

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.1960, -35.4290,
-68.3010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.1960, -35.4290,
-68.3010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	038502
RGB	3, 133, 2
RGB Percent	1%, 52%, 1%
CMY	0.9886, 0.4782, 0.9922
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.98, 0.48
HSL	120°, 97%, 26%
HSV	120°, 98%, 52%
XYZ	8.4422, 16.8130, 2.8574
YIQ	79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

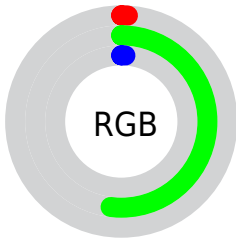
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 133, 132
Decimal	230658
CIE _{Lab}	48.02, -52.88, 50.95
CIE _{LCh}	48, 73.430, 136.062
Yxy	16.8130, 0.3003, 0.5981
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278420738 (0xFF038502)
YUV	79.1960, -38.0576, -66.8239
Hunter-Lab	41.0037, -35.0054, 24.5708

Details

The YIQ color **79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **55.8040, 35.4290, 68.3010**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.4090, -22.5470, -59.4670**, and **48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3700, -35.9790, -69.3470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.5650, -31.8540, -61.5020**.

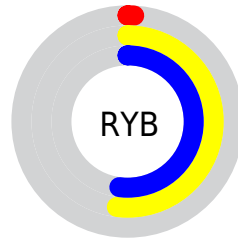
Distribution



Red (1%)

Green (52%)

Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (52%)

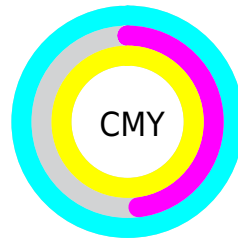


Cyan (98%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (99%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010 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 79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.1960, -35.4290,
-68.3010

■ 79.1960, -35.4290,
-68.3010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.8090, -29.4250,
-55.9610

■ 142.4090,
-22.5470, -59.4670

■ 48.1340, -22.5500,
-42.8860

■ 171.0670,
-21.5840, -60.4000

■ 33.4590, -15.6750,
-29.8110

■ 199.8390,
-20.9420, -61.0220

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 217.4580,
-15.0750, -51.7070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 229.5060, -5.8620,
-36.9500

■ 241.3690, 2.4340,

-22.0940

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 79.1960, -35.4290,
-68.3010

■ 79.1960, -35.4290,
-68.3010

■ 78.3700, -35.9790,
-69.3470

■ 84.5650, -31.8540,
-61.5020

■ 90.0480, -28.6000,
-54.3920

■ 95.7160, -24.4290,
-47.3810

■ 101.0850,
-20.8540, -40.5820

■ 106.5680,
-17.6000, -33.4720

■ 111.9370,
-14.0250, -26.6730

■ 117.3060,
-10.4500, -19.8740

■ 122.9740, -6.2790,
-12.8630

■ 128.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.3190, 31.0930, -40.3870



79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010



90.9410, -64.5470, -47.1950

Triad

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



79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010



103.2140, -111.5060, 5.4060



92.9660, 95.9060, 57.0740

Complementary

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



79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010



55.8040, 35.4290, 68.3010

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.



100.5550, 66.9270, 70.1510



79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010



91.3600, -105.6850, 15.5550

Square

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



79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010



104.1480, -103.1130, -9.0410



115.3440, 7.0050, 54.7890



103.4090, 94.3550, 13.5790

Rectangle

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



79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010



96.4300, -78.6250, -34.3450



115.3440, 7.0050, 54.7890



91.1370, 91.4110, 66.9550

Sweetspot

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



79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010



151.8230, -13.7040, -26.9840



116.8920, 42.6010, -39.6950



74.0830, -8.2040, -16.5240



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010



101.8500, -46.9790, -90.2670



86.0790, -56.2480, -48.9200



63.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



76.6090, -35.1540, -67.7780



1.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

Inverse Universe

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



55.8040, 35.4290, 68.3010



71.1500, 46.9790, 90.2670



48.9210, 56.2480, 48.9200



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



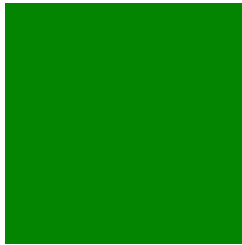
53.3910, 35.1540, 67.7780



1.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

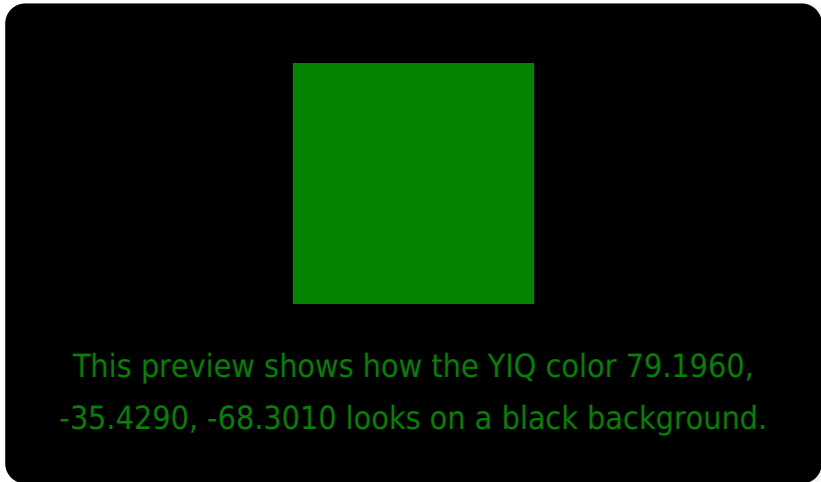
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1960, -35.4290,

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

79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010

Protanopia

105.1900, 44.9380, -32.4860

Deuteranopia

109.4590, 46.2190, -17.1490



Tritanopia

104.8080, -43.7380, -11.3060

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010



Protanomaly

95.9580, 15.8720, -45.3760



Deuteranomaly

98.3530, 16.5580, -35.7780



Tritanomaly

95.4160, -40.4790, -31.8310

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010



Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

79.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010 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(3, 133, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 133, 2)  
}
```

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(3, 133, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 133, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010 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(3, 133, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 133, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 133, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 133, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 133, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 133, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.1960, -35.4290, -68.3010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 133, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 133,  
2) }
```

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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