

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380)
contains.

YIQ(76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(76.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	265E58
RGB	38, 94, 88
RGB Percent	15%, 37%, 35%
CMY	0.8511, 0.6313, 0.6550
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.06, 0.63
HSL	174°, 42%, 26%
HSV	174°, 60%, 37%
XYZ	6.5630, 9.1251, 10.6413
YIQ	76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

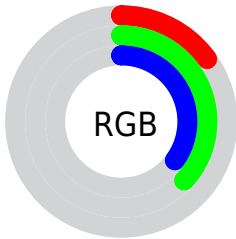
Format	Color
RYB	38, 68, 94
Decimal	2514520
CIELab	36.22, -19.98, -2.08
CIELCh	36, 20.084, 185.953
Yxy	9.1251, 0.2493, 0.3466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280704600 (0xFF265E58)
YUV	76.5720, 5.6340, -33.8276
Hunter-Lab	30.2077, -14.0821, 0.2593

Details

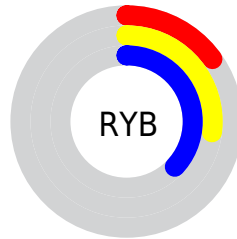
The YIQ color **76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **55.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.4580, -31.1290, -14.0490**, and **32.4910, -26.7280, -11.2080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7670, -36.4930, -15.9570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.3770, -26.4070, -11.5190**.

Distribution



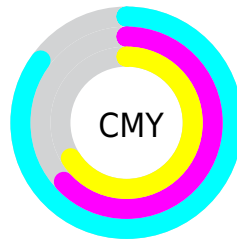
- Red (15%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 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 76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380

■ 76.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.5930, -35.9430,
-14.9110

■ 127.4580,
-31.1290, -14.0490

■ 32.4910, -26.7280,
-11.2080

■ 153.4580,
-31.1290, -14.0490

■ 18.9440, -14.7620,
-7.8020

■ 181.0450,
-31.4040, -14.5720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.7460,
-32.0000, -14.7840

■ 236.7460,
-32.0000, -14.7840

■ 246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 76.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380

■ 76.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380

■ 73.7670, -36.4930,
-15.9570

■ 79.3770, -26.4070,
-11.5190

■ 70.6630, -42.1320,
-18.3880

■ 82.4810, -20.7680,
-9.0880

■ 67.8580, -47.1750,
-20.6070

■ 85.2860, -15.7250,
-6.8690

■ 64.7540, -52.8140,
-23.0380

■ 88.3900, -10.0860,
-4.4380

■ 91.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

■ 94.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 97.1040, 5.6390,
2.4310

■ 99.9090, 10.6820,
4.6500

■ 103.0130, 16.3210,
7.0810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.8420, -14.7150, -14.1630



76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



75.1180, -41.6750, -10.1470

Triad

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



76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



86.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730



85.3370, 23.7960, -1.7400

Complementary

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



76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



55.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380

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.



86.3470, 27.0040, 6.2040



76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



87.6030, 11.9640, 14.4600

Square

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



76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



84.1520, -20.6790, 5.8250



87.2960, 23.0140, 12.4380



83.7440, 15.0400, -8.2560

Rectangle

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



76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



77.7210, -38.8790, -5.7510



87.2960, 23.0140, 12.4380



85.7010, 25.7670, 1.0870

Sweetspot

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



76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



115.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



72.9650, -11.2280, -27.8040



56.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



94.6620, -49.5590, -21.4550



64.9290, -27.6010, -0.8890



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



75.7420, -61.7080, -27.0520



163.2870, -133.2270, -58.0190

Inverse Universe

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



55.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380



61.4520, 49.2380, 21.7660



67.0710, 27.6010, 0.8890



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



34.2580, 61.7080, 27.0520



73.8270, 132.9060, 58.3300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

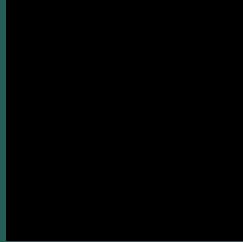
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.5720, -31.4500,

-13.7380.

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

76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380

Protanopia

84.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

Deuteranopia

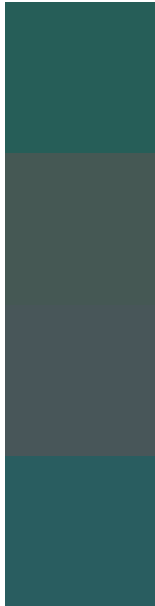
85.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



Tritanopia

78.2610, -31.7720, -7.9000

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380

Protanomaly

81.8630, -10.0400, -5.2720

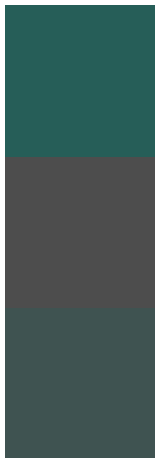
Deuteranomaly

82.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

Tritanomaly

77.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 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(38, 94, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 94, 88)  
}
```

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(38, 94, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 94, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 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(38, 94, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 94, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 94, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 94, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 94, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 94, 88)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 94, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 94,  
88) }
```

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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