

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E5059
RGB	62, 80, 89
RGB Percent	24%, 31%, 35%
CMY	0.7569, 0.6862, 0.6510
CMYK	0.30, 0.10, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	200°, 18%, 30%
HSV	200°, 30%, 35%
XYZ	6.6577, 7.4833, 10.5413
YIQ	75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

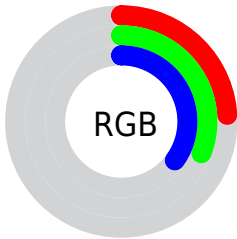
Format	Color
RYB	62, 73, 89
Decimal	4083801
CIELab	32.88, -4.59, -7.55
CIElCh	33, 8.840, 238.712
Yxy	7.4833, 0.2697, 0.3032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282273881 (0xFF3E5059)
YUV	75.6440, 6.5845, -11.9658
Hunter-Lab	27.3556, -4.4292, -3.6981

Details

The YIQ color **75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **75.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180**, and **31.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780**.

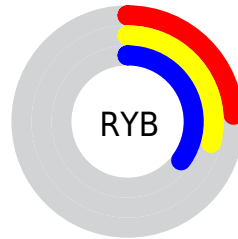
Distribution



 Red (24%)

 Green (31%)

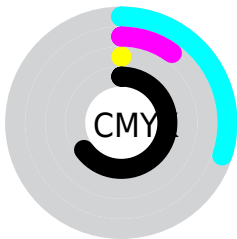
 Blue (35%)



 Red (24%)

 Yellow (29%)

 Blue (35%)

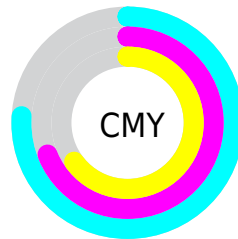


 Cyan (30%)

 Magenta (10%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (65%)



 Cyan (76%)

 Magenta (69%)

 Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170 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 75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 75.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 124.4590,
-14.5340, -0.9180

■ 31.5300, -13.2960,
-1.3280

■ 150.4590,
-14.5340, -0.9180

■ 10.8400, -11.2330,
-0.1690

■ 177.1600,
-15.1300, -1.1300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 204.8610,
-15.7260, -1.3420

■ 232.9750,
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

-1.9080

■ 75.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 75.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 71.1920, -18.1560,
-1.3560

■ 80.0960, -9.0780,
-0.6780

■ 66.7400, -22.6950,
-1.6950

■ 84.5480, -4.5390,
-0.3390

■ 62.2880, -27.2340,
-2.0340

■ 89.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.8360, -31.7730,
-2.3730

■ 93.4520, 4.5390,
0.3390

■ 53.3840, -36.3120,
-2.7120

■ 97.6050, 8.4820,
0.4660

■ 49.2310, -40.2550,
-2.8390

■ 102.0570, 13.0210,
0.8050

■ 44.7790, -44.7940,
-3.1780

■ 106.5090, 17.5600,
1.1440

■ 110.9610, 22.0990,
1.4830

■ 115.4130, 26.6380,
1.8220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310



75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



76.7910, -9.5370, 2.1350

Triad

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



75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



78.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710



76.5070, 2.7060, -4.9900

Complementary

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



75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



75.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170

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.



77.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820



75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



78.4530, 11.9660, 3.4060

Square

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



75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



78.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



77.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



75.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770

Rectangle

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



75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



77.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420



77.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



76.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540

Sweetspot

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



75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



109.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



78.8750, -10.3140, -11.3220



55.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



94.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820



68.0130, -10.0420, 5.7820



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



53.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560



118.9490, -118.6100, -9.0260

Inverse Universe

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



72.1250, 10.3140, 11.3220



88.7500, 16.0440, 17.6120



82.9870, 10.0420, -5.7820



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



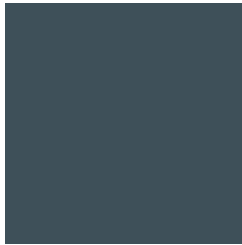
40.0870, 40.9810, 44.7650



88.1630, 89.6630, 98.6470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

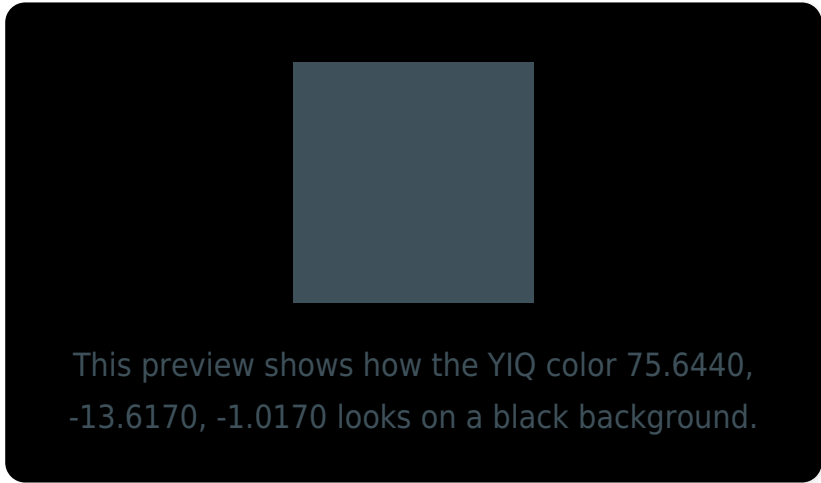
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

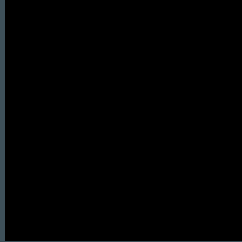
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

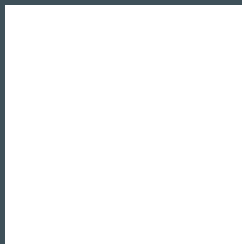
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.6440, -13.6170,

-1.0170.

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

75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

Protanopia

77.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

Deuteranopia

77.6070, -3.0270, 5.3010



Tritanopia

75.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

Protanomaly

77.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260

Deuteranomaly

76.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

Tritanomaly

75.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170 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(62, 80, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 80, 89)  
}
```

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(62, 80, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 80, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170 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(62, 80, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 80, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 80, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 80, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 80, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 80, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 80, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 80,  
89) }
```

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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