

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.8430, -16.4560,
-21.1600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.8430, -16.4560,
-21.1600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F5E3A
RGB	47, 94, 58
RGB Percent	18%, 37%, 23%
CMY	0.8158, 0.6313, 0.7726
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.38, 0.63
HSL	134°, 33%, 28%
HSV	134°, 50%, 37%
XYZ	5.9386, 8.9178, 5.4100
YIQ	75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

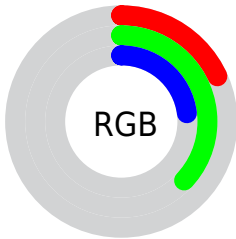
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 85, 94
Decimal	3104314
CIE _{Lab}	35.83, -24.98, 15.83
CIE _{LCh}	36, 29.573, 147.641
Yxy	8.9178, 0.2930, 0.4400
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281294394 (0xFF2F5E3A)
YUV	75.8430, -8.7966, -25.2953
Hunter-Lab	29.8627, -16.7624, 10.1627




Details

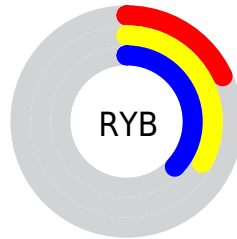
The YIQ color **75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **65.1570, 16.4560, 21.1600**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.7890, -16.3640, -22.8280**, and **29.2990, -17.7400, -19.9160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.3540, -19.5730, -25.2450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.3320, -13.3390, -17.0750**.

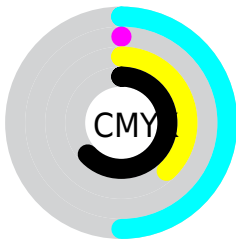
Distribution







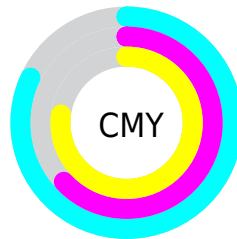
-  Red (18%)
-  Green (37%)
-  Blue (23%)






-  Red (18%)
-  Yellow (33%)
-  Blue (37%)



-  Cyan (50%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (38%)
-  Black (63%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (63%)
-  Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 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 75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.8430, -16.4560,
-21.1600

■ 75.8430, -16.4560,
-21.1600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.7720, -17.6940,
-20.7500

■ 125.7890,
-16.3640, -22.8280

■ 29.2990, -17.7400,
-19.9160

■ 152.3760,
-16.6390, -23.3510

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 178.9630,
-16.9140, -23.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.5500,
-17.1890, -24.3970

■ 234.5500,
-17.1890, -24.3970

■ 246.4130, -8.8930,

-9.5410

■ 75.8430, -16.4560,
-21.1600

■ 75.8430, -16.4560,
-21.1600

■ 72.3540, -19.5730,
-25.2450

■ 79.3320, -13.3390,
-17.0750

■ 68.5660, -23.2860,
-29.5420

■ 83.1200, -9.6260,
-12.7780

■ 64.9630, -26.0820,
-33.9380

■ 86.7230, -6.8300,
-8.3820

■ 61.1750, -29.7950,
-38.2350

■ 90.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 57.6860, -32.9120,
-42.3200

■ 94.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 97.4890, 3.1170,
4.0850

■ 101.2770, 6.8300,
8.3820

■ 104.8800, 9.6260,
12.7780

■ 108.6680, 13.3390,
17.0750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.6410, 7.6600, -17.6840



75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



65.7000, -52.7220, -24.7060

Triad

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



75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



77.3650, -43.3280, 3.2960



84.3100, 37.5940, 12.5220

Complementary

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



75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



65.1570, 16.4560, 21.1600

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.



86.0460, 29.8900, 19.9860



75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



85.5540, -12.7030, 15.4650

Square

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



75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



68.7270, -65.3790, -10.0750



87.1180, 12.1920, 21.3440



83.8500, 35.5330, 0.3090

Rectangle

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



75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



67.5240, -57.8580, -19.7300



87.1180, 12.1920, 21.3440



84.8200, 36.2180, 15.4340

Sweetspot

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



75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



115.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700



85.3530, 8.5310, -16.9490



56.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200



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.



75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600



93.7890, -25.5320, -32.8920



78.4650, -23.8390, -14.0070



44.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



67.5340, -38.5960, -49.4440



145.5030, -83.1510, -106.5350

Inverse Universe

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



65.1570, 16.4560, 21.1600



77.2110, 25.5320, 32.8920



62.5350, 23.8390, 14.0070



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



42.4660, 38.5960, 49.4440



91.6110, 82.8300, 106.8460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

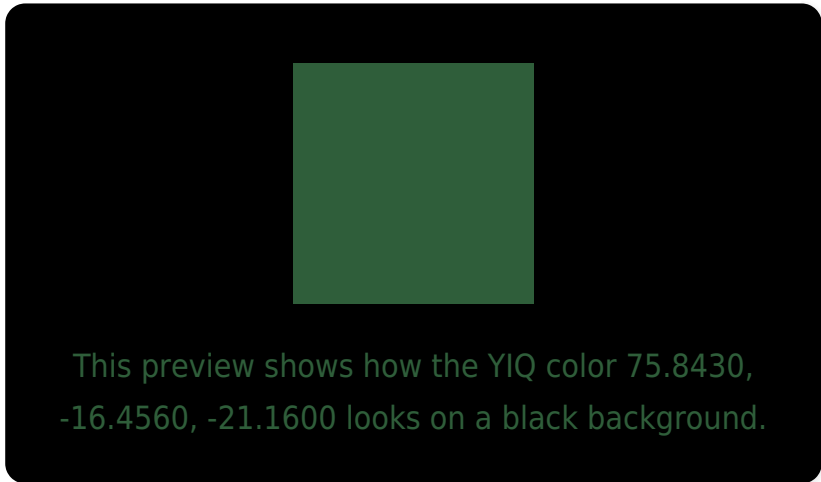
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.8430, -16.4560,

-21.1600.

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

75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600

Protanopia

82.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460

Deuteranopia

83.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



Tritanopia

80.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600

Protanomaly

80.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190

Deuteranomaly

80.6550, 5.0450, -8.8350

Tritanomaly

78.7260, -20.0800, -10.5440

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 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(47, 94, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 94, 58)  
}
```

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(47, 94, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 94, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 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(47, 94, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 94, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 94, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 94, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 94, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 94, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 94, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 94,  
58) }
```

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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