

# Converting Colors

YIQ(79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(79.1890, -6.0470,  
-28.0870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	386326
RGB	56, 99, 38
RGB Percent	22%, 39%, 15%
CMY	0.7805, 0.6117, 0.8510
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.62, 0.61
HSL	102°, 45%, 27%
HSV	102°, 62%, 39%
XYZ	6.4424, 9.9068, 3.4069
YIQ	79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

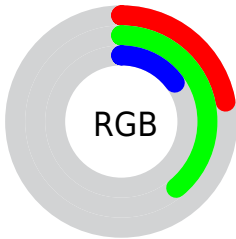
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	38, 99, 81
Decimal	3695398
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.67, -27.49, 29.52
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 40.339, 132.964
Yxy	9.9068, 0.3261, 0.5015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281885478 (0xFF386326)
YUV	79.1890, -20.3062, -20.3368
Hunter-Lab	31.4750, -18.5456, 15.6149

# Details

The YIQ color **79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **57.8110, 6.0470, 28.0870**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.4340, -5.3590, -29.5430**, and **32.6170, -10.1280, -25.7120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.9560, -7.0090, -32.6810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.4220, -5.0850, -23.4930**.

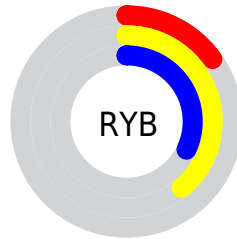
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (39%)

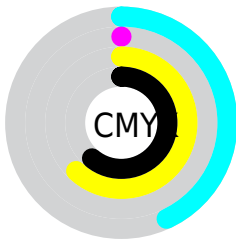
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (32%)

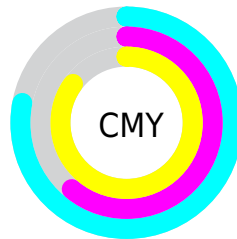


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (62%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870 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 79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 79.1890, -6.0470,  
-28.0870

■ 79.1890, -6.0470,  
-28.0870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 55.0040, -6.9640,  
-27.9880

■ 129.4340, -5.3590,  
-29.5430

■ 32.6170, -10.1280,  
-25.7120

■ 155.9070, -5.3130,  
-30.3770

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,  
-16.7360

■ 183.3800, -5.2670,  
-31.2110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 211.1520, -4.6250,  
-31.8330

■ 235.6300, -2.9750,  
-28.6950

■ 247.4930, 5.3210,

-13.8390

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

79.1890, -6.0470,  
-28.0870

79.1890, -6.0470,  
-28.0870

75.9560, -7.0090,  
-32.6810

82.4220, -5.0850,  
-23.4930

72.7230, -7.9710,  
-37.2750

85.6550, -4.1230,  
-18.8990

69.4900, -8.9330,  
-41.8690

88.8880, -3.1610,  
-14.3050

66.7840, -9.9410,  
-45.6290

92.1210, -2.1990,  
-9.7110

95.3540, -1.2370,  
-5.1170

■ 98.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 101.7060, 1.0080,  
3.7600

■ 104.9390, 1.9700,  
8.3540

■ 108.1720, 2.9320,  
12.9480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.9770, 24.0290, -22.4910



79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870



68.2130, -50.1530, -32.7210

# Triad

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



79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870



74.1530, -75.1460, -3.7700



87.5490, 47.5870, 24.1550

# Complementary

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



79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870



57.8110, 6.0470, 28.0870

# 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.



89.4950, 30.4840, 31.2520



79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870



83.9450, -41.7250, 12.7950

# Square

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



79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870



75.5090, -70.6970, -12.8170



91.6470, 0.6370, 27.0130



86.7320, 50.8450, 9.1570



# Rectangle

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



79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870



71.4220, -57.8110, -26.0910



91.6470, 0.6370, 27.0130



87.9170, 43.7350, 27.8870

# Sweetspot

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



79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870



120.2950, -2.7490, -10.7570



81.4800, 24.5310, -9.5570



59.4140, -1.4660, -6.4740



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.



79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870



97.1370, -9.4370, -43.7490



75.1750, -20.6270, -28.1710



46.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



75.6110, -11.1320, -51.5800



162.1090, -23.6840, -110.4680



# Inverse Universe

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



57.8110, 6.0470, 28.0870



63.8630, 9.4370, 43.7490



61.8250, 20.6270, 28.1710



45.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



36.3890, 11.1320, 51.5800

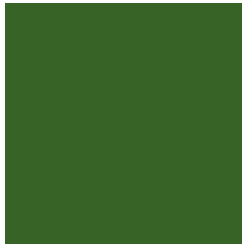


77.8910, 23.6840, 110.4680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

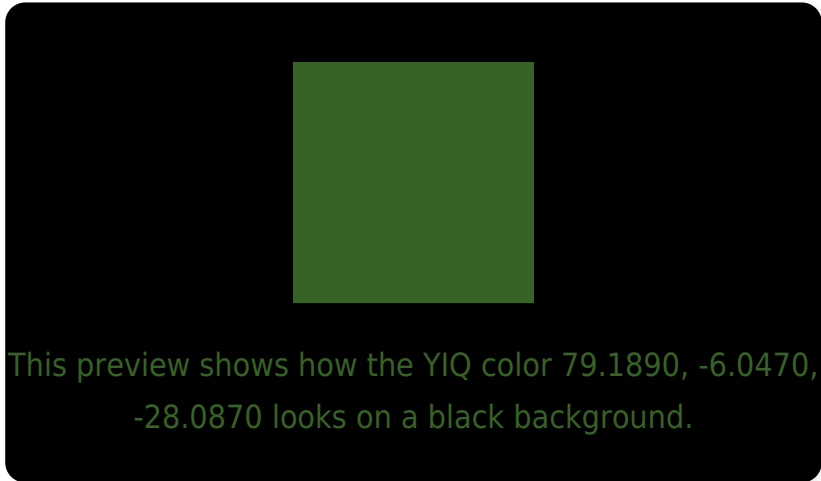
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

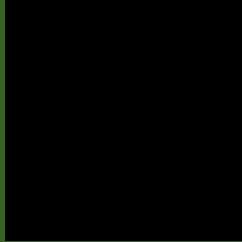
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870.

-28.0870.

# 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

79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870

### Protanopia

85.5350, 22.6980, -14.8860

### Deuteranopia

86.6870, 28.3820, -7.7620



## Tritanopia

86.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870

## Protanomaly

83.5120, 12.3370, -19.8470

## Deuteranomaly

83.8270, 16.0040, -14.7160

## Tritanomaly

83.3800, -13.2940, -12.3820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870

## Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.0070, -1.8780, -10.0220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870 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(56, 99, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 99, 38)  
}
```

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(56, 99, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 99, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870 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(56, 99, 38) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 99, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 99, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 99, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 99, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 99, 38)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.1890, -6.0470, -28.0870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 99, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 99,  
38) }
```

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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