

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.0280, -32.7340,
-12.4940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940)
contains.

YIQ(76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940)	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(76.0280, -32.7340,
-12.4940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	255D5B
RGB	37, 93, 91
RGB Percent	15%, 36%, 36%
CMY	0.8550, 0.6352, 0.6433
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.02, 0.64
HSL	178°, 43%, 25%
HSV	178°, 60%, 36%
XYZ	6.5651, 8.9803, 11.2775
YIQ	76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

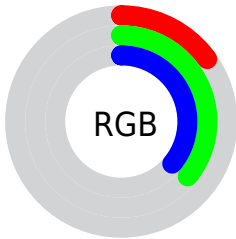
Format	Color
R _Y B	37, 66, 93
Decimal	2448731
CIE Lab	35.95, -18.76, -4.36
CIE LCh	36, 19.258, 193.092
Yxy	8.9803, 0.2448, 0.3348
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280638811 (0xFF255D5B)
YUV	76.0280, 7.3812, -34.2276
Hunter-Lab	29.9671, -13.3375, -1.3355

Details

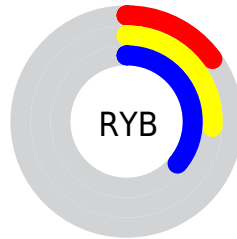
The YIQ color **76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **53.9720, 32.7340, 12.4940**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.2130, -31.8170, -12.5930**, and **32.7190, -27.3700, -10.5860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.3370, -38.0980, -14.4020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.7190, -27.3700, -10.5860**.

Distribution



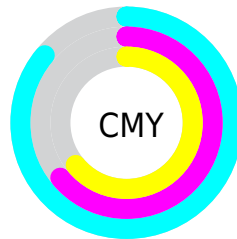
- Red (15%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940 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 76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.0280, -32.7340,
-12.4940

■ 76.0280, -32.7340,
-12.4940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.7500, -37.8230,
-13.8790

■ 127.2130,
-31.8170, -12.5930

■ 32.7190, -27.3700,
-10.5860

■ 153.2130,
-31.8170, -12.5930

■ 18.6990, -15.4500,
-6.3460

■ 180.6150,
-33.0090, -13.0170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.5010,
-32.6880, -13.3280

■ 236.3160,
-33.6050, -13.2290

■ 246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 76.0280, -32.7340,
-12.4940

■ 76.0280, -32.7340,
-12.4940

■ 73.3370, -38.0980,
-14.4020

■ 78.7190, -27.3700,
-10.5860

■ 70.2330, -43.7370,
-16.8330

■ 81.8230, -21.7310,
-8.1550

■ 67.5420, -49.1010,
-18.7410

■ 84.5140, -16.3670,
-6.2470

■ 64.8510, -54.4650,
-20.6490

■ 87.2050, -11.0030,
-4.3390

■ 90.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 93.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 95.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 98.4960, 10.4070,
4.1270

■ 101.4860, 16.3670,
6.2470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.4010, -17.7870, -13.5550



76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940



76.1400, -38.7410, -8.2530

Triad

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



76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940



86.3890, 0.8230, 12.6230



84.6140, 21.4580, -3.4220

Complementary

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



76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940



53.9720, 32.7340, 12.4940

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.



85.6950, 25.9040, 4.1120



76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940



86.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400

Square

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



76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940



84.4300, -15.5900, 7.2100



86.1280, 23.4270, 10.4590



82.9500, 11.4640, -9.5280

Rectangle

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



76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940



78.7540, -34.4780, -2.9100



86.1280, 23.4270, 10.4590



84.8640, 23.7500, -0.9060

Sweetspot

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



76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940



113.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750



70.7690, -13.6120, -28.6520



57.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



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.



76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940



93.9440, -50.2930, -19.1650



61.5810, -26.5010, 1.2030



44.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



76.6540, -64.2760, -24.5640



165.1110, -138.3630, -53.0430

Inverse Universe

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



53.9720, 32.7340, 12.4940



60.0560, 50.2930, 19.1650



68.4190, 26.5010, -1.2030



42.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



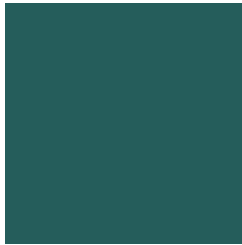
33.3460, 64.2760, 24.5640



71.8890, 138.3630, 53.0430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

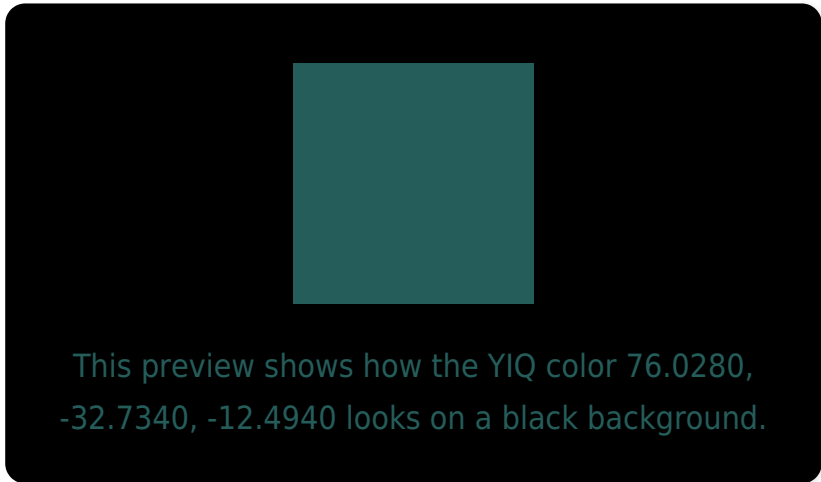
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

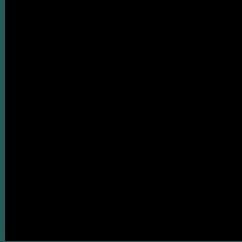
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.0280, -32.7340,

-12.4940.

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

76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940

Protanopia

84.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Deuteranopia

85.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



Tritanopia

77.5490, -32.6430, -8.6350

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940

Protanomaly

81.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280

Deuteranomaly

81.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380

Tritanomaly

76.9080, -32.2760, -9.7800

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940 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(37, 93, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 93, 91)  
}
```

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(37, 93, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 93, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940 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(37, 93, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 93, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 93, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 93, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 93, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 93, 91)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 93, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 93,  
91) }
```

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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