

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.7340, -32.8670,
-37.6270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.7340, -32.8670,
-37.6270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	156D30
RGB	21, 109, 48
RGB Percent	8%, 43%, 19%
CMY	0.9179, 0.5724, 0.8118
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.56, 0.57
HSL	138°, 68%, 25%
HSV	138°, 81%, 43%
XYZ	6.3136, 11.3171, 4.6457
YIQ	75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

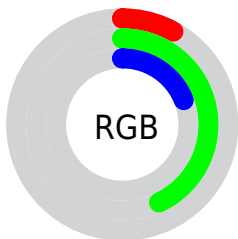
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 88, 109
Decimal	1404208
CIE _{Lab}	40.11, -39.36, 26.85
CIE _{LCh}	40, 47.645, 145.693
Yxy	11.3171, 0.2834, 0.5080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279594288 (0xFF156D30)
YUV	75.7340, -13.6729, -48.0017
Hunter-Lab	33.6409, -25.3716, 15.3609

Details

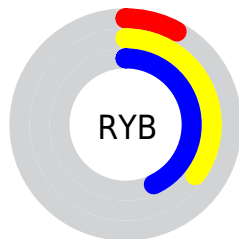
The YIQ color **75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **54.2660, 32.8670, 37.6270**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.6700, -26.8150, -37.1750**, and **35.3340, -16.8210, -31.0690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.5330, -36.8550, -42.4470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.9350, -28.8790, -32.8070**.

Distribution



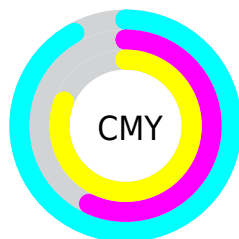
- Red (8%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270 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 75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.7340, -32.8670,
-37.6270

■ 75.7340, -32.8670,
-37.6270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.1580, -31.1250,
-36.1570

■ 130.2570,
-27.0900, -37.6980

■ 35.3340, -16.8210,
-31.0690

■ 157.0290,
-26.4480, -38.3200

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 184.5020,
-26.4020, -39.1540

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 212.9750,
-26.3560, -39.9880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 229.7080,
-20.8100, -30.3620

■ 241.6850,

-12.8350, -15.1950

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

75.7340, -32.8670,
-37.6270

75.7340, -32.8670,
-37.6270

71.5330, -36.8550,
-42.4470

79.9350, -28.8790,
-32.8070

67.7450, -40.5680,
-46.7440

84.0220, -24.5700,
-28.2980

88.2230, -20.5820,
-23.4780

92.3100, -16.2730,
-18.9690

96.2120, -12.8810,
-14.3610

■ 100.2990, -8.5720,
-9.8520

■ 104.5000, -4.5840,
-5.0320

■ 108.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 112.7880, 3.7130,
4.2970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.5750, 16.0530, -32.1310



75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270



75.6620, -58.7270, -31.5190

Triad

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



75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270



78.8950, -82.9870, 0.6690



91.1390, 60.4250, 22.7690

Complementary

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



75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270



54.2660, 32.8670, 37.6270

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.



92.6390, 47.8140, 36.5660



75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270



94.6960, -27.4220, 23.4100

Square

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



75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270



81.9950, -80.6930, -7.8690



97.0130, 17.4620, 35.9740



91.2840, 57.6780, 0.9580

Rectangle

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



75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270



79.3270, -67.6690, -23.6450



97.0130, 17.4620, 35.9740



90.5720, 57.9480, 29.1160

Sweetspot

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



75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270



130.0980, -12.5600, -14.6720



91.1940, 12.7520, -32.8800



63.4240, -7.4260, -8.5940



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270



90.4950, -52.0280, -59.3240



80.6360, -46.6700, -24.2540



51.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



72.7830, -43.7310, -49.9950



152.3650, -91.4500, -104.8100

Inverse Universe

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



54.2660, 32.8670, 37.6270



56.5050, 52.0280, 59.3240



49.3640, 46.6700, 24.2540



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



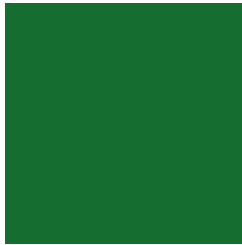
44.2170, 43.7310, 49.9950



92.6350, 91.4500, 104.8100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

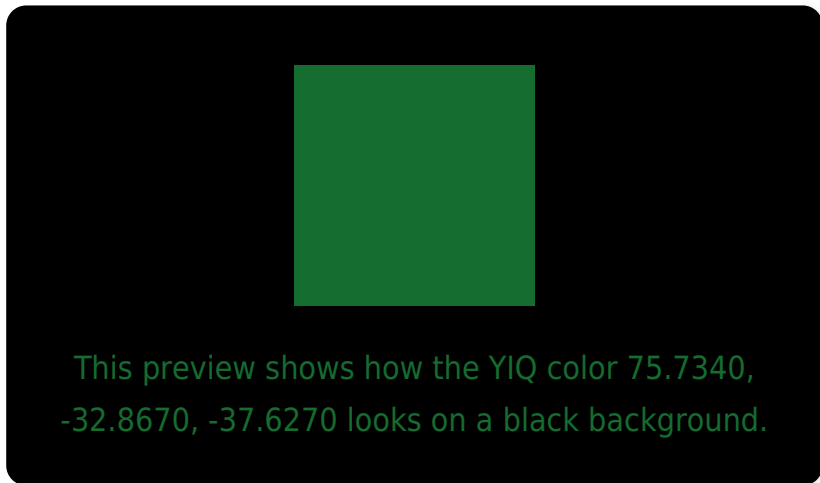
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.7340, -32.8670,

-37.6270.

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

75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270

Protanopia

91.1760, 22.3310, -13.7410

Deuteranopia

93.2570, 26.7770, -6.2070



Tritanopia

86.5810, -35.6690, -8.8610

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270

Protanomaly

85.3690, 2.4340, -22.0940

Deuteranomaly

86.9720, 5.2300, -17.6980

Tritanomaly

83.0290, -34.4750, -19.4910

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.9240, -12.0100, -13.6260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270 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(21, 109, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 109, 48)  
}
```

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(21, 109, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 109, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270 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(21, 109, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 109, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 109, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 109, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 109, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 109,  
48) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.7340, -32.8670, -37.6270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 109, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 109,  
48) }
```

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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