

# Converting Colors

YIQ(76.4130, -53.5920,  
-30.9680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(76.4130, -53.5920,  
-30.9680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	066F53
RGB	6, 111, 83
RGB Percent	2%, 44%, 33%
CMY	0.9767, 0.5645, 0.6747
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.25, 0.56
HSL	164°, 90%, 23%
HSV	164°, 95%, 44%
XYZ	7.3230, 12.0406, 10.1119
YIQ	76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

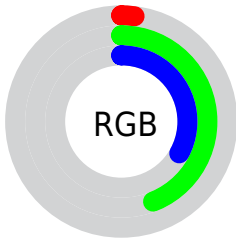
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	6, 67, 111
Decimal	421715
CIELab	41.28, -34.14, 8.19
CIELCh	41, 35.109, 166.512
Yxy	12.0406, 0.2484, 0.4085
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278611795 (0xFF066F53)
YUV	76.4130, 3.2474, -61.7522
Hunter-Lab	34.6995, -23.0537, 7.0118

# Details

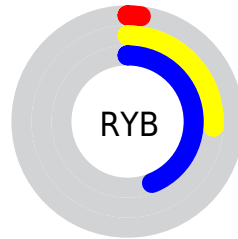
The YIQ color **76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **40.5870, 53.5920, 30.9680**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.1540, -42.4970, -28.2970**, and **40.7260, -29.2480, -20.6080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.3910, -56.5260, -32.8620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.0440, -47.9990, -27.7030**.

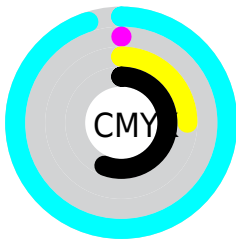
# Distribution



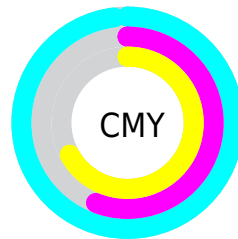
- Red (2%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680 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 76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.4130, -53.5920,  
-30.9680

■ 76.4130, -53.5920,  
-30.9680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 57.3220, -42.9100,  
-26.3180

■ 133.7410,  
-42.7720, -28.8200

■ 40.7260, -29.2480,  
-20.6080

■ 161.0400,  
-42.1760, -28.6080

■ 25.5320, -16.7780,  
-15.3220

■ 188.8120,  
-41.5340, -29.2300

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,  
-4.7070

■ 217.3990,  
-41.8090, -29.7530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 233.1860,  
-36.3550, -18.4590

■ 243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

76.4130, -53.5920,  
-30.9680

76.4130, -53.5920,  
-30.9680

74.3910, -56.5260,  
-32.8620

80.0440, -47.9990,  
-27.7030

83.6750, -42.4060,  
-24.4380

87.3060, -36.8130,  
-21.1730

90.9370, -31.2200,  
-17.9080

94.5680, -25.6270,  
-14.6430

■ 98.4980, -19.4380,  
-11.1660

■ 102.1290,  
-13.8450, -7.9010

■ 105.7600, -8.2520,  
-4.6360

■ 109.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.9270, -8.0650, -24.5530



76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680



78.6260, -67.0730, -23.4330

# Triad

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



76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680



96.2300, -29.3460, 14.2220



97.1010, 45.2520, 5.8920

# Complementary

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



76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680



40.5870, 53.5920, 30.9680

# 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.



97.4620, 43.2780, 19.6460



76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680



100.2190, 4.7180, 24.6380

# Square

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



76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680



78.4900, -77.7130, -6.8090



99.2620, 29.5220, 26.6580



95.3520, 36.6350, -8.6530



# Rectangle

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



76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680



80.0910, -72.5760, -17.3120



99.2620, 29.5220, 26.6580



96.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200

# Sweetspot

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



76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680



131.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010



76.6050, -10.9950, -48.5550



65.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680



97.3130, -74.2220, -42.5580



66.1040, -56.2550, -10.2310



54.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



80.4720, -61.2480, -35.3920



165.6230, -126.0260, -72.8900



# Inverse Universe

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



40.5870, 53.5920, 30.9680



47.8010, 73.9010, 42.8690



50.8960, 56.2550, 10.2310



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



39.5280, 61.2480, 35.3920

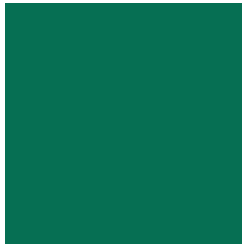


81.3770, 126.0260, 72.8900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

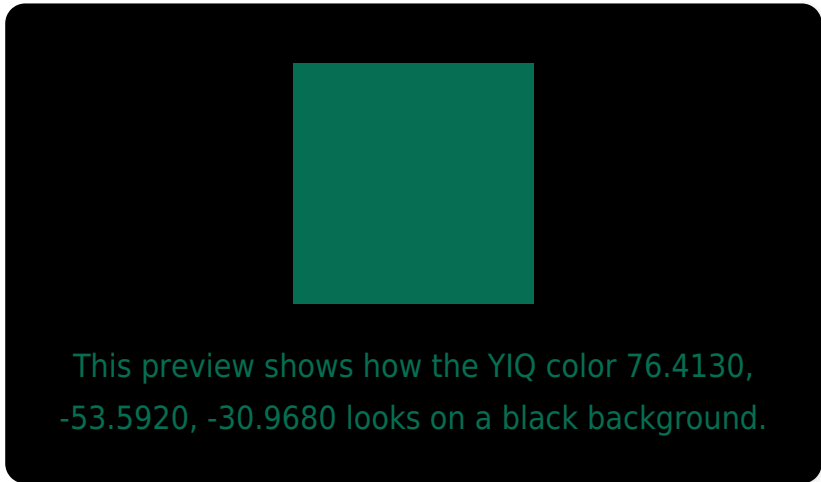
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.4130, -53.5920,

-30.9680.

# 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

76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680

### Protanopia

96.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

### Deuteranopia

97.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150



## Tritanopia

86.6830, -44.8840, -12.5640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680

## Protanomaly

89.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610

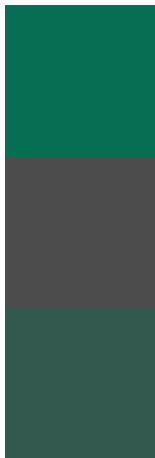
## Deuteranomaly

90.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900

## Tritanomaly

82.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

76.4980, -19.4380, -11.1660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680 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(6, 111, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 111, 83)  
}
```

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(6, 111, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 111, 83) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680 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(6, 111, 83) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 111, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 111, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 111, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 111, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 111, 83)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 111, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 111,  
83) }
```

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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