

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.8220, -55.5210,
-12.5210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.8220, -55.5210,
-12.5210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	106475
RGB	16, 100, 117
RGB Percent	6%, 39%, 46%
CMY	0.9374, 0.6077, 0.5414
CMYK	0.86, 0.14, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	190°, 76%, 26%
HSV	190°, 86%, 46%
XYZ	7.9808, 10.5138, 18.4200
YIQ	76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

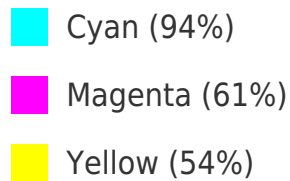
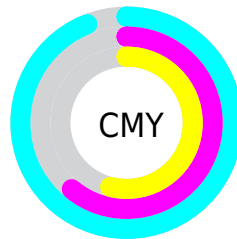
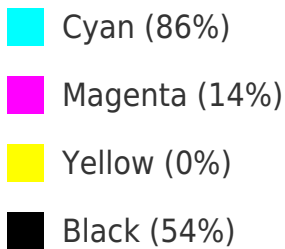
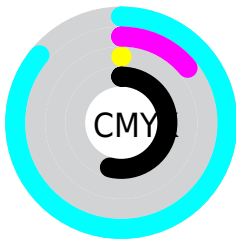
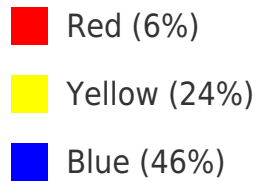
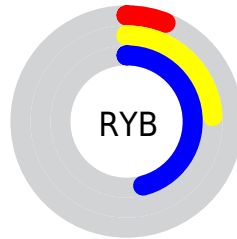
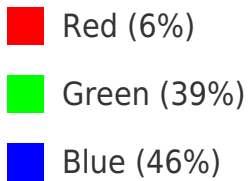
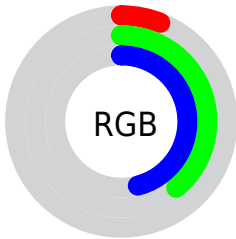
Format	Color
RYB	16, 62, 117
Decimal	1074293
CIELab	38.75, -17.04, -16.22
CIELCh	39, 23.525, 223.583
Yxy	10.5138, 0.2162, 0.2848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279264373 (0xFF106475)
YUV	76.8220, 19.8078, -53.3409
Hunter-Lab	32.4250, -12.8093, -10.9840

Details

The YIQ color **76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **56.1780, 55.5210, 12.5210**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.1220, -47.4980, -9.2420**, and **38.9770, -36.7240, -6.2600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.0600, -62.1230, -14.0190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.5840, -48.9190, -11.0230**.

Distribution





Brightness & Saturation


Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210 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 76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 76.8220, -55.5210,
-12.5210


 76.8220, -55.5210,
-12.5210


 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 55.1000, -50.4320,
-11.1360


 132.1220,
-47.4980, -9.2420


 38.9770, -36.7240,
-6.2600


 159.1220,
-47.4980, -9.2420


 24.0280, -23.5660,
-2.4300

 186.5350,
-47.2230, -8.7190

 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

 215.2360,
-47.8190, -8.9310

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 236.4620,
-36.9520, -13.1440

 244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 76.8220, -55.5210,
-12.5210

■ 76.8220, -55.5210,
-12.5210

■ 72.0600, -62.1230,
-14.0190

■ 81.5840, -48.9190,
-11.0230

■ 70.2770, -64.2320,
-14.3440

■ 86.0470, -42.9130,
-9.7370

■ 90.8090, -36.3110,
-8.2390

■ 95.5710, -29.7090,
-6.7410

■ 100.0340,
-23.7030, -5.4550

■ 104.7960,
-17.1010, -3.9570

■ 109.5580,
-10.4990, -2.4590

■ 114.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

■ 118.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.4500, -45.8460, -17.1580



76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210



84.5840, -39.7510, -0.9590

Triad

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



76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210



94.0060, 18.1990, 17.1030



89.1520, 13.7110, -11.7050

Complementary

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



76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210



56.1780, 55.5210, 12.5210

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.



90.5390, 26.0430, -3.9170



76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210



93.2320, 29.0660, 12.8900

Square

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



76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210



93.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480



91.8590, 31.3140, 5.1860



86.8340, -3.0690, -15.9730

Rectangle

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



76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210



89.0420, -26.1810, 6.4190



91.8590, 31.3140, 5.1860



89.9570, 18.7540, -9.4860

Sweetspot

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



76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210



136.9310, -21.9150, -4.8190



77.2250, -33.2320, -47.5360



67.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210



91.9910, -84.0380, -18.8380



47.4720, -41.7710, 13.6290



56.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



73.7820, -67.2120, -15.4040



150.5960, -137.4500, -31.0340

Inverse Universe

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



55.7750, 33.2320, 47.5360



60.2250, 50.4210, 71.9330



85.5280, 41.7710, -13.6290



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.1060, 39.9700, 57.5860



98.4620, 82.2320, 117.6880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210 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 76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

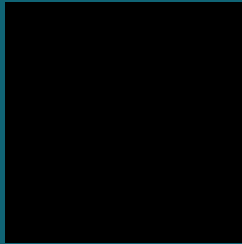
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210.

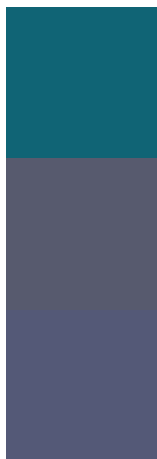


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.8220, -55.5210,

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

76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210

Protanopia

91.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840

Deuteranopia

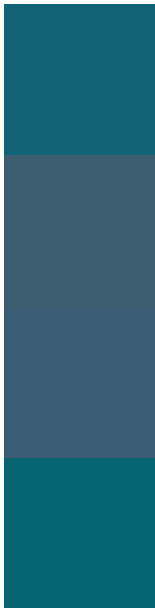
90.9250, -12.6100, 8.2700



Tritanopia

71.7130, -62.7640, -18.9240

Trichromacy



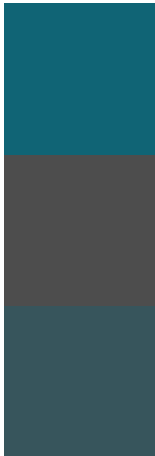
Original Color
76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210

Protanomaly
86.2990, -25.7670, -1.0870

Deuteranomaly
85.6840, -28.2890, 0.5670

Tritanomaly
73.8490, -60.1510, -16.7190

Monochromacy



Original Color
76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210

Achromatopsia
77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly
76.8280, -20.1270, -4.1830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210 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(16, 100, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 100, 117)  
}
```

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(16, 100, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 100, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210 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(16, 100, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 100, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 100, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 100, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 100, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 100,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:rgb(16, 100, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(16, 100,  
117) }
```

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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