

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.8330, -10.4960,
-19.0400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.8330, -10.4960,
-19.0400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	375C38
RGB	55, 92, 56
RGB Percent	22%, 36%, 22%
CMY	0.7844, 0.6391, 0.7804
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.39, 0.64
HSL	122°, 25%, 29%
HSV	122°, 40%, 36%
XYZ	6.1162, 8.7539, 5.1082
YIQ	76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

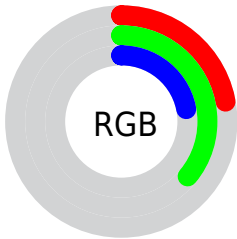
Format	Color
RYB	55, 91, 92
Decimal	3628088
CIELab	35.51, -21.65, 16.67
CIElCh	36, 27.321, 142.398
Yxy	8.7539, 0.3061, 0.4382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281818168 (0xFF375C38)
YUV	76.8330, -10.2707, -19.1475
Hunter-Lab	29.5870, -14.8777, 10.4744




Details

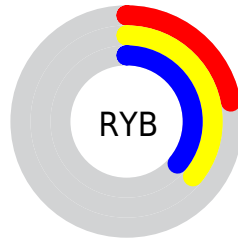
The YIQ color **76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **70.1670, 10.4960, 19.0400**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.7790, -10.4040, -20.7080**, and **30.8760, -12.0550, -18.3190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.1160, -12.9710, -23.7470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330**.

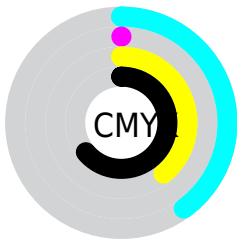
Distribution







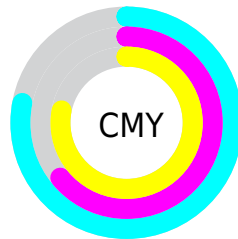
-  Red (22%)
-  Green (36%)
-  Blue (22%)






-  Red (22%)
-  Yellow (36%)
-  Blue (36%)



-  Cyan (40%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (39%)
-  Black (64%)



-  Cyan (78%)
-  Magenta (64%)
-  Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400 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 76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.8330, -10.4960,
-19.0400

■ 76.8330, -10.4960,
-19.0400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.3600, -10.5420,
-18.2060

■ 126.7790,
-10.4040, -20.7080

■ 30.8760, -12.0550,
-18.3190

■ 152.4800,
-11.0000, -20.9200

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 179.3660,
-10.6790, -21.2310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 207.4260,
-10.9080, -22.5880

■ 235.4260,
-10.9080, -22.5880

■ 248.1640, -3.7580,

-8.9900

■ 76.8330, -10.4960,
-19.0400

■ 76.8330, -10.4960,
-19.0400

■ 73.1160, -12.9710,
-23.7470

■ 80.5500, -8.0210,
-14.3330

■ 69.3990, -15.4460,
-28.4540

■ 84.2670, -5.5460,
-9.6260

■ 65.3830, -18.5170,
-33.3730

■ 88.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 61.6660, -20.9920,
-38.0800

■ 92.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.9490, -23.4670,
-42.7870

■ 95.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 54.3460, -26.2630,
-47.1830

■ 99.4340, 4.9500,
9.4140

■ 103.1510, 7.4250,
14.1210

■ 107.1670, 10.4960,
19.0400

■ 110.8840, 12.9710,
23.7470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.0760, 10.8690, -15.2670



76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400



69.3380, -39.8390, -21.3990

Triad

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



76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400



76.0120, -43.8320, 1.4160



84.4560, 34.2470, 12.6070

Complementary

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



76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400



70.1670, 10.4960, 19.0400

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.



85.1810, 25.0760, 19.1240



76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400



84.1190, -15.9120, 13.0480

Square

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



76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400



67.4560, -63.1780, -11.4180



86.1990, 7.4700, 18.8140



83.8330, 34.2030, 2.3870

Rectangle

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



76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400



66.2530, -55.6570, -21.0730



86.1990, 7.4700, 18.8140



84.6670, 32.2750, 15.3070

Sweetspot

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



76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400



113.9190, -4.4460, -7.5340



87.4830, 11.2810, -11.7190



57.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



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.



76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400



96.2740, -16.5920, -29.7120



78.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420



43.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



64.9120, -31.2130, -56.5970



139.9170, -67.4220, -121.7740

Inverse Universe

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



70.1670, 10.4960, 19.0400



85.7260, 16.5920, 29.7120



68.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



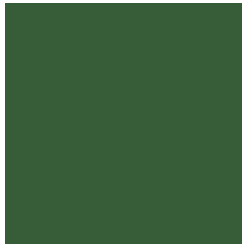
45.0880, 31.2130, 56.5970



97.1970, 67.1010, 122.0850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

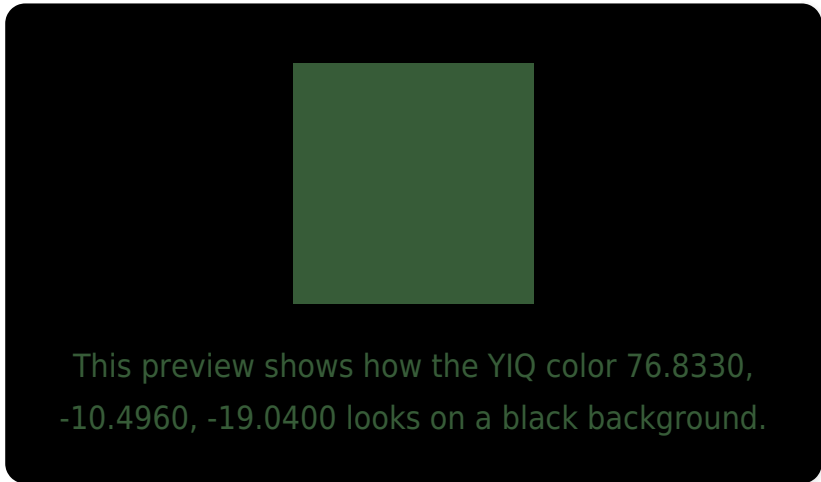
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

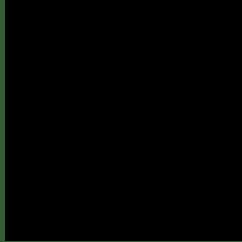
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.8330, -10.4960,

-19.0400.

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

76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400

Protanopia

81.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

Deuteranopia

83.2870, 18.0650, -2.5030



Tritanopia

80.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400

Protanomaly

79.9600, 5.5040, -11.6480

Deuteranomaly

80.7370, 7.7500, -8.2980

Tritanomaly

79.3030, -14.3950, -8.9470

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400 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(55, 92, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 92, 56)  
}
```

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(55, 92, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 92, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400 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(55, 92, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 92, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 92, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 92, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 92, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 92, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 92, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 92,  
56) }
```

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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