

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.2990, 25.8180,
-27.3820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	535600
RGB	83, 86, 0
RGB Percent	33%, 34%, 0%
CMY	0.6746, 0.6627, 0.9998
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 1.00, 0.66
HSL	62°, 100%, 17%
HSV	62°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	6.8940, 8.4941, 1.2774
YIQ	75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

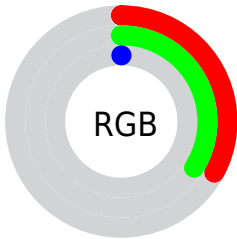
Format	Color
R _{YB}	0, 86, 3
Decimal	5461504
CIE Lab	34.99, -11.27, 42.47
CIE LCh	35, 43.941, 104.862
Yxy	8.4941, 0.4137, 0.5097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283651584 (0xFF535600)
YUV	75.2990, -37.1224, 6.7538
Hunter-Lab	29.1447, -8.7800, 17.8026

Details

The YIQ color **75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **10.7010, -25.8180, 27.3820**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.7660, 26.0010, -25.1910**, and **34.2330, 8.9890, -14.2350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.3250, 22.9290, -24.5830**.

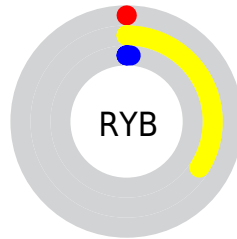
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (34%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (1%)

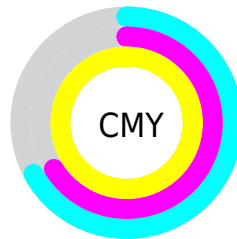


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820 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 75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.2990, 25.8180,
-27.3820

■ 75.2990, 25.8180,
-27.3820

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 54.6220, 17.8390,
-20.4410

■ 125.7660, 26.0010,
-25.1910

■ 34.2330, 8.9890,
-14.2350

■ 152.8370, 27.2390,
-25.6010

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 180.0220, 28.1560,
-25.7000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 207.2070, 29.0730,
-25.7990

■ 235.8650, 30.0360,
-26.7320

■ 247.0200, 22.4700,

-21.7700

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,
-13.0620

■ 75.2990, 25.8180,
-27.3820

■ 76.3250, 22.9290,
-24.5830

■ 77.5360, 20.9570,
-21.8830

■ 78.5620, 18.0680,
-19.0840

■ 79.4740, 15.5000,
-16.5960

■ 80.5000, 12.6110,
-13.7970

■ 81.8250, 10.3180,
-10.7860

■ 82.7370, 7.7500,
-8.2980

■ 83.7630, 4.8610,
-5.4990

■ 84.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.0940, 45.9890, -12.9790



75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820



70.9280, -9.8060, -31.5500

Triad

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



75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820



71.8730, -68.7260, -9.9900



81.6420, 34.5640, 34.4040

Complementary

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



75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820



10.7010, -25.8180, 27.3820

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.



84.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290



75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820



70.5170, -73.1750, -0.9430

Square

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



75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820



69.3990, -59.0040, -20.9880



76.6180, -45.1180, 13.7140



78.4680, 52.3090, 26.6850

Rectangle

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



75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820



62.1660, -42.7710, -34.3470



76.6180, -45.1180, 13.7140



83.1510, 25.7610, 34.2490

Sweetspot

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



75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820



107.9390, 9.9970, -10.4750



27.4750, 50.4310, 16.6630



53.4210, 5.8240, -6.4320



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820



98.0360, 33.5680, -35.6800



62.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



42.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



93.6060, 31.9630, -34.1250



205.5190, 70.0710, -74.9930

Inverse Universe

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



10.7010, -25.8180, 27.3820



13.9640, -33.5680, 35.6800



23.5580, -0.1900, 36.4980



39.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



13.3940, -31.9630, 34.1250



29.1820, -70.6670, 74.7810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820 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

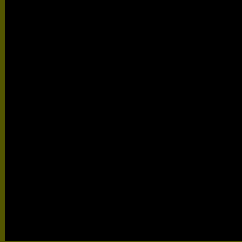
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820.

-27.3820.

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

75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820

Protanopia

76.5280, 32.6030, -23.6930

Deuteranopia

78.4780, 36.0400, -14.3920



Tritanopia

83.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820

Protanomaly

75.9190, 29.9440, -25.0640

Deuteranomaly

77.2770, 32.0520, -19.2120

Tritanomaly

80.4170, 11.6470, -7.3370

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.1670, 9.3550, -9.8530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820 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(83, 86, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 86, 0)  
}
```

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(83, 86, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 86, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820 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(83, 86, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 86, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 86, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 86, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 86, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 86, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 86, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 86,  
0) }
```

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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