

# Converting Colors

YIQ(75.6720, -30.2970,  
-51.1690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(75.6720, -30.2970,  
-51.1690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0F7516
RGB	15, 117, 22
RGB Percent	6%, 46%, 9%
CMY	0.9415, 0.5410, 0.9138
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.81, 0.54
HSL	124°, 77%, 26%
HSV	124°, 87%, 46%
XYZ	6.7067, 12.8913, 2.8932
YIQ	75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

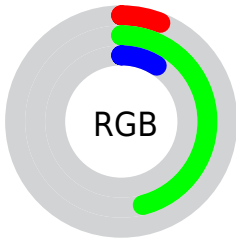
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	15, 110, 117
Decimal	1013014
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.60, -45.97, 41.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 61.830, 138.026
Yxy	12.8913, 0.2982, 0.5732
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279203094 (0xFF0F7516)
YUV	75.6720, -26.4603, -53.2093
Hunter-Lab	35.9045, -29.4902, 20.3554

# Details

The YIQ color **75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **56.3280, 30.2970, 51.1690**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.6300, -21.3110, -48.8230**, and **39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.8300, -33.9180, -57.1340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.5140, -26.6760, -45.2040**.

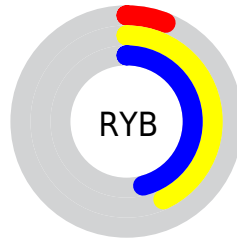
# Distribution



 Red (6%)

 Green (46%)

 Blue (9%)




 Red (6%)

 Yellow (43%)

 Blue (46%)

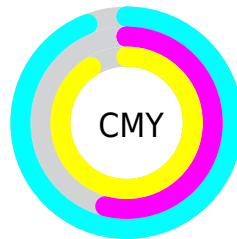


 Cyan (87%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (81%)

 Black (54%)



 Cyan (94%)

 Magenta (54%)

 Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690 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 75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 75.6720, -30.2970,  
-51.1690

■ 75.6720, -30.2970,  
-51.1690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 54.0040, -25.3000,  
-48.1160

■ 132.6300,  
-21.3110, -48.8230

■ 39.3290, -18.4250,  
-35.0410

■ 160.4020,  
-20.6690, -49.4450

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,  
-23.5350

■ 188.1740,  
-20.0270, -50.0670

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,  
-8.8910

■ 216.5330,  
-19.6600, -51.2120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 228.3960,  
-11.3640, -36.3560

■ 240.2590, -3.0680,

-21.5000

252.1220, 5.2280,  
-6.6440

75.6720, -30.2970,  
-51.1690

75.6720, -30.2970,  
-51.1690

70.8300, -33.9180,  
-57.1340

80.5140, -26.6760,  
-45.2040

69.5910, -34.7430,  
-58.7030

85.0570, -23.6510,  
-39.4510

89.8990, -20.0300,  
-33.4860

94.7410, -16.4090,  
-27.5210

99.1700, -13.0630,  
-22.0790

■ 104.0120, -9.4420,  
-16.1140

■ 108.8540, -5.8210,  
-10.1490

■ 113.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840

■ 118.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.2030, 25.7280, -36.7680



75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690



80.5060, -58.5880, -39.5480

# Triad

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



75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690



89.2450, -95.5960, 3.4120



88.7860, 78.2570, 41.0170

# Complementary

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



75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690



56.3280, 30.2970, 51.1690

# 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.



93.0830, 55.9720, 53.9240



75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690



90.4000, -67.6310, 19.7370

# Square

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



75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690



91.0910, -89.7710, -8.5470



102.3300, 9.6200, 45.9400



93.6780, 77.3000, 8.7880



# Rectangle

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



75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690



85.0830, -70.0980, -29.1860



102.3300, 9.6200, 45.9400



88.3760, 73.9000, 48.3960

# Sweetspot

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



75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690



136.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



103.2790, 28.5700, -33.2060



67.2020, -6.9210, -12.2410



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.



75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690



91.0650, -45.6060, -76.5980



81.4860, -46.6680, -35.3080



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



72.5260, -36.1180, -61.3180



148.6880, -74.2070, -125.4630



# Inverse Universe

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



56.3280, 30.2970, 51.1690



61.9350, 45.6060, 76.5980



50.5140, 46.6680, 35.3080



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.4740, 36.1180, 61.3180

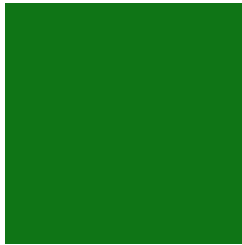


101.3120, 74.2070, 125.4630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

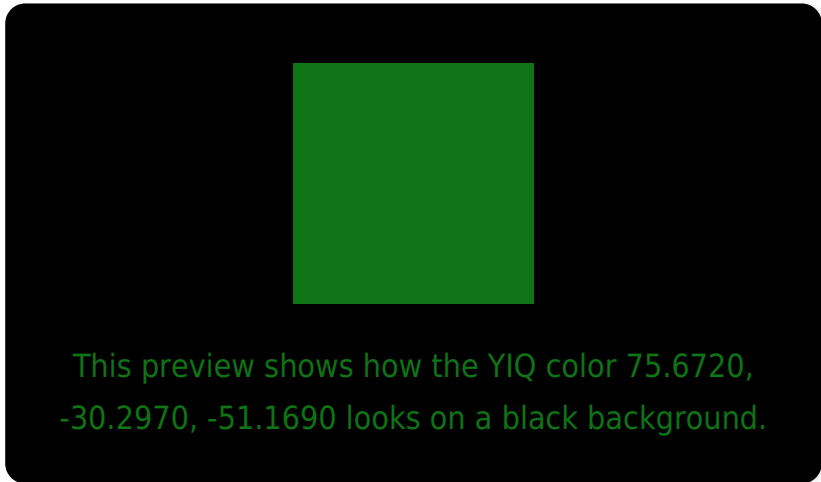
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690.

-51.1690.

# 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

75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690

### Protanopia

94.5390, 34.0700, -22.7460

### Deuteranopia

96.9020, 37.7820, -12.9220



## Tritanopia

92.3850, -38.0530, -9.7090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690

## Protanomaly

87.4110, 10.6430, -33.2050

## Deuteranomaly

89.1820, 13.0260, -26.8300

## Tritanomaly

86.2690, -35.3910, -24.9190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

75.9470, -10.8170, -18.7290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690 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, 117, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 117, 22)  
}
```

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, 117, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 117, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690 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, 117, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 117, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 117, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 117, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 117, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 117,  
22) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.6720, -30.2970, -51.1690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 117, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 117,  
22) }
```

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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