

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.8290, -32.1770,
-50.1370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.8290, -32.1770,
-50.1370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E751A
RGB	14, 117, 26
RGB Percent	5%, 46%, 10%
CMY	0.9454, 0.5410, 0.8981
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.78, 0.54
HSL	127°, 79%, 26%
HSV	127°, 88%, 46%
XYZ	6.7325, 12.8999, 3.1115
YIQ	75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

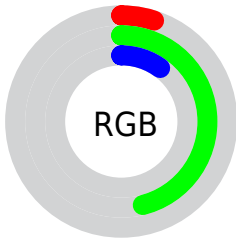
Format	Color
RYB	14, 106, 117
Decimal	947482
CIELab	42.61, -45.76, 39.91
CIELCh	43, 60.718, 138.906
Yxy	12.8999, 0.2960, 0.5672
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279137562 (0xFF0E751A)
YUV	75.8290, -24.5657, -54.2240
Hunter-Lab	35.9164, -29.3940, 20.0051

Details

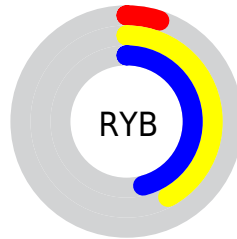
The YIQ color **75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **55.1710, 32.1770, 50.1370**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.6730, -22.8700, -48.1020**, and **39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.1010, -36.1190, -55.7910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.5570, -28.2350, -44.4830**.

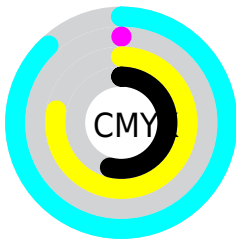
Distribution



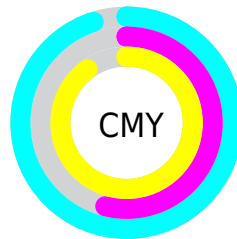
- Red (5%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (54%)





- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370 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 75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 75.8290, -32.1770,
-50.1370

 75.8290, -32.1770,
-50.1370


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 54.0040, -25.3000,
-48.1160


 132.6730,
-22.8700, -48.1020


 39.3290, -18.4250,
-35.0410

 160.4450,
-22.2280, -48.7240


 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

 188.2170,
-21.5860, -49.3460

 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

 216.5760,
-21.2190, -50.4910

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 228.4390,
-12.9230, -35.6350

 240.3020, -4.6270,

-20.7790

■ 252.4640, 4.2650,
-5.7110

■ 75.8290, -32.1770,
-50.1370

■ 75.8290, -32.1770,
-50.1370

■ 71.1010, -36.1190,
-55.7910

■ 80.5570, -28.2350,
-44.4830

■ 70.2750, -36.6690,
-56.8370

■ 85.1000, -25.2100,
-38.7300

■ 89.8280, -21.2680,
-33.0760

■ 94.5560, -17.3260,
-27.4220

■ 99.0990, -14.3010,
-21.6690

■ 103.8270,
-10.3590, -16.0150

■ 108.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610

■ 113.3970, -2.7960,
-4.3960

■ 117.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.9040, 25.1320, -36.9800



75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370



80.7340, -59.2300, -38.9260

Triad

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



75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370



88.5440, -95.0000, 3.6240



89.8350, 76.5610, 38.7130

Complementary

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



75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370



55.1710, 32.1770, 50.1370

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.



94.0290, 56.0640, 52.2560



75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370



92.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470

Square

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



75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370



90.5040, -89.4960, -8.0240



102.2870, 11.1790, 45.2190



93.6670, 75.8330, 7.8410

Rectangle

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



75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370



85.3110, -70.7400, -28.5640



102.2870, 11.1790, 45.2190



89.7240, 72.8000, 46.3040

Sweetspot

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



75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370



137.0500, -12.6050, -19.3650



101.6700, 25.9110, -34.5770



67.4300, -7.5630, -11.6190



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.



75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370



91.8630, -47.8530, -74.4210



81.7570, -48.8690, -33.9650



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



73.2100, -38.0440, -59.4520



150.0560, -78.0590, -121.7310

Inverse Universe

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



55.1710, 32.1770, 50.1370



61.1370, 47.8530, 74.4210



49.2430, 48.8690, 33.9650



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



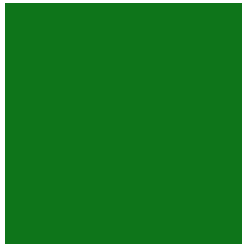
48.7900, 38.0440, 59.4520



99.9440, 78.0590, 121.7310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

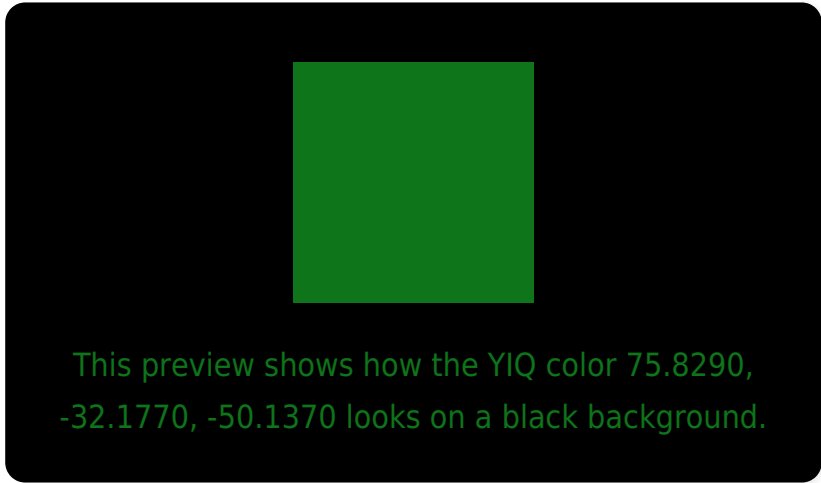
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.8290, -32.1770,

-50.1370.

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

75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370

Protanopia

94.9950, 32.7860, -21.5020

Deuteranopia

97.2440, 36.8190, -11.9890



Tritanopia

92.3850, -38.0530, -9.7090

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370

Protanomaly

87.8670, 9.3590, -31.9610

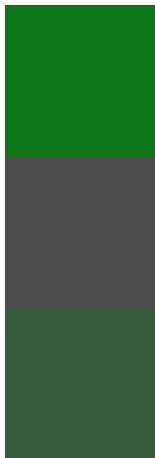
Deuteranomaly

89.5240, 12.0630, -25.8970

Tritanomaly

86.4970, -36.0330, -24.2970

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.8760, -12.0550, -18.3190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370 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(14, 117, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 117, 26)  
}
```

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(14, 117, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 117, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370 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(14, 117, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 117, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 117, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 117, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 117, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 117,  
26) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.8290, -32.1770, -50.1370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 117, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 117,  
26) }
```

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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