

# Converting Colors

YIQ(79.1550, -25.9020,  
-15.1660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(79.1550, -25.9020,  
-15.1660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D6052
RGB	45, 96, 82
RGB Percent	18%, 38%, 32%
CMY	0.8237, 0.6234, 0.6785
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.15, 0.62
HSL	163°, 36%, 28%
HSV	163°, 53%, 38%
XYZ	6.7877, 9.5356, 9.4608
YIQ	79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

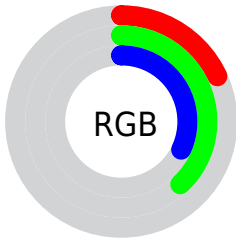
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	45, 75, 96
Decimal	2973778
CIELab	37.00, -20.99, 2.79
CIELCh	37, 21.172, 172.432
Yxy	9.5356, 0.2632, 0.3698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281163858 (0xFF2D6052)
YUV	79.1550, 1.4026, -29.9539
Hunter-Lab	30.8798, -14.8038, 3.4509

# Details

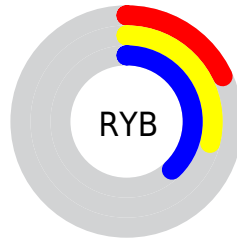
The YIQ color **79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **61.8450, 25.9020, 15.1660**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.6280, -25.8560, -16.0000**, and **32.9810, -25.3520, -14.1200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.8230, -30.8990, -18.2190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.4870, -20.9050, -12.1130**.

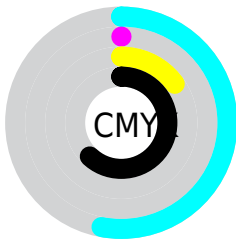
# Distribution



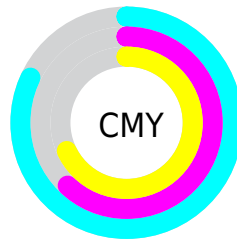
- Red (18%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 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 79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 79.1550, -25.9020,  
-15.1660

■ 79.1550, -25.9020,  
-15.1660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 54.6710, -27.4150,  
-15.2790

■ 129.6280,  
-25.8560, -16.0000

■ 32.9810, -25.3520,  
-14.1200

■ 156.2150,  
-26.1310, -16.5230

■ 18.9610, -13.4320,  
-9.8800

■ 182.9160,  
-26.7270, -16.7350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 210.9160,  
-26.7270, -16.7350

■ 237.4430,  
-26.7730, -15.9010

■ 247.8240,

-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 79.1550, -25.9020,  
-15.1660

■ 79.1550, -25.9020,  
-15.1660

■ 75.8230, -30.8990,  
-18.2190

■ 82.4870, -20.9050,  
-12.1130

■ 72.9040, -35.6210,  
-20.7490

■ 85.4060, -16.1830,  
-9.5830

■ 69.5720, -40.6180,  
-23.8020

■ 88.7380, -11.1860,  
-6.5300

■ 66.5390, -45.0190,  
-26.6430

■ 91.7710, -6.7850,  
-3.6890

■ 64.3320, -48.8700,  
-28.4380

■ 94.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

■ 98.3210, 3.5300,  
2.1060

■ 101.2400, 8.2520,  
4.6360

■ 104.5720, 13.2490,  
7.6890

■ 107.6050, 17.6500,  
10.5300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440



79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



75.7110, -42.0870, -13.6950

# Triad

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



79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



87.5770, -11.5100, 10.3620



87.7120, 27.2340, 2.0340

# Complementary

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



79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



61.8450, 25.9020, 15.1660

# 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.



88.7540, 27.4160, 9.7520



79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



89.1940, 5.8660, 14.8420

# Square

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



79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



83.5530, -29.2980, 2.3340



88.9090, 19.8500, 14.7140



86.7340, 21.0000, -6.1360



# Rectangle

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



79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



76.2640, -45.0220, -10.0620



88.9090, 19.8500, 14.7140



87.8910, 28.2880, 4.9600

# Sweetspot

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



79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



118.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



79.1230, -5.6810, -23.7050



59.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



98.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020



74.2940, -27.3710, -5.0590



46.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



74.9780, -56.8010, -33.3850



160.7160, -121.8540, -71.4060



# Inverse Universe

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



61.8450, 25.9020, 15.1660



71.4280, 40.6180, 23.8020



66.7060, 27.3710, 5.0590



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



37.0220, 56.8010, 33.3850



79.2840, 121.8540, 71.4060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

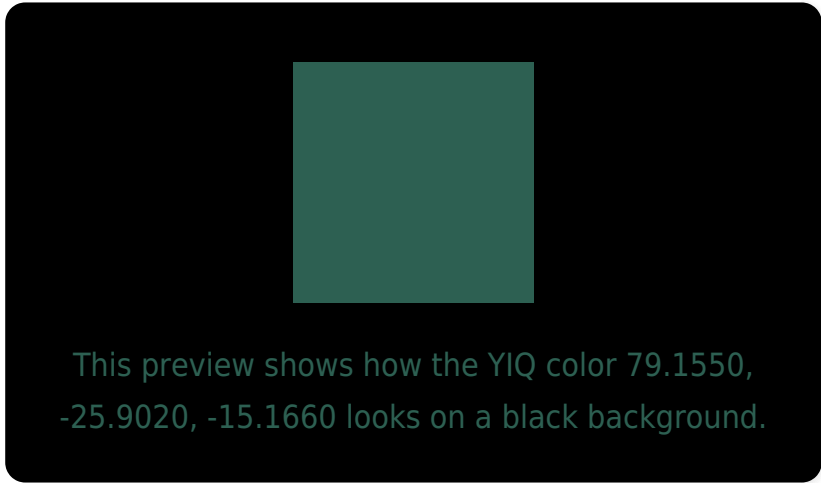
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

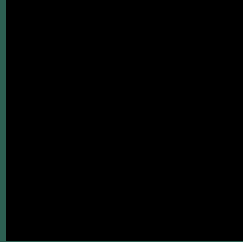
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1550, -25.9020,

-15.1660.

# 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

79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660

### Protanopia

86.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

### Deuteranopia

87.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



## Tritanopia

81.3540, -27.6000, -6.4160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660

## Protanomaly

83.9620, -6.0050, -6.8130

## Deuteranomaly

84.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760

## Tritanomaly

80.5450, -26.8200, -9.5400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660

## Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 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(45, 96, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 96, 82)  
}
```

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(45, 96, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 96, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 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(45, 96, 82) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 96, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 96, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 96, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 96, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 96, 82)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 96, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 96,  
82) }
```

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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