

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.1250, -43.5530,
-20.1690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.1250, -43.5530,
-20.1690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	19685D
RGB	25, 104, 93
RGB Percent	10%, 41%, 36%
CMY	0.9021, 0.5920, 0.6355
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.11, 0.59
HSL	172°, 61%, 25%
HSV	172°, 76%, 41%
XYZ	7.3273, 10.9029, 12.0645
YIQ	79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

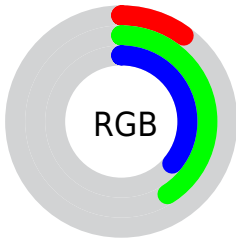
Format	Color
RYB	25, 67, 104
Decimal	1665117
CIELab	39.42, -26.06, -0.52
CIELCh	39, 26.070, 181.132
Yxy	10.9029, 0.2419, 0.3599
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279855197 (0xFF19685D)
YUV	79.1250, 6.8404, -47.4676
Hunter-Lab	33.0196, -18.1739, 1.4507

Details

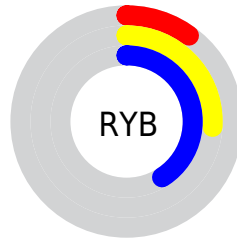
The YIQ color **79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **49.8750, 43.5530, 20.1690**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.3920, -39.9310, -19.7310**, and **38.2300, -30.4870, -14.6710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.0210, -49.1920, -22.6000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.2290, -37.9140, -17.7380**.

Distribution



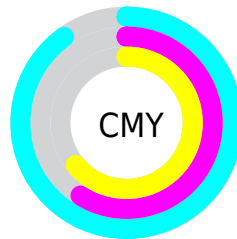
- Red (10%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 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 79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.1250, -43.5530,
-20.1690

■ 79.1250, -43.5530,
-20.1690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.8260, -44.1490,
-20.3810

■ 132.3920,
-39.9310, -19.7310

■ 38.2300, -30.4870,
-14.6710

■ 159.3920,
-39.9310, -19.7310

■ 23.5090, -17.9710,
-10.2190

■ 186.9790,
-40.2060, -20.2540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.9790,
-40.2060, -20.2540

■ 235.9350,
-36.9060, -13.9780

■ 244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

79.1250, -43.5530,
-20.1690

79.1250, -43.5530,
-20.1690

76.0210, -49.1920,
-22.6000

82.2290, -37.9140,
-17.7380

72.5040, -55.1060,
-25.5540

85.7460, -32.0000,
-14.7840

71.1940, -57.1690,
-26.7130

88.8500, -26.3610,
-12.3530

92.3670, -20.4470,
-9.3990

95.4710, -14.8080,
-6.9680

■ 98.6890, -9.4900,
-4.2260

■ 102.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 105.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 108.7130, 8.2980,
3.8020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.4240, -16.5940, -18.6580



79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



73.4570, -64.9190, -18.4150

Triad

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



79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



94.4790, -8.1180, 14.9700



92.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400

Complementary

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



79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



49.8750, 43.5530, 20.1690

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.



93.7610, 34.7060, 9.7940



79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



95.8360, 12.9260, 19.0540

Square

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



79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



89.6930, -32.5080, 5.4440



94.6820, 27.9190, 17.1590



91.3980, 21.8260, -10.0940

Rectangle

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



79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



74.1240, -68.1750, -14.4710



94.6820, 27.9190, 17.1590



93.0610, 33.5610, 3.0090

Sweetspot

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



79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



125.2750, -17.1920, -7.8160



74.9610, -14.5730, -38.7730



62.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690



96.2850, -67.8510, -31.3630



63.9430, -39.3840, -2.1040



49.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



78.7910, -63.4040, -29.3560



165.7660, -133.3180, -61.8780

Inverse Universe

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



49.8750, 43.5530, 20.1690



50.7150, 67.8510, 31.3630



65.0570, 39.3840, 2.1040



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



36.2090, 63.4040, 29.3560



76.2340, 133.3180, 61.8780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 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 79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

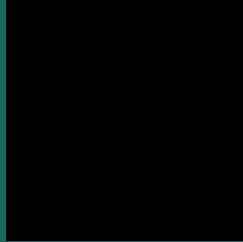
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1250, -43.5530,

-20.1690.

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

79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690

Protanopia

92.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

Deuteranopia

93.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



Tritanopia

82.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690

Protanomaly

87.4280, -13.2490, -7.6890

Deuteranomaly

88.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

Tritanomaly

81.5860, -43.2330, -14.9530

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.8730, -16.0000, -7.3920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 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(25, 104, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 104, 93)  
}
```

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(25, 104, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 104, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 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(25, 104, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 104, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(25, 104, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 104, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 104, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 104,  
93) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 104, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 104,  
93) }
```

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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