

# Converting Colors

YIQ(75.5750, -28.6460,  
-53.5580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(75.5750, -28.6460,  
-53.5580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0F7610
RGB	15, 118, 16
RGB Percent	6%, 46%, 6%
CMY	0.9415, 0.5371, 0.9373
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.86, 0.54
HSL	121°, 78%, 26%
HSV	121°, 87%, 46%
XYZ	6.7727, 13.1053, 2.6625
YIQ	75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

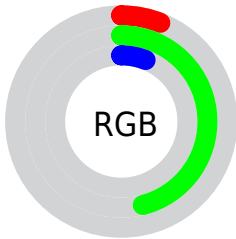
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	15, 117, 118
Decimal	1013264
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.92, -46.68, 43.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 63.834, 136.996
Yxy	13.1053, 0.3005, 0.5814
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279203344 (0xFF0F7610)
YUV	75.5750, -29.3705, -53.1243
Hunter-Lab	36.2012, -29.9576, 20.9803

# Details

The YIQ color **75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **57.4250, 28.6460, 53.5580**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.8750, -20.6230, -50.2790**, and **39.9160, -18.7000, -35.5640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.6190, -31.9460, -59.8340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.5310, -25.3460, -47.2820**.

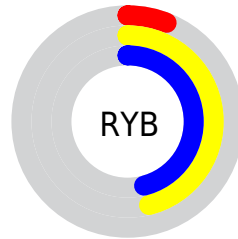
# Distribution



Red (6%)

Green (46%)

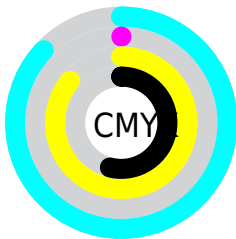
Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (46%)

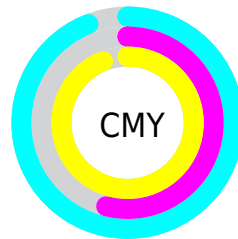


Cyan (87%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (94%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580 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 75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 75.5750, -28.6460,  
-53.5580

■ 75.5750, -28.6460,  
-53.5580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 54.5910, -25.5750,  
-48.6390

■ 132.8750,  
-20.6230, -50.2790

■ 39.9160, -18.7000,  
-35.5640

■ 160.8320,  
-19.0640, -51.0000

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,  
-24.0580

■ 188.6040,  
-18.4220, -51.6220

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,  
-9.4140

■ 216.4900,  
-18.1010, -51.9330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 228.2390, -9.4840,  
-37.3880

■ 240.1020, -1.1880,

-22.5320

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

■ 75.5750, -28.6460,  
-53.5580

■ 75.5750, -28.6460,  
-53.5580

■ 70.6190, -31.9460,  
-59.8340

■ 80.5310, -25.3460,  
-47.2820

■ 69.3800, -32.7710,  
-61.4030

■ 85.3730, -21.7250,  
-41.3170

■ 90.0300, -19.0210,  
-35.2530

■ 94.9860, -15.7210,  
-28.9770

■ 99.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

■ 104.7840, -8.8000,  
-16.7360

■ 109.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

■ 114.2830, -2.4750,  
-4.7070

■ 119.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.8010, 26.9200, -36.3440



75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580



80.8650, -58.2210, -40.6930

# Triad

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



75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580



90.2880, -97.1550, 4.1330



87.5630, 80.5030, 44.3670

# Complementary

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



75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580



57.4250, 28.6460, 53.5580

# 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.



93.2620, 57.0260, 56.8500



75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580



86.1640, -81.7060, 16.0060

# Square

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



75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580



91.9060, -90.6880, -8.4480



103.3730, 8.0610, 46.6610



93.2870, 79.9590, 10.1590



# Rectangle

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



75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580



85.6700, -70.3730, -29.7090



103.3730, 8.0610, 46.6610



87.1530, 76.1460, 51.7460

# Sweetspot

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



75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580



136.5940, -11.3210, -20.6090



106.2580, 33.0630, -32.0330



67.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580



90.0390, -42.7170, -79.3970



81.2750, -44.6960, -38.0080



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



71.7280, -33.8710, -63.4950



147.0920, -69.7130, -129.8170



# Inverse Universe

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



57.4250, 28.6460, 53.5580



62.9610, 42.7170, 79.3970



51.6110, 45.0170, 37.6970



55.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.2720, 33.8710, 63.4950



102.9080, 69.7130, 129.8170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

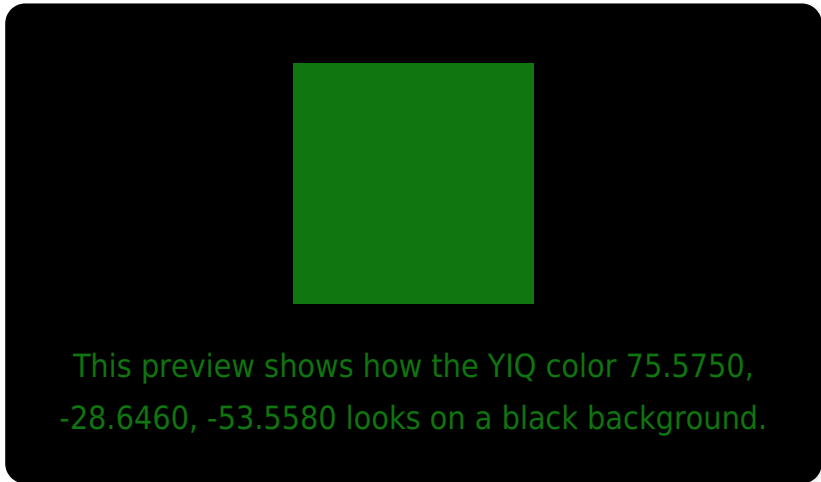
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.5750, -28.6460,



# 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

75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580

### Protanopia

94.5130, 36.9590, -25.5450

### Deuteranopia

97.7450, 39.6620, -13.9540



## Tritanopia

93.3850, -38.0530, -9.7090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580

## Protanomaly

87.4990, 13.2110, -35.6930

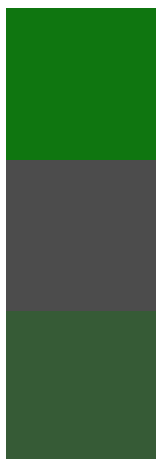
## Deuteranomaly

89.6120, 14.6310, -28.3850

## Tritanomaly

87.0410, -34.7490, -25.5410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

75.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580 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(15, 118, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 118, 16)  
}
```

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(15, 118, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 118, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580 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(15, 118, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 118, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 118, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 118, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 118, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 118,  
16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.5750, -28.6460, -53.5580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 118, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 118,  
16) }
```

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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