

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.1580, -65.5150,
-18.6270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.1580, -65.5150,
-18.6270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	026A75
RGB	2, 106, 117
RGB Percent	1%, 42%, 46%
CMY	0.9923, 0.5841, 0.5414
CMYK	0.98, 0.09, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	186°, 97%, 23%
HSV	186°, 98%, 46%
XYZ	8.3897, 11.6123, 18.6077
YIQ	76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

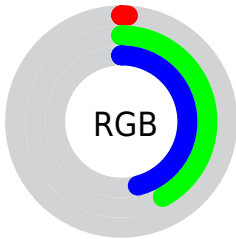
Format	Color
RYB	2, 57, 117
Decimal	158325
CIELab	40.59, -21.31, -13.41
CIELCh	41, 25.182, 212.185
Yxy	11.6123, 0.2173, 0.3008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278348405 (0xFF026A75)
YUV	76.1580, 20.1351, -65.0366
Hunter-Lab	34.0769, -15.6882, -8.5216

Details

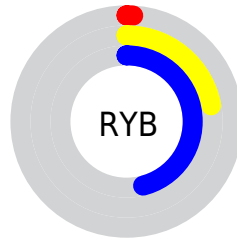
The YIQ color **76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **42.8420, 65.5150, 18.6270**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.0350, -51.8070, -13.7510**, and **41.9120, -38.0990, -8.8750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.5600, -66.7070, -19.0510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3330, -58.6380, -16.6060**.

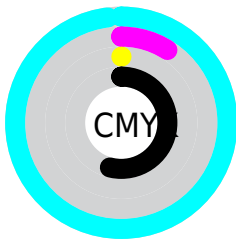
Distribution



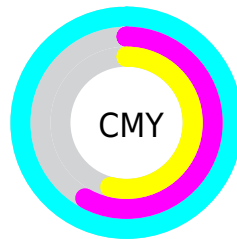
- Red (1%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270 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 76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

76.1580, -65.5150,
-18.6270

76.1580, -65.5150,
-18.6270

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

58.6220, -52.0820,
-14.2740

135.0350,
-51.8070, -13.7510

41.9120, -38.0990,
-8.8750

162.3340,
-51.2110, -13.5390

26.3760, -24.6660,
-4.5220

189.7470,
-50.9360, -13.0160

5.8990, -9.7210,
5.4710

218.7470,
-50.9360, -13.0160

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

235.5650,
-38.7400, -13.7800

244.2360,

-21.4560, -7.6320

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

76.1580, -65.5150,
-18.6270

76.1580, -65.5150,
-18.6270

75.5600, -66.7070,
-19.0510

80.3330, -58.6380,
-16.6060

84.2090, -52.3570,
-14.7970

88.3840, -45.4800,
-12.7760

92.5590, -38.6030,
-10.7550

97.0220, -32.5970,
-9.4690

■ 101.1970,
-25.7200, -7.4480

■ 105.3720,
-18.8430, -5.4270

■ 109.2480,
-12.5620, -3.6180

■ 113.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.4350, -41.4900, -19.0100



76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270



84.4790, -52.8170, -6.4570

Triad

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



76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270



98.6080, 13.5680, 18.4320



94.2130, 20.9090, -9.9950

Complementary

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



76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270



42.8420, 65.5150, 18.6270

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.



95.8710, 31.0400, -0.8640



76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270



98.1550, 27.9650, 16.3250

Square

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



76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270



97.6640, -7.2010, 14.8710



97.0490, 33.8350, 9.0590



91.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310

Rectangle

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



76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270



90.3610, -37.5050, 2.3910



97.0490, 33.8350, 9.0590



94.9470, 24.7140, -7.3660

Sweetspot

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



76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270



137.4960, -25.1240, -7.2360



70.6450, -34.8350, -57.0350



67.1660, -15.2670, -4.1550



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.



76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270



99.0350, -87.3380, -25.1140



43.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610



56.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



79.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110



161.1620, -142.4000, -40.4480

Inverse Universe

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



48.2410, 35.1560, 56.7240



61.5930, 46.5690, 75.6650



75.7140, 50.1150, -10.6610



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.1320, 37.0810, 60.3850



100.5140, 76.4540, 123.2860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

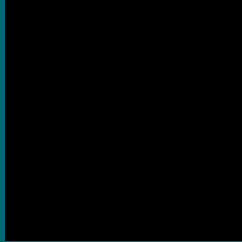
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1580, -65.5150,

-18.6270.

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

76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270

Protanopia

95.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Deuteranopia

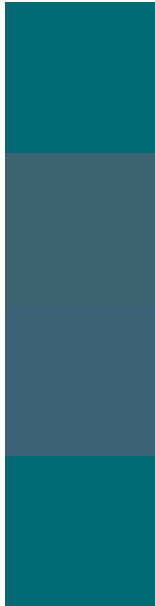
96.3660, -9.5380, 7.6620



Tritanopia

75.3320, -66.0650, -19.6730

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270

Protanomaly

88.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250

Deuteranomaly

88.7330, -29.9850, -1.7370

Tritanomaly

75.7450, -65.7900, -19.1500

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.0940, -23.9320, -6.8120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270 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(2, 106, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 106, 117)  
}
```

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(2, 106, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 106, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270 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(2, 106, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 106, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 106, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 106, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 106, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 106,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 106, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 106,  
117) }
```

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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