

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.1790, -25.3090,
1.6270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	35526B
RGB	53, 82, 107
RGB Percent	21%, 32%, 42%
CMY	0.7922, 0.6784, 0.5805
CMYK	0.50, 0.23, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	208°, 34%, 31%
HSV	208°, 50%, 42%
XYZ	7.1379, 7.8538, 15.0412
YIQ	76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

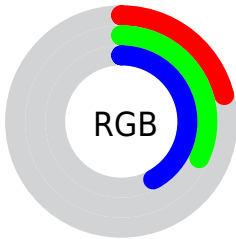
Format	Color
RYB	53, 72, 107
Decimal	3494507
CIELab	33.68, -3.17, -17.74
CIELCh	34, 18.020, 259.860
Yxy	7.8538, 0.2377, 0.2615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281684587 (0xFF35526B)
YUV	76.1790, 15.1948, -20.3280
Hunter-Lab	28.0247, -3.5790, -12.2044

Details

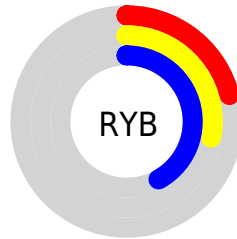
The YIQ color **76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **83.8210, 25.3090, -1.6270**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.7060, -25.3550, 2.4610**, and **29.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.9550, -30.4900, 1.9100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.4030, -20.1280, 1.3440**.

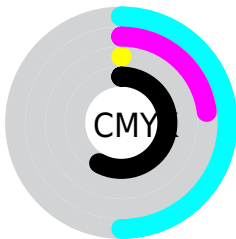
Distribution



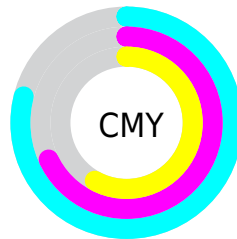
- Red (21%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270 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 76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.1790, -25.3090,
1.6270

■ 76.1790, -25.3090,
1.6270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.4670, -26.1800,
0.8920

■ 125.7060,
-25.3550, 2.4610

■ 29.1460, -29.7100,
-1.2140

■ 151.8200,
-25.6760, 2.7720

■ 14.3110, -16.8730,
2.9270

■ 178.9340,
-25.9970, 3.0830

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 206.7490,
-26.9140, 3.1820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.0390,
-22.0990, -1.4830

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 76.1790, -25.3090,
1.6270

■ 76.1790, -25.3090,
1.6270

■ 69.9550, -30.4900,
1.9100

■ 82.4030, -20.1280,
1.3440

■ 64.0300, -35.0750,
2.4050

■ 88.3280, -15.5430,
0.8490

■ 57.8060, -40.2560,
2.6880

■ 94.5520, -10.3620,
0.5660

■ 51.5820, -45.4370,
2.9710

■ 100.7760, -5.1810,
0.2830

■ 46.2440, -50.2970,
2.9430

■ 106.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 112.9250, 4.5850,
-0.4950

■ 119.1490, 9.7660,
-0.7780

■ 125.3730, 14.9470,
-1.0610

■ 131.2980, 19.5320,
-1.5560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.8740, -34.9360, -5.6240



76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



79.4090, -11.0970, 8.3830

Triad

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



76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



80.7750, 22.9230, 8.5790



75.5720, -5.0870, -12.4390

Complementary

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



76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



83.8210, 25.3090, -1.6270

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.



77.0960, 8.1170, -9.4430



76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



79.9720, 23.5660, 2.4300

Square

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



76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



81.2890, 15.7240, 12.3960



79.1190, 18.4780, -4.4820



73.2590, -20.2630, -12.7350

Rectangle

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



76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



80.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



79.1190, 18.4780, -4.4820



76.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770

Sweetspot

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



76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



128.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550



87.4340, -22.5540, -20.7780



63.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



91.6920, -39.9350, 2.3770



60.9170, -18.1590, 15.2250



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



50.3190, -54.8820, 3.4380



105.4140, -114.9450, 7.1590

Inverse Universe

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



72.4520, 22.8750, 20.4670



85.6590, 35.8940, 32.3260



99.0830, 18.1590, -15.2250



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



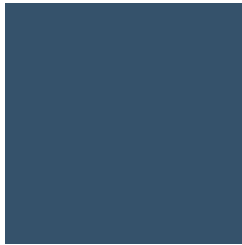
42.1650, 49.5090, 44.3970



88.3030, 103.6480, 92.9920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

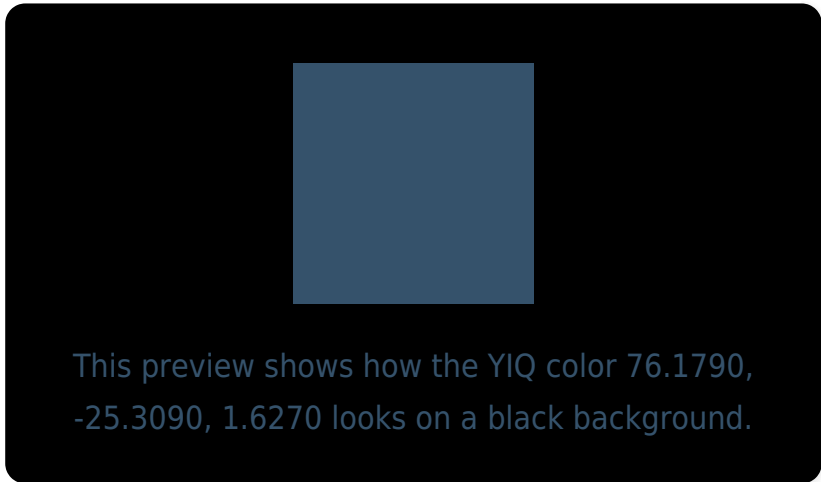
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

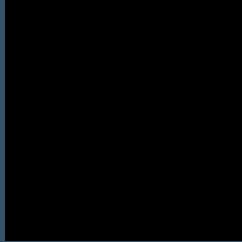
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

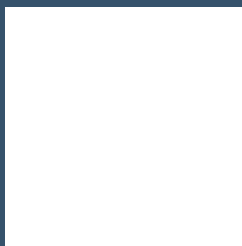
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270.

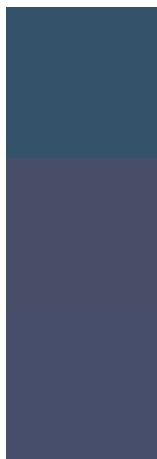


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1790, -25.3090,

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

76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270

Protanopia

79.1700, -11.9220, 6.8140

Deuteranopia

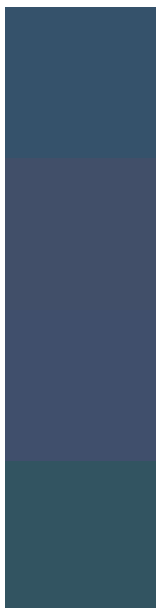
79.0280, -14.3980, 7.6340



Tritanopia

74.7350, -24.2990, -5.6670

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270

Protanomaly

77.7780, -16.6900, 5.1180

Deuteranomaly

77.8210, -18.2490, 5.8390

Tritanomaly

75.3160, -24.4370, -3.1650

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270 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(53, 82, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 82, 107)  
}
```

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(53, 82, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 82, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270 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(53, 82, 107) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 82, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 82, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 82, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 82, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 82,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 82, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 82,  
107) }
```

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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