

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.1540, -24.1610,
-8.1690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	305859
RGB	48, 88, 89
RGB Percent	19%, 35%, 35%
CMY	0.8119, 0.6548, 0.6511
CMYK	0.46, 0.01, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	181°, 30%, 27%
HSV	181°, 46%, 35%
XYZ	6.5110, 8.3309, 10.7106
YIQ	76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

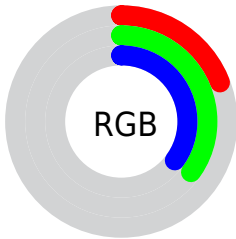
Format	Color
RYB	48, 68, 89
Decimal	3168345
CIELab	34.66, -13.79, -4.97
CIElCh	35, 14.658, 199.839
Yxy	8.3309, 0.2548, 0.3260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281358425 (0xFF305859)
YUV	76.1540, 6.3331, -24.6911
Hunter-Lab	28.8632, -10.2442, -1.7972

Details

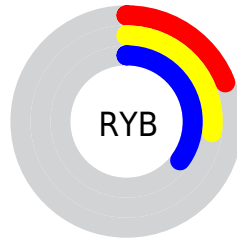
The YIQ color **76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **60.8460, 24.1610, 8.1690**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.8550, -24.7570, -8.3810**, and **29.6700, -25.6740, -8.2820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.4630, -29.5250, -10.0770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.8450, -18.7970, -6.2610**.

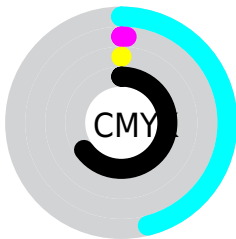
Distribution



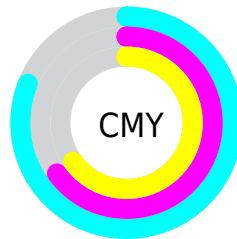
- Red (19%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690 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 76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.1540, -24.1610,
-8.1690

■ 76.1540, -24.1610,
-8.1690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.5560, -25.3530,
-8.5930

■ 125.8550,
-24.7570, -8.3810

■ 29.6700, -25.6740,
-8.2820

■ 151.8550,
-24.7570, -8.3810

■ 16.1230, -13.7080,
-4.8760

■ 179.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.2570,
-25.9490, -8.8050

■ 234.9580,
-26.5450, -9.0170

■ 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 76.1540, -24.1610,
-8.1690

■ 76.1540, -24.1610,
-8.1690

■ 73.4630, -29.5250,
-10.0770

■ 78.8450, -18.7970,
-6.2610

■ 70.7720, -34.8890,
-11.9850

■ 81.5360, -13.4330,
-4.3530

■ 67.4940, -39.9780,
-13.3700

■ 84.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 64.8030, -45.3420,
-15.2780

■ 87.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 62.1120, -50.7060,
-17.1860

■ 89.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 61.2150, -52.4940,
-17.8220

■ 92.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

■ 95.2790, 12.5160,
4.4520

■ 98.5570, 17.6050,
5.8370

■ 101.2480, 22.9690,
7.7450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.1780, -15.5410, -10.2050



76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690



77.3050, -25.9040, -4.1120

Triad

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



76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690



83.4770, 3.3910, 10.1350



81.2050, 15.3600, -3.0400

Complementary

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



76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690



60.8460, 24.1610, 8.1690

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.



82.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800



76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690



83.1530, 13.1110, 10.1910

Square

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



76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690



82.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290



82.6820, 18.7510, 7.0950



79.9650, 7.1080, -7.6760

Rectangle

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



76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690



78.6800, -22.4660, -0.3380



82.6820, 18.7510, 7.0950



81.6290, 17.1020, -1.5700

Sweetspot

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



76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690



109.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



72.1810, -11.5960, -21.1320



55.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



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.



76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690



94.9890, -36.9980, -12.3100



64.4140, -18.6610, 2.2910



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



73.8330, -63.2220, -21.6380



161.2130, -138.4100, -46.6820

Inverse Universe

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



64.8190, 11.5960, 21.1320



77.7910, 17.9670, 32.3270



72.5860, 18.6610, -2.2910



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



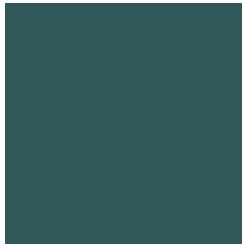
43.9630, 30.0670, 55.3390



96.3710, 66.5510, 121.0390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

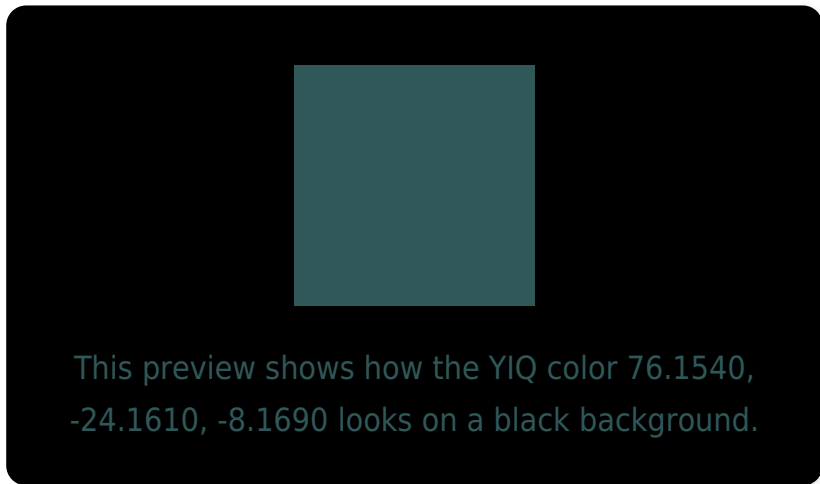
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

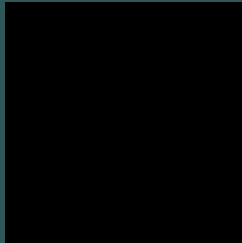
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

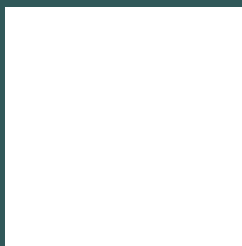
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690.

-8.1690.

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

76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690

Protanopia

81.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

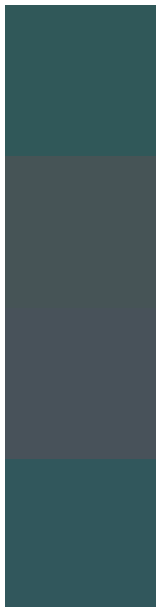
82.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



Tritanopia

76.7350, -24.2990, -5.6670

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690

Protanomaly

80.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460

Deuteranomaly

79.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680

Tritanomaly

76.2080, -24.2530, -6.5010

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690 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(48, 88, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 88, 89)  
}
```

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(48, 88, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 88, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690 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(48, 88, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 88, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 88, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 88, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 88, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 88, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 88, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 88,  
89) }
```

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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