

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.1810, -47.1270,
-32.4950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.1810, -47.1270,
-32.4950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B6E49
RGB	11, 110, 73
RGB Percent	4%, 43%, 29%
CMY	0.9571, 0.5685, 0.7139
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.34, 0.57
HSL	158°, 82%, 24%
HSV	158°, 90%, 43%
XYZ	6.9188, 11.7120, 8.1923
YIQ	76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

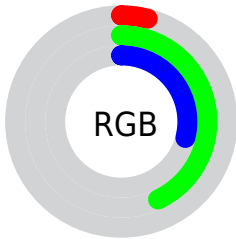
Format	Color
RYB	11, 72, 110
Decimal	749129
CIELab	40.75, -35.86, 13.42
CIELCh	41, 38.291, 159.484
Yxy	11.7120, 0.2579, 0.4366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278939209 (0xFF0B6E49)
YUV	76.1810, -1.5682, -57.1637
Hunter-Lab	34.2228, -23.8027, 9.7631

Details

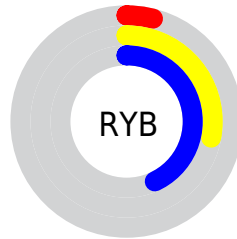
The YIQ color **76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **44.8190, 47.1270, 32.4950**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.7260, -38.4160, -30.6720**, and **39.1130, -26.0840, -22.8840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.4360, -52.3990, -36.0710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.9260, -41.8550, -28.9190**.

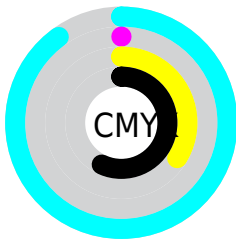
Distribution



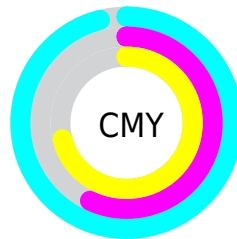
- Red (4%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 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 76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.1810, -47.1270,
-32.4950

■ 76.1810, -47.1270,
-32.4950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.5950, -39.4250,
-28.9050

■ 132.3130,
-38.6910, -31.1950

■ 39.1130, -26.0840,
-22.8840

■ 159.4980,
-37.7740, -31.2940

■ 23.4630, -12.3300,
-18.8420

■ 186.9710,
-37.7280, -32.1280

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 215.5580,
-38.0030, -32.6510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.8180,
-32.5030, -22.1910

■ 243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

76.1810, -47.1270,
-32.4950

76.1810, -47.1270,
-32.4950

72.4360, -52.3990,
-36.0710

79.9260, -41.8550,
-28.9190

83.6710, -36.5830,
-25.3430

87.4160, -31.3110,
-21.7670

91.1610, -26.0390,
-18.1910

95.0200, -21.0880,
-14.3040

■ 98.7650, -15.8160,
-10.7280

■ 102.5100,
-10.5440, -7.1520

■ 106.2550, -5.2720,
-3.5760

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.2820, -1.8750, -26.6030



76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



77.7140, -64.5050, -25.9210

Triad

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



76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



91.1080, -43.7420, 10.8020



95.1880, 49.5610, 10.4010

Complementary

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



76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



44.8190, 47.1270, 32.4950

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.



95.8800, 45.1570, 24.1410



76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



99.0270, -3.4890, 24.6950

Square

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



76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



79.1910, -78.3090, -7.0210



98.2880, 26.6330, 29.4570



94.3420, 42.5950, -6.5330

Rectangle

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



76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



79.5210, -70.9710, -18.8670



98.2880, 26.6330, 29.4570



95.3500, 49.2850, 15.4050

Sweetspot

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



76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



129.6290, -18.4290, -12.9330



80.4750, -4.5770, -43.7210



63.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520



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.



76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



94.0870, -67.8940, -47.1100



73.3550, -55.7040, -14.7120



53.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



78.9900, -57.0750, -39.4350



162.6590, -117.6800, -80.9760

Inverse Universe

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



44.8190, 47.1270, 32.4950



48.7990, 68.2150, 46.7990



47.6450, 55.7040, 14.7120



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



41.0100, 57.0750, 39.4350



84.4550, 117.3590, 81.2870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 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 76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 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 76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950.

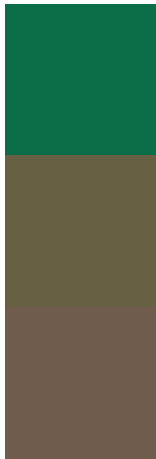


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1810, -47.1270,

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

76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950

Protanopia

94.7870, 13.4810, -7.5350

Deuteranopia

95.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



Tritanopia

86.2920, -42.2250, -11.1930

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950

Protanomaly

88.0830, -8.2040, -16.5240

Deuteranomaly

89.2020, -6.9210, -12.2410

Tritanomaly

82.7660, -43.9200, -19.0240

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.7540, -17.2830, -11.6750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 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(11, 110, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 110, 73)  
}
```

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(11, 110, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 110, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 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(11, 110, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 110, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 110, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 110, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 110, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 110,  
73) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 110, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 110,  
73) }
```

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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