

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.4030, -12.1010,
-17.4850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.4030, -12.1010,
-17.4850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	365B3C
RGB	54, 91, 60
RGB Percent	21%, 36%, 24%
CMY	0.7883, 0.6431, 0.7647
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.34, 0.64
HSL	130°, 26%, 28%
HSV	130°, 41%, 36%
XYZ	6.0777, 8.5945, 5.6127
YIQ	76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

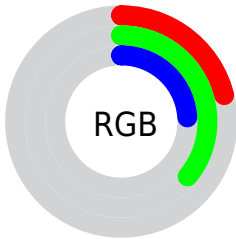
Format	Color
RYB	54, 86, 91
Decimal	3562300
CIELab	35.19, -20.71, 13.83
CIElCh	35, 24.903, 146.271
Yxy	8.5945, 0.2996, 0.4237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281752380 (0xFF365B3C)
YUV	76.4030, -8.0867, -19.6474
Hunter-Lab	29.3164, -14.2981, 9.1703

Details

The YIQ color **76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **68.5970, 12.1010, 17.4850**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.8760, -12.0550, -18.3190**, and **30.4460, -13.6600, -16.7640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890**.

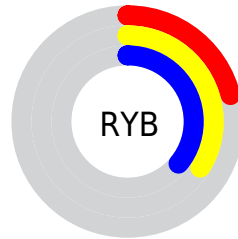
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (36%)

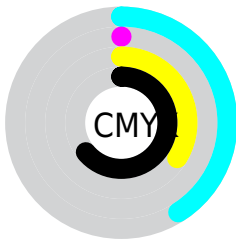
Blue (24%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (36%)

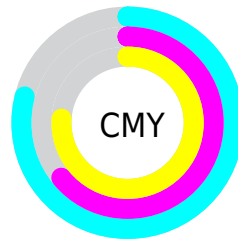


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850 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 76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.4030, -12.1010,
-17.4850

■ 76.4030, -12.1010,
-17.4850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.9300, -12.1470,
-16.6510

■ 125.8760,
-12.0550, -18.3190

■ 30.4460, -13.6600,
-16.7640

■ 152.0500,
-12.6050, -19.3650

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 178.6370,
-12.8800, -19.8880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.5230,
-12.5590, -20.1990

■ 234.8110,
-13.4300, -20.9340

■ 248.4350, -5.9590,

-7.6470

■ 76.4030, -12.1010,
-17.4850

■ 76.4030, -12.1010,
-17.4850

■ 72.8000, -14.8970,
-21.8810

■ 80.0060, -9.3050,
-13.0890

■ 69.3110, -18.0140,
-25.9660

■ 83.4950, -6.1880,
-9.0040

■ 65.7080, -20.8100,
-30.3620

■ 87.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 62.2190, -23.9270,
-34.4470

■ 90.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 58.3170, -27.3190,
-39.0550

■ 94.1900, 2.5210,
3.8730

■ 55.1270, -29.8400,
-42.9280

■ 98.0920, 5.9130,
8.4810

■ 101.5810, 9.0300,
12.5660

■ 105.1840, 11.8260,
16.9620

■ 108.7870, 14.6220,
21.3580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.6350, 7.7970, -14.6590



76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850



70.5880, -37.5470, -18.8830

Triad

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



76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850



78.4430, -34.8000, 2.9280



83.6190, 32.2300, 10.6140

Complementary

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



76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850



68.5970, 12.1010, 17.4850

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.



84.7140, 24.8930, 16.9330



76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850



84.0440, -11.3270, 12.5530

Square

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



76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850



65.9400, -61.6650, -11.3050



85.0420, 9.3500, 17.7820



82.9250, 30.9480, 0.8040

Rectangle

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



76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850



65.1930, -55.4280, -19.7160



85.0420, 9.3500, 17.7820



83.8300, 30.2580, 13.3140

Sweetspot

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



76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850



111.5600, -4.8130, -6.3890



84.9880, 8.3010, -12.7790



55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



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.



76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850



94.4850, -18.5640, -27.0120



78.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870



44.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



66.6220, -36.0280, -51.9320



143.5650, -77.6940, -111.8220

Inverse Universe

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



68.5970, 12.1010, 17.4850



82.5150, 18.5640, 27.0120



66.5450, 17.8790, 11.8870



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



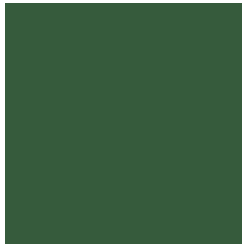
43.3780, 36.0280, 51.9320



93.5490, 77.3730, 112.1330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

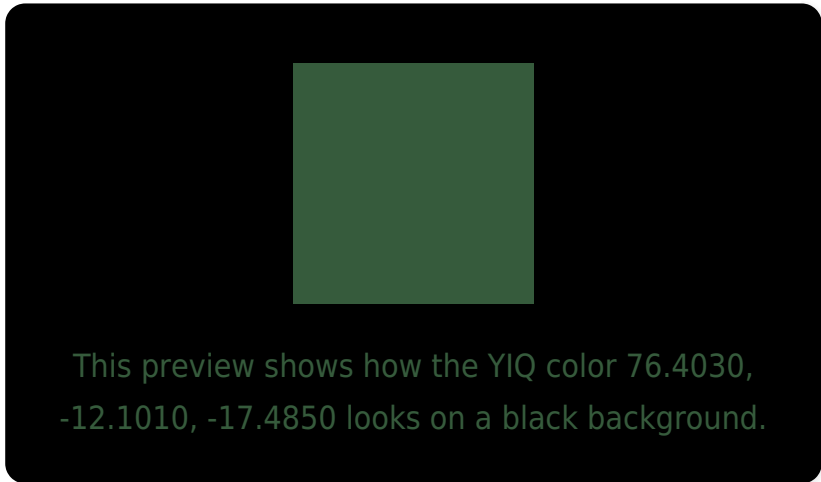
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

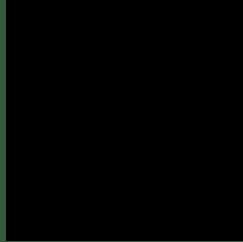
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.4030, -12.1010,

-17.4850.

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

76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850

Protanopia

81.1290, 12.5180, -6.6020

Deuteranopia

82.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



Tritanopia

80.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850

Protanomaly

79.1170, 3.6240, -10.6160

Deuteranomaly

80.0080, 5.5490, -6.9550

Tritanomaly

78.3460, -15.9540, -8.2260

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850 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(54, 91, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 91, 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(54, 91, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 91, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850 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(54, 91, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 91, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 91, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 91, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 91, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 91, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 91, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 91,  
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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