

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.9710, -19.3920,
-12.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.9710, -19.3920,
-12.0000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32594D
RGB	50, 89, 77
RGB Percent	20%, 35%, 30%
CMY	0.8040, 0.6509, 0.6981
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.14, 0.65
HSL	162°, 28%, 27%
HSV	162°, 44%, 35%
XYZ	6.2268, 8.3605, 8.3035
YIQ	75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

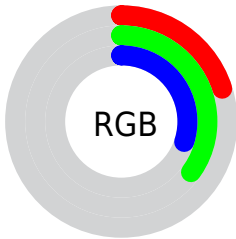
Format	Color
RYB	50, 73, 89
Decimal	3299661
CIELab	34.72, -17.07, 2.64
CIELCh	35, 17.271, 171.209
Yxy	8.3605, 0.2720, 0.3652
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281489741 (0xFF32594D)
YUV	75.9710, 0.5073, -22.7766
Hunter-Lab	28.9146, -12.1601, 3.2136

Details

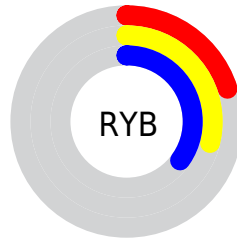
The YIQ color **75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **63.0290, 19.3920, 12.0000**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.5580, -19.6670, -12.5230**, and **29.6010, -21.2260, -11.8020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.9380, -23.7930, -14.8410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590**.

Distribution



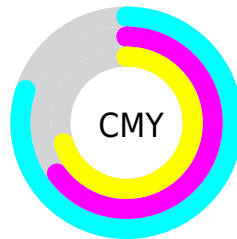
- Red (20%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000 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 75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.9710, -19.3920,
-12.0000

■ 75.9710, -19.3920,
-12.0000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.0850, -19.7130,
-11.6890

■ 125.5580,
-19.6670, -12.5230

■ 29.6010, -21.2260,
-11.8020

■ 151.8460,
-20.5380, -13.2580

■ 15.2280, -9.8100,
-9.4420

■ 178.4330,
-20.8130, -13.7810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.1340,
-21.4090, -13.9930

■ 234.1340,
-21.4090, -13.9930

■ 248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 75.9710, -19.3920,
-12.0000

■ 75.9710, -19.3920,
-12.0000

■ 72.9380, -23.7930,
-14.8410

■ 79.0040, -14.9910,
-9.1590

■ 69.9050, -28.1940,
-17.6820

■ 81.9230, -10.2690,
-6.6290

■ 66.9860, -32.9160,
-20.2120

■ 84.9560, -5.8680,
-3.7880

■ 63.9530, -37.3170,
-23.0530

■ 87.9890, -1.4670,
-0.9470

■ 60.9200, -41.7180,
-25.8940

■ 90.7230, 2.3380,
1.6820

■ 59.3110, -44.3770,
-27.2650

■ 93.6420, 7.0600,
4.2120

■ 96.6750, 11.4610,
7.0530

■ 99.7080, 15.8620,
9.8940

■ 102.7410, 20.2630,
12.7350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.0990, -5.1330, -11.6050



75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000



74.2780, -30.4420, -9.9780

Triad

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



75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000



82.4800, -9.8590, 7.9730



82.3740, 22.3740, 2.0060

Complementary

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



75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000



63.0290, 19.3920, 12.0000

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.



83.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440



75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000



83.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040

Square

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



75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000



79.0760, -23.5210, 2.2630



83.7620, 15.7700, 11.5620



81.0480, 17.2400, -4.0720

Rectangle

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



75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000



74.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670



83.7620, 15.7700, 11.5620



82.7270, 22.8780, 3.8860

Sweetspot

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



75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000



109.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350



76.4810, -3.5730, -17.8530



55.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000



94.5950, -30.2570, -18.8410



73.2300, -21.3190, -4.6070



41.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



71.2450, -53.1790, -32.9470



156.4130, -116.6270, -72.5230

Inverse Universe

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



63.0290, 19.3920, 12.0000



74.4050, 30.2570, 18.8410



65.7700, 21.3190, 4.6070



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



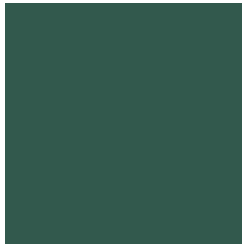
35.7550, 53.1790, 32.9470



78.4730, 116.9480, 72.2120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

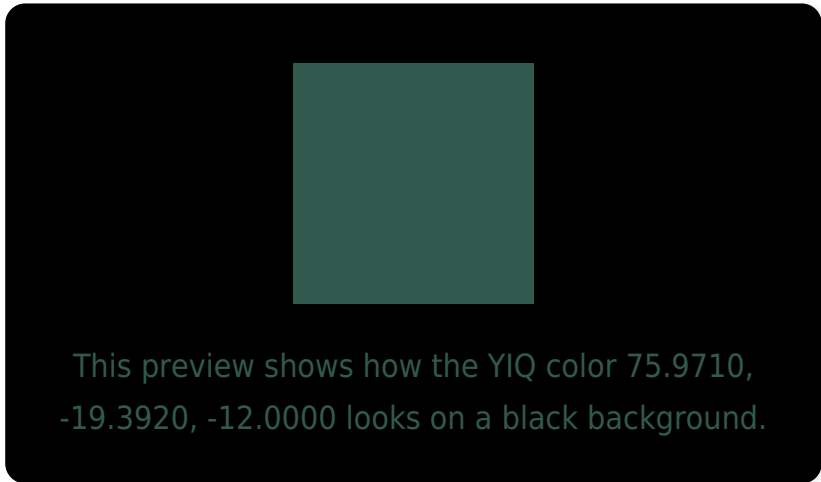
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

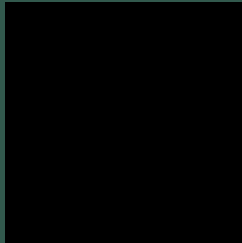
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

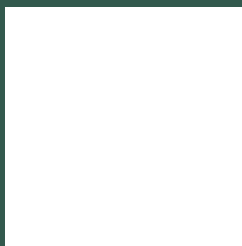
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.9710, -19.3920,

-12.0000.

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

75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000

Protanopia

81.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400

Deuteranopia

82.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



Tritanopia

77.9310, -21.9150, -4.8190

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000

Protanomaly

79.2720, -3.9420, -5.6540

Deuteranomaly

80.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510

Tritanomaly

77.5350, -20.8600, -7.4200

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000 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(50, 89, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 89, 77)  
}
```

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(50, 89, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 89, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000 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(50, 89, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 89, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 89, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 89, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 89, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 89, 77)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 89, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 89,  
77) }
```

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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