

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.1060, -51.7100,
-43.0540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.1060, -51.7100,
-43.0540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00763C
RGB	0, 118, 60
RGB Percent	0%, 46%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5371, 0.7649
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.49, 0.54
HSL	150°, 100%, 23%
HSV	150°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	7.2988, 13.2943, 6.4507
YIQ	76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

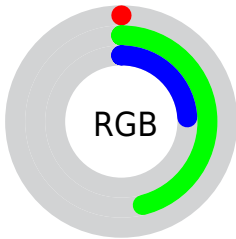
Format	Color
RYB	0, 78, 118
Decimal	30268
CIELab	43.20, -42.66, 24.11
CIELCh	43, 49.004, 150.531
Yxy	13.2943, 0.2699, 0.4916
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278220348 (0xFF00763C)
YUV	76.1060, -7.9403, -66.7450
Hunter-Lab	36.4614, -28.0756, 15.0335

Details

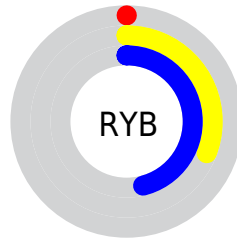
The YIQ color **76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **41.8940, 51.7100, 43.0540**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1140, -36.9930, -39.9450**, and **41.6260, -23.5150, -30.8990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3780, -46.4840, -38.6440**.

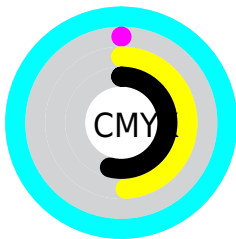
Distribution



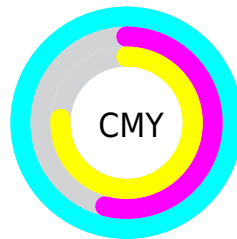
- Red (0%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540 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 76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.1060, -51.7100,
-43.0540

■ 76.1060, -51.7100,
-43.0540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.8090, -37.4520,
-37.1320

■ 135.1140,
-36.9930, -39.9450

■ 41.6260, -23.5150,
-30.8990

■ 163.1850,
-35.7550, -40.3550

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 190.6580,
-35.7090, -41.1890

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 218.8430,
-34.7920, -41.2880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.4070,
-27.0920, -26.6440

■ 242.3840,

-19.1170, -11.4770

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 76.1060, -51.7100,
-43.0540

■ 80.3780, -46.4840,
-38.6440

■ 84.6500, -41.2580,
-34.2340

■ 88.5090, -36.3070,
-30.3470

■ 92.7810, -31.0810,
-25.9370

■ 97.0530, -25.8550,
-21.5270

■ 101.3250,
-20.6290, -17.1170

■ 105.5970,
-15.4030, -12.7070

■ 109.4560,
-10.4520, -8.8200

■ 113.7280, -5.2260,
-4.4100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.6990, 9.7720, -33.9400



76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540



82.6550, -66.0170, -31.5610

Triad

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



76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540



83.6710, -88.1680, 0.9520



98.5260, 63.5890, 20.4930

Complementary

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



76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540



41.8940, 51.7100, 43.0540

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.



99.8630, 52.9950, 36.2830



76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540



103.5230, -19.4450, 27.5230

Square

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



76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540



87.7000, -87.1120, -7.1760



104.3020, 24.0180, 38.3060



98.9480, 58.5040, -3.0000

Rectangle

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



76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540



85.7330, -74.6840, -23.1640



104.3020, 24.0180, 38.3060



98.5570, 62.3040, 27.2640

Sweetspot

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



76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540



136.6240, -20.0330, -16.9050



86.9070, 2.7140, -49.2060



67.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900



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.



76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540



98.7030, -67.1130, -55.7610



82.7180, -70.3280, -25.0160



56.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



78.6820, -53.4520, -44.5240



161.2280, -109.5170, -91.2530

Inverse Universe

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



41.8940, 51.7100, 43.0540



54.2970, 67.1130, 55.7610



35.2820, 70.3280, 25.0160



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.3180, 53.4520, 44.5240



88.7720, 109.5170, 91.2530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

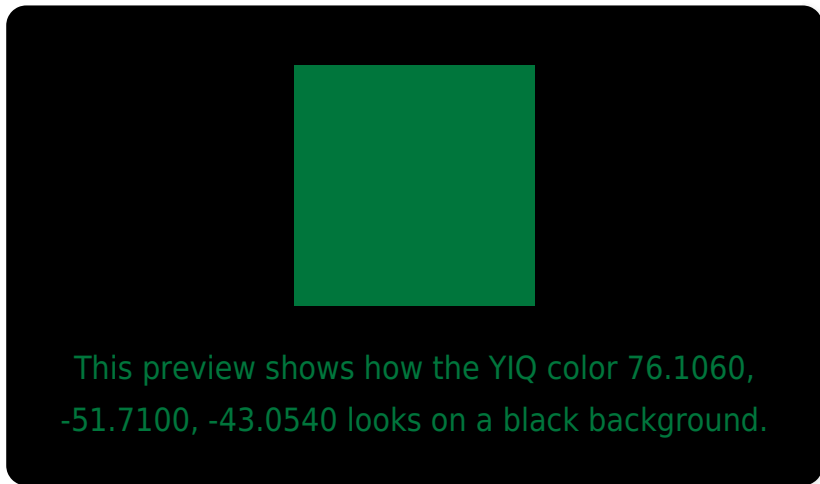
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1060, -51.7100,

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

76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540

Protanopia

99.5180, 21.3680, -12.8080

Deuteranopia

101.1260, 25.7680, -4.4400



Tritanopia

92.2920, -42.2250, -11.1930

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540

Protanomaly

91.0090, -5.3600, -24.0160

Deuteranomaly

92.1390, -2.6100, -18.7860

Tritanomaly

86.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.7490, -18.8870, -15.6470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540 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(0, 118, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 118, 60)  
}
```

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(0, 118, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 118, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540 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(0, 118, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 118, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 118, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 118, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 118, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 118, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.1060, -51.7100, -43.0540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 118, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 118,  
60) }
```

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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