

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.1990, -12.0070,
-30.2070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.1990, -12.0070,
-30.2070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	316629
RGB	49, 102, 41
RGB Percent	19%, 40%, 16%
CMY	0.8080, 0.5999, 0.8392
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.60, 0.60
HSL	112°, 43%, 28%
HSV	112°, 60%, 40%
XYZ	6.4184, 10.3191, 3.7513
YIQ	79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

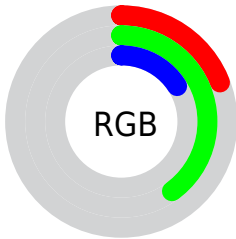
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 102, 94
Decimal	3237417
CIE _{Lab}	38.41, -30.91, 28.73
CIE _{LCh}	38, 42.202, 137.095
Yxy	10.3191, 0.3133, 0.5036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281427497 (0xFF316629)
YUV	79.1990, -18.8321, -26.4845
Hunter-Lab	32.1234, -20.5508, 15.5626

Details

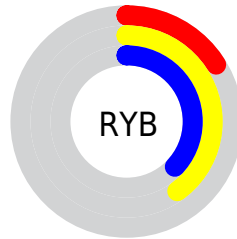
The YIQ color **79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **63.8010, 12.0070, 30.2070**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.3300, -10.9980, -31.9740**, and **31.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.3680, -14.1610, -35.2250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890**.

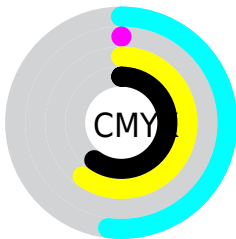
Distribution



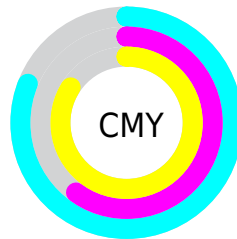
- Red (19%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070 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 79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.1990, -12.0070,
-30.2070

■ 79.1990, -12.0070,
-30.2070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.4160, -14.1160,
-30.5320

■ 130.3300,
-10.9980, -31.9740

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420

■ 156.8030,
-10.9520, -32.8080

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 183.6890,
-10.6310, -33.1190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.8630,
-11.1810, -34.1650

■ 233.8790, -8.1100,
-29.2460

■ 245.7420, 0.1860,

-14.3900

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 79.1990, -12.0070,
-30.2070

■ 79.1990, -12.0070,
-30.2070

■ 75.3680, -14.1610,
-35.2250

■ 83.0300, -9.8530,
-25.1890

■ 71.5370, -16.3150,
-40.2430

■ 86.8610, -7.6990,
-20.1710

■ 67.5920, -18.1480,
-45.5720

■ 90.8060, -5.8660,
-14.8420

■ 63.7610, -20.3020,
-50.5900

■ 94.3380, -4.3080,
-10.0360

■ 98.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 102.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 105.8310, 2.1540,
5.0180

■ 109.7760, 3.9870,
10.3470

■ 113.6070, 6.1410,
15.3650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.3140, 21.4620, -25.5300



79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070



70.6580, -52.9040, -32.4240

Triad

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



79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070



75.4240, -77.3470, -2.4270



88.5880, 51.8510, 23.9710

Complementary

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



79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070



63.8010, 12.0070, 30.2070

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.



90.7730, 35.5730, 32.6370



79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070



87.3910, -37.0490, 16.1590

Square

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



79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070



77.5950, -73.8150, -11.3750



93.4520, 5.6800, 29.2320



88.5210, 52.8170, 6.4570

Rectangle

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



79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070



73.9810, -60.8830, -25.4830



93.4520, 5.6800, 29.2320



89.0700, 47.6780, 28.0140

Sweetspot

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



79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070



123.9850, -4.8120, -11.9160



90.3500, 21.7810, -14.7870



60.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070



97.2390, -18.6520, -47.4520



79.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610



49.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



71.9900, -22.6850, -56.9650



151.6220, -47.4780, -119.7820

Inverse Universe

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



63.8010, 12.0070, 30.2070



72.7610, 18.6520, 47.4520



63.6850, 23.8370, 25.0610



47.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



43.0100, 22.6850, 56.9650



90.6770, 48.0740, 119.9940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

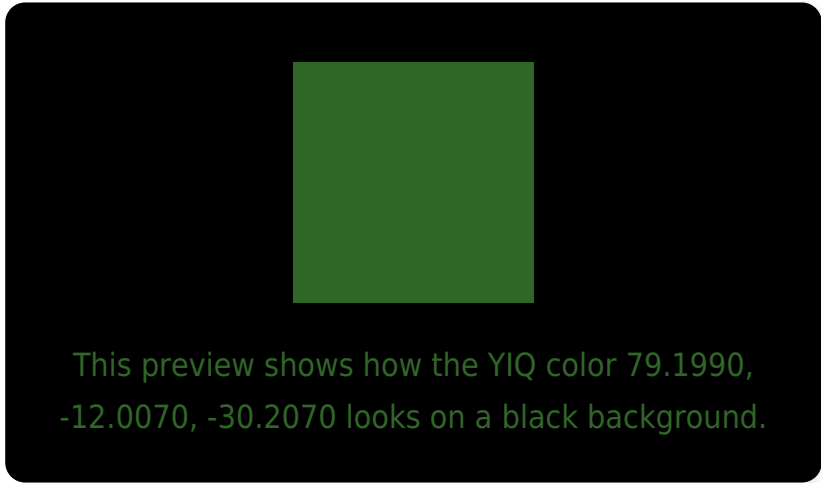
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1990, -12.0070,

-30.2070.

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

79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070

Protanopia

86.9480, 22.9730, -14.3630

Deuteranopia

88.9150, 27.7400, -7.1400



Tritanopia

86.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070

Protanomaly

83.7290, 10.2280, -20.1720

Deuteranomaly

85.3320, 13.0240, -15.7760

Tritanomaly

83.6890, -18.6580, -14.2900

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.8110, -4.2620, -10.8700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070 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(49, 102, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 102, 41)  
}
```

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(49, 102, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 102, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070 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(49, 102, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 102, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 102, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 102, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 102, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 102,  
41) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 102, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 102,  
41) }
```

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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