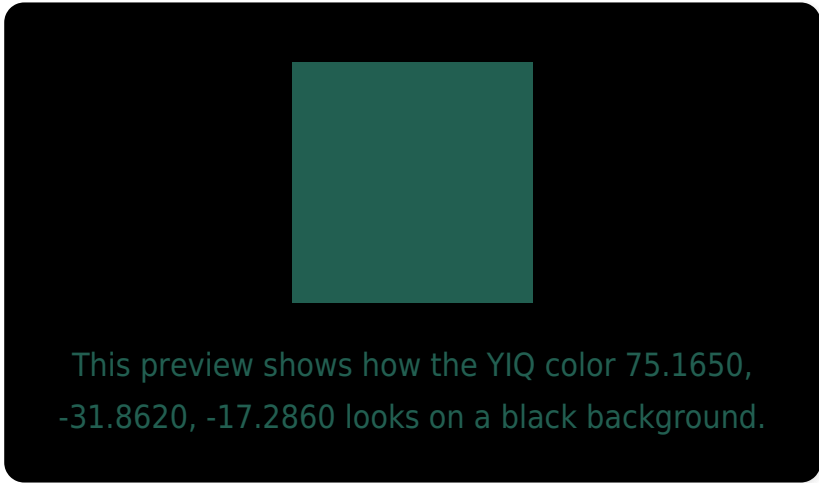
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.1650, -31.8620,

-17.2860.

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

75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860

Protanopia

85.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Deuteranopia

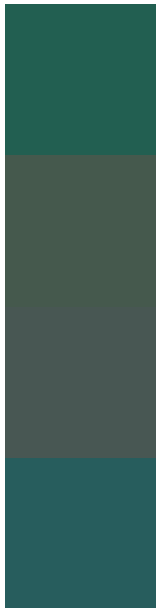
85.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



Tritanopia

77.9620, -32.3680, -8.1120

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860

Protanomaly

81.6520, -8.0680, -7.9720

Deuteranomaly

82.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

Tritanomaly

76.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860 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(34, 95, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 95, 81)  
}
```

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(34, 95, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 95, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860 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(34, 95, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 95, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 95, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 95, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 95, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 95, 81)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 95, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 95,  
81) }
```

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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