

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.1600, 2.0650,
-9.8950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B553C
RGB	75, 85, 60
RGB Percent	29%, 33%, 24%
CMY	0.7059, 0.6666, 0.7647
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.29, 0.67
HSL	84°, 17%, 28%
HSV	84°, 29%, 33%
XYZ	6.9655, 8.3194, 5.5146
YIQ	79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

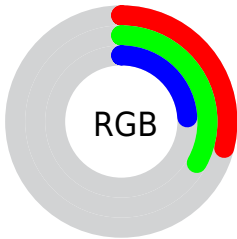
Format	Color
RYB	60, 85, 70
Decimal	4937020
CIELab	34.64, -9.04, 13.31
CIELCh	35, 16.089, 124.166
Yxy	8.3194, 0.3349, 0.4000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283127100 (0xFF4B553C)
YUV	79.1600, -9.4459, -3.6483
Hunter-Lab	28.8434, -7.3694, 8.8546

Details

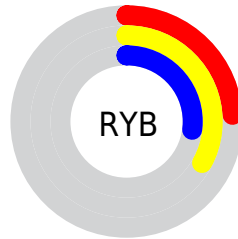
The YIQ color **79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **65.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.5190, 2.4320, -11.0400**, and **34.8010, 1.6980, -8.7500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600**.

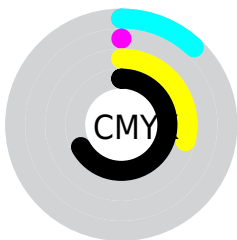
Distribution



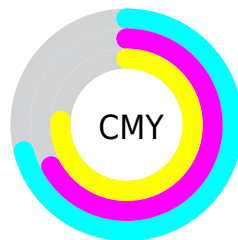
- Red (29%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950 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 79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.1600, 2.0650,
-9.8950

■ 79.1600, 2.0650,
-9.8950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.2740, 1.7440,
-9.5840

■ 128.6330, 2.1110,
-10.7290

■ 34.8010, 1.6980,
-8.7500

■ 154.5190, 2.4320,
-11.0400

■ 12.6370, -3.7120,
-9.8240

■ 181.4050, 2.7530,
-11.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.9920, 2.4780,
-11.8740

■ 236.9920, 2.4780,
-11.8740

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,

-4.0430

■ 79.1600, 2.0650,
-9.8950

■ 79.1600, 2.0650,
-9.8950

■ 77.3510, 2.8450,
-13.0190

■ 81.0830, 0.9640,
-6.4600

■ 75.1290, 3.3500,
-16.6660

■ 83.1910, 0.7800,
-3.1240

■ 73.3200, 4.1300,
-19.7900

■ 85.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 71.0980, 4.6350,
-23.4370

■ 87.2220, -0.5050,
3.6470

■ 69.2890, 5.4150,
-26.5610

■ 89.1450, -1.6060,
7.0820

■ 67.3660, 6.5160,
-29.9960

■ 90.9540, -2.3860,
10.2060

■ 65.2580, 6.7000,
-33.3320

■ 93.1760, -2.8910,
13.8530

■ 65.1440, 7.0210,
-33.6430

■ 94.9850, -3.6710,
16.9770

■ 97.2070, -4.1760,
20.6240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790



79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



77.5760, -10.9100, -11.5340

Triad

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



79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



77.5870, -26.6380, -1.8220



83.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080

Complementary

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



79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



65.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950

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.



83.6410, 8.8010, 11.2090



79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070

Square

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



79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



75.0440, -29.6630, -7.5750



83.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710



82.5960, 21.8690, 5.6530

Rectangle

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



79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



75.7970, -18.8420, -10.9540



83.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710



83.2350, 15.8160, 10.7280

Sweetspot

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



79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



107.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



73.3450, 12.1500, 0.0700



54.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



100.7700, 2.9830, -15.5210



75.5720, -5.0870, -12.4390



42.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



81.9450, 8.7190, -42.3930



180.1040, 19.4110, -93.0130

Inverse Universe

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



65.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950



80.2300, -2.9830, 15.5210



69.7270, 5.6830, 12.6510



40.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



25.0550, -8.7190, 42.3930



54.8960, -19.4110, 93.0130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

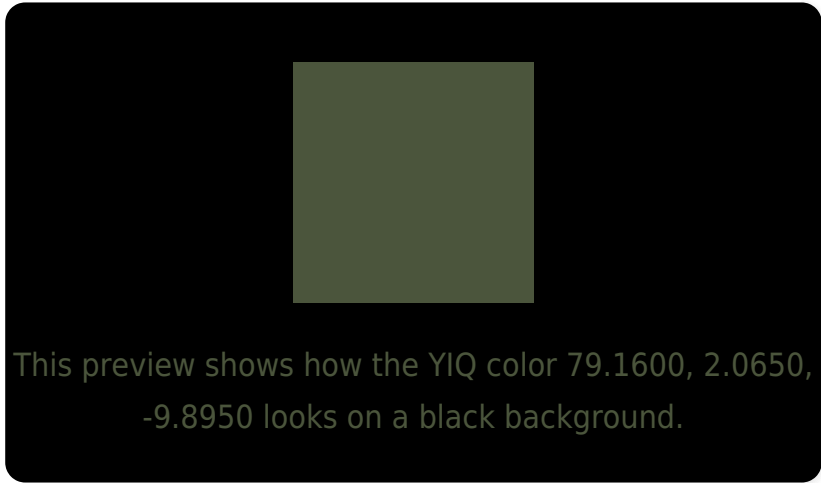
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

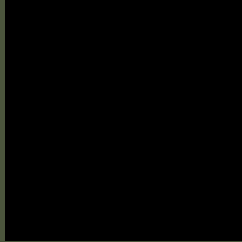
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1600, 2.0650,

-9.8950.

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

79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950

Protanopia

80.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690

Deuteranopia

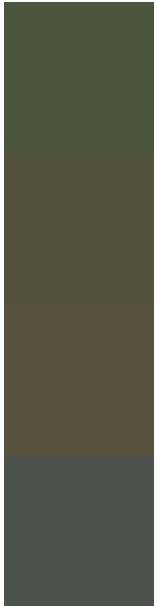
81.4440, 16.1850, -1.4710



Tritanopia

81.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950

Protanomaly

79.6770, 7.9790, -6.9410

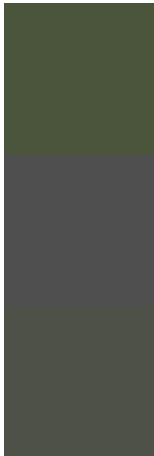
Deuteranomaly

80.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360

Tritanomaly

80.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950 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(75, 85, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 85, 60)  
}
```

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(75, 85, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 85, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950 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(75, 85, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 85, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(75, 85, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 85, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 85, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 85, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 85, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 85,  
60) }
```

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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