

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.9110, -29.4720,
-49.6000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000)
contains.

YIQ(75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000)	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(75.9110, -29.4720,
-49.6000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	117418
RGB	17, 116, 24
RGB Percent	7%, 45%, 9%
CMY	0.9336, 0.5449, 0.9059
CMYK	0.85, 0.00, 0.79, 0.54
HSL	124°, 75%, 26%
HSV	124°, 85%, 46%
XYZ	6.6447, 12.6847, 2.9617
YIQ	75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

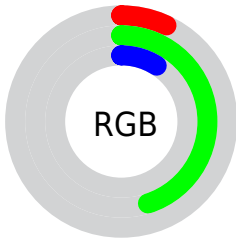
Format	Color
RYB	17, 109, 116
Decimal	1143832
CIELab	42.28, -45.25, 40.34
CIElCh	42, 60.622, 138.282
Yxy	12.6847, 0.2981, 0.5690
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279333912 (0xFF117418)
YUV	75.9110, -25.5921, -51.6649
Hunter-Lab	35.6156, -29.0248, 20.0005

Details

The YIQ color **75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **57.0890, 29.4720, 49.6000**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.2710, -21.6780, -47.6780**, and **38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.0690, -33.0930, -55.5650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.7530, -25.8510, -43.6350**.

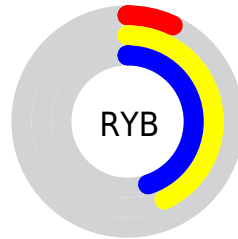
Distribution



Red (7%)

Green (45%)

Blue (9%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (45%)

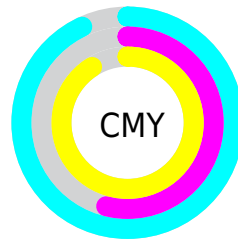


Cyan (85%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (93%)


Magenta (54%)


Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000 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 75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 75.9110, -29.4720,
-49.6000


 75.9110, -29.4720,
-49.6000


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 53.4170, -25.0250,
-47.5930


 132.2710,
-21.6780, -47.6780


 38.7420, -18.1500,
-34.5180


 159.9290,
-20.7150, -48.6110


 25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

 187.7010,
-20.0730, -49.2330

 8.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

 216.1740,
-20.0270, -50.0670

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 228.5100,
-11.6850, -36.0450

 240.3730, -3.3890,

-21.1890

■ 252.3500, 4.5860,
-6.0220

■ 75.9110, -29.4720,
-49.6000

■ 75.9110, -29.4720,
-49.6000

■ 71.0690, -33.0930,
-55.5650

■ 80.7530, -25.8510,
-43.6350

■ 69.0040, -34.4680,
-58.1800

■ 85.2960, -22.8260,
-37.8820

■ 90.0240, -18.8840,
-32.2280

■ 94.5670, -15.8590,
-26.4750

■ 99.4090, -12.2380,
-20.5100

■ 104.2510, -8.6170,
-14.5450

■ 108.6800, -5.2710,
-9.1030

■ 113.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 118.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.3170, 25.4070, -36.4570



75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000



79.9190, -58.3130, -39.0250

Triad

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



75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000



88.3160, -94.3580, 3.0020



89.0630, 75.9190, 39.3350

Complementary

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



75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000



57.0890, 29.4720, 49.6000

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.



92.9580, 54.8260, 52.6660



75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000



90.6670, -64.0090, 20.1750

Square

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



75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000



90.2760, -88.8540, -8.6460



101.6890, 9.9870, 44.7950



92.8950, 75.1910, 8.4630

Rectangle

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



75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000



84.4960, -69.8230, -28.6630



101.6890, 9.9870, 44.7950



88.8380, 72.4790, 46.6150

Sweetspot

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



75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000



134.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640



102.6210, 27.6070, -32.2730



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.



75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000



89.3040, -44.7810, -75.0290



81.4970, -45.2010, -34.3610



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



72.6400, -36.4390, -61.0070



148.8020, -74.5280, -125.1520

Inverse Universe

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



57.0890, 29.4720, 49.6000



60.8100, 44.4600, 75.3400



51.5030, 45.2010, 34.3610



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



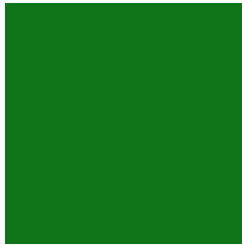
49.4740, 36.1180, 61.3180



101.1980, 74.5280, 125.1520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

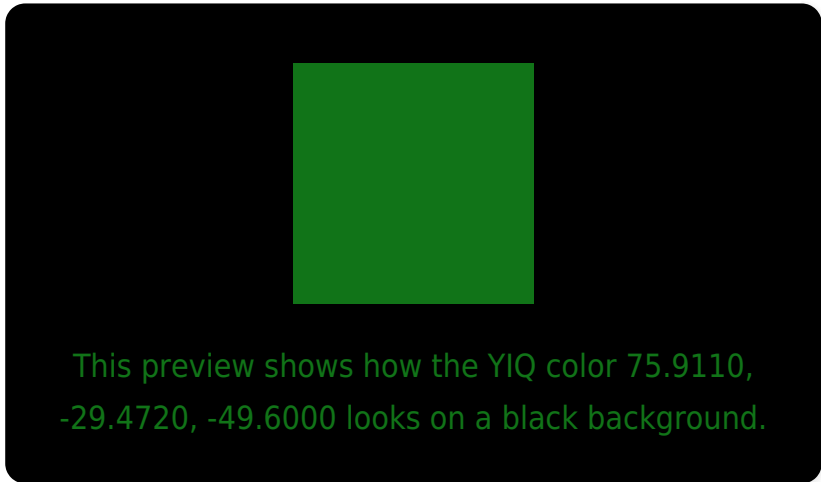
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

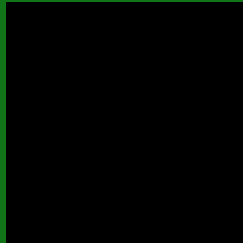
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.9110, -29.4720,

-49.6000.

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

75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000

Protanopia

94.4680, 32.8320, -22.3360

Deuteranopia

96.1300, 37.1400, -12.3000



Tritanopia

91.6840, -37.4570, -9.4970

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000

Protanomaly

87.6390, 10.0010, -32.5830

Deuteranomaly

88.7090, 12.9800, -25.9960

Tritanomaly

85.9810, -34.5200, -24.1840

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000 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(17, 116, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 116, 24)  
}
```

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(17, 116, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 116, 24) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000 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(17, 116, 24) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 116, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 116, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 116, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 116, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 116,  
24) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 116, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 116,  
24) }
```

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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