

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.8000, -14.8970,
-21.8810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810)
contains.

YIQ(75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(75.8000, -14.8970,
-21.8810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	305E37
RGB	48, 94, 55
RGB Percent	19%, 37%, 22%
CMY	0.8119, 0.6313, 0.7843
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.42, 0.63
HSL	129°, 32%, 28%
HSV	129°, 49%, 37%
XYZ	5.9111, 8.9121, 5.0222
YIQ	75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

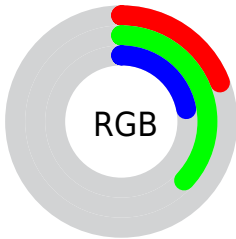
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 88, 94
Decimal	3169847
CIE _{Lab}	35.81, -25.24, 17.61
CIE _{LCh}	36, 30.776, 145.097
Yxy	8.9121, 0.2979, 0.4491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281359927 (0xFF305E37)
YUV	75.8000, -10.2544, -24.3806
Hunter-Lab	29.8532, -16.8989, 10.9230

Details

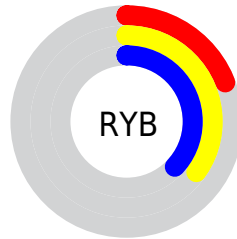
The YIQ color **75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **66.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.7460, -14.8050, -23.5490**, and **28.9570, -16.7770, -20.8490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.1970, -17.6930, -26.2770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850**.

Distribution



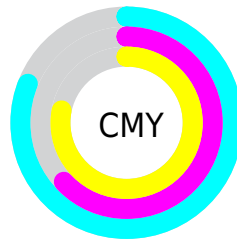
- Red (19%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 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 75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.8000, -14.8970,
-21.8810

■ 75.8000, -14.8970,
-21.8810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.7290, -16.1350,
-21.4710

■ 125.7460,
-14.8050, -23.5490

■ 28.9570, -16.7770,
-20.8490

■ 152.2190,
-14.7590, -24.3830

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 178.9200,
-15.3550, -24.5950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.3930,
-15.3090, -25.4290

■ 234.3930,
-15.3090, -25.4290

■ 246.2560, -7.0130,

-10.5730

■ 75.8000, -14.8970,
-21.8810

■ 75.8000, -14.8970,
-21.8810

■ 72.1970, -17.6930,
-26.2770

■ 79.4030, -12.1010,
-17.4850

■ 68.2950, -21.0850,
-30.8850

■ 83.3050, -8.7090,
-12.8770

■ 64.6920, -23.8810,
-35.2810

■ 86.9080, -5.9130,
-8.4810

■ 60.7900, -27.2730,
-39.8890

■ 90.8100, -2.5210,
-3.8730

■ 57.1870, -30.0690,
-44.2850

■ 94.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 56.7740, -30.3440,
-44.8080

■ 98.0160, 3.0710,
4.9190

■ 101.9180, 6.4630,
9.5270

■ 105.5210, 9.2590,
13.9230

■ 109.4230, 12.6510,
18.5310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.8970, 9.8150, -18.1930



75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



65.3580, -51.7590, -25.6390

Triad

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



75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



74.8910, -50.8010, 1.0630



84.4350, 38.7400, 13.7800

Complementary

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



75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



66.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810

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.



85.6870, 29.5230, 21.1310



75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



84.9990, -15.4540, 15.7620

Square

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



75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



69.3140, -65.6540, -10.5980



87.1610, 10.6330, 22.0650



83.4590, 38.1920, 1.6800

Rectangle

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



75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



67.8830, -57.4910, -20.8750



87.1610, 10.6330, 22.0650



85.0590, 37.0430, 17.0030

Sweetspot

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



75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



114.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810



86.6630, 10.5940, -15.7900



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.



75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



93.5180, -23.3310, -34.2350



78.4220, -22.2800, -14.7280



44.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



66.5080, -35.7070, -52.2430



143.2230, -76.7310, -112.7550

Inverse Universe

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



66.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810



78.4820, 23.3310, 34.2350



63.5780, 22.2800, 14.7280



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



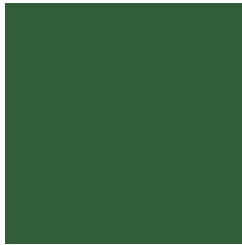
43.4920, 35.7070, 52.2430



93.7770, 76.7310, 112.7550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

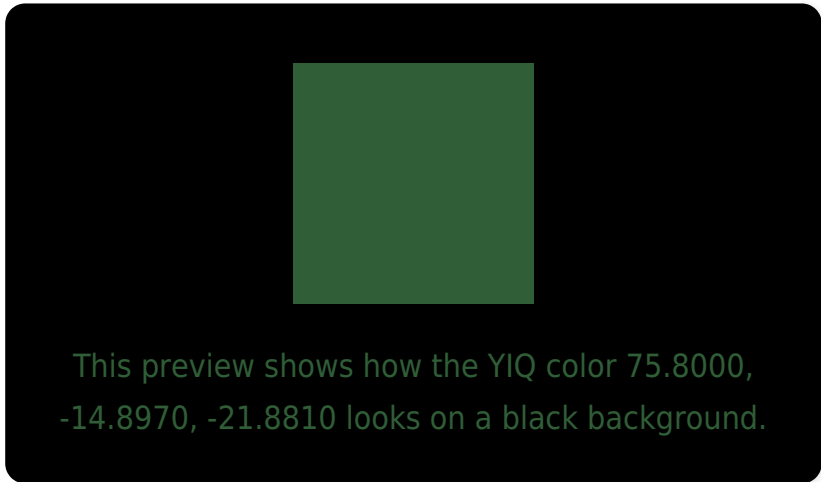
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

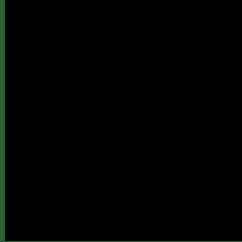
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.8000, -14.8970,

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

75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810

Protanopia

82.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670

Deuteranopia

83.4720, 18.9820, -2.6020



Tritanopia

80.2300, -21.3190, -4.6070

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810

Protanomaly

80.3080, 4.4040, -13.7400

Deuteranomaly

80.6120, 6.6040, -9.5560

Tritanomaly

78.7970, -18.8420, -10.9540

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.2070, -5.3170, -8.2690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 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(48, 94, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 94, 55)  
}
```

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(48, 94, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 94, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 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(48, 94, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 94, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 94, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 94, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 94, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 94, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 94, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 94,  
55) }
```

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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