

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.3160, -16.4100,
-21.9940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.3160, -16.4100,
-21.9940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E5E38
RGB	46, 94, 56
RGB Percent	18%, 37%, 22%
CMY	0.8197, 0.6313, 0.7804
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.40, 0.63
HSL	133°, 34%, 27%
HSV	133°, 51%, 37%
XYZ	5.8432, 8.8744, 5.1452
YIQ	75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

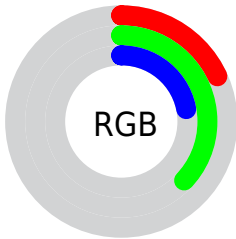
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 86, 94
Decimal	3038776
CIE _{Lab}	35.74, -25.69, 16.90
CIE _{LCh}	36, 30.749, 146.653
Yxy	8.8744, 0.2942, 0.4468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281228856 (0xFF2E5E38)
YUV	75.3160, -9.5228, -25.7101
Hunter-Lab	29.7900, -17.1203, 10.6127

Details

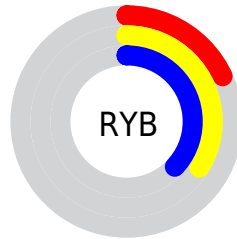
The YIQ color **75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **64.6840, 16.4100, 21.9940**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.2620, -16.3180, -23.6620**, and **29.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.8270, -19.5270, -26.0790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.8050, -13.2930, -17.9090**.

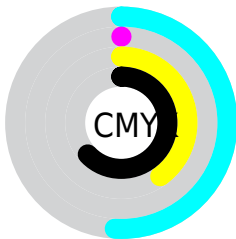
Distribution



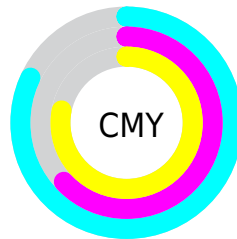
- Red (18%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940 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 75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.3160, -16.4100,
-21.9940

■ 75.3160, -16.4100,
-21.9940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.2450, -17.6480,
-21.5840

■ 125.2620,
-16.3180, -23.6620

■ 29.0710, -17.0980,
-20.5380

■ 151.8490,
-16.5930, -24.1850

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 178.4360,
-16.8680, -24.7080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.3220,
-16.5470, -25.0190

■ 233.9090,
-16.8220, -25.5420

■ 245.8860, -8.8470,

-10.3750

■ 75.3160, -16.4100,
-21.9940

■ 75.3160, -16.4100,
-21.9940

■ 71.8270, -19.5270,
-26.0790

■ 78.8050, -13.2930,
-17.9090

■ 67.9250, -22.9190,
-30.6870

■ 82.7070, -9.9010,
-13.3010

■ 64.4360, -26.0360,
-34.7720

■ 86.1960, -6.7840,
-9.2160

■ 60.5340, -29.4280,
-39.3800

■ 90.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 57.4580, -32.2700,
-42.9420

■ 93.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 97.1900, 2.5210,
3.8730

■ 100.9780, 6.2340,
8.1700

■ 104.5810, 9.0300,
12.5660

■ 108.3690, 12.7430,
16.8630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.5980, 9.2190, -18.4050



75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940



65.4720, -52.0800, -25.3280

Triad

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



75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940



75.5000, -48.1420, 2.4340



84.2070, 39.3820, 13.1580

Complementary

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



75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940



64.6840, 16.4100, 21.9940

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.



85.2850, 30.7150, 21.5550



75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940



85.1840, -14.5370, 15.6630

Square

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



75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940



68.8410, -65.7000, -9.7640



86.6450, 12.1460, 22.1780



83.6330, 37.6420, 0.6340

Rectangle

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



75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940



67.9970, -57.8120, -20.5640



86.6450, 12.1460, 22.1780



84.5320, 37.0890, 16.1690

Sweetspot

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



75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940



115.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700



85.5380, 9.4480, -17.0480



56.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310



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.



75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940



93.1480, -25.1650, -34.0370



78.0520, -24.1140, -14.5300



44.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



67.1920, -37.6330, -50.3770



144.7050, -80.9040, -108.7120

Inverse Universe

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



64.6840, 16.4100, 21.9940



76.8520, 25.1650, 34.0370



61.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



42.8080, 37.6330, 50.3770



92.2950, 80.9040, 108.7120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

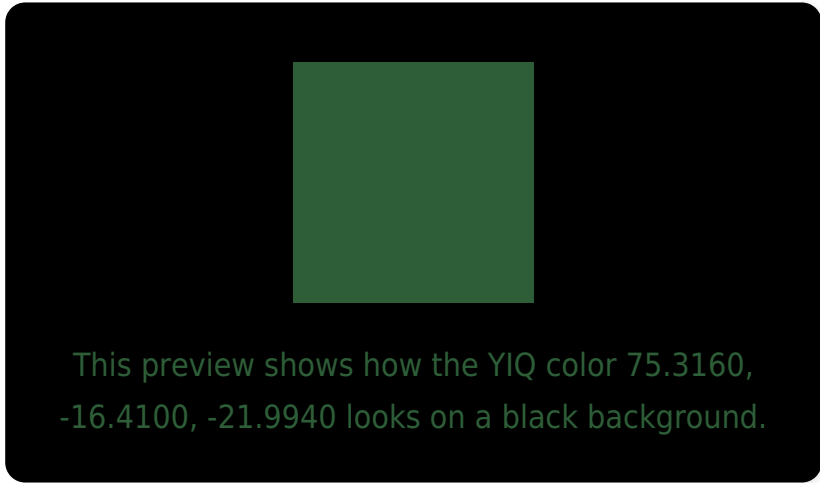
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

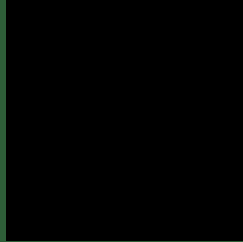
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.3160, -16.4100,

-21.9940.

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

75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940

Protanopia

82.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

Deuteranopia

83.5860, 18.6610, -2.2910



Tritanopia

79.9310, -21.9150, -4.8190

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940

Protanomaly

80.1230, 3.4870, -13.6410

Deuteranomaly

80.4270, 5.6870, -9.4570

Tritanomaly

78.1990, -20.0340, -11.3780

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940 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(46, 94, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 94, 56)  
}
```

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(46, 94, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 94, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940 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(46, 94, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 94, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 94, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 94, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 94, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 94, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 94, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 94,  
56) }
```

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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