

# Converting Colors

YIQ(79.3110, -35.2090,  
-17.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(79.3110, -35.2090,  
-17.2010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	236459
RGB	35, 100, 89
RGB Percent	14%, 39%, 35%
CMY	0.8629, 0.6077, 0.6511
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.11, 0.61
HSL	170°, 48%, 26%
HSV	170°, 65%, 39%
XYZ	7.0533, 10.1969, 11.0403
YIQ	79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

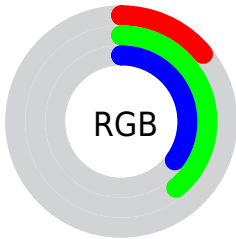
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	35, 71, 100
Decimal	2319449
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.19, -23.48, 0.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 23.480, 179.572
Yxy	10.1969, 0.2493, 0.3604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280509529 (0xFF236459)
YUV	79.3110, 4.7767, -38.8607
Hunter-Lab	31.9326, -16.4548, 1.8540

# Details

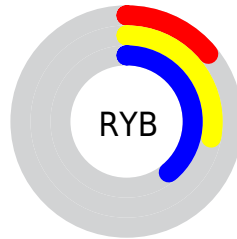
The YIQ color **79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **55.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.7950, -33.6960, -17.0880**, and **36.1270, -28.6990, -14.0350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.5290, -29.8910, -14.4590**.

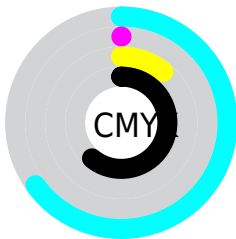
# Distribution



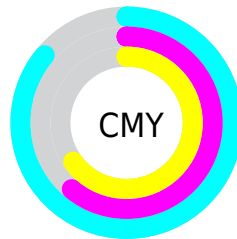
- Red (14%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010 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 79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 79.3110, -35.2090,  
-17.2010

■ 79.3110, -35.2090,  
-17.2010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 52.1360, -42.0860,  
-19.2220

■ 130.7950,  
-33.6960, -17.0880

■ 36.1270, -28.6990,  
-14.0350

■ 157.3820,  
-33.9710, -17.6110

■ 21.4060, -16.1830,  
-9.5830

■ 184.9690,  
-34.2460, -18.1340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 212.6700,  
-34.8420, -18.3460

■ 236.6750,  
-33.2380, -14.3740

■ 246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 79.3110, -35.2090,  
-17.2010

■ 79.3110, -35.2090,  
-17.2010

■ 76.0930, -40.5270,  
-19.9430

■ 82.5290, -29.8910,  
-14.4590

■ 72.9890, -46.1660,  
-22.3740

■ 85.6330, -24.2520,  
-12.0280

■ 69.7710, -51.4840,  
-25.1160

■ 88.8510, -18.9340,  
-9.2860

■ 68.1620, -54.1430,  
-26.4870

■ 92.0690, -13.6160,  
-6.5440

■ 95.1730, -7.9770,  
-4.1130

■ 98.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

■ 101.6090, 2.6590,  
1.3710

■ 104.8270, 7.9770,  
4.1130

■ 107.9310, 13.6160,  
6.5440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.4460, -13.6600, -16.7640



79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010



74.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800

# Triad

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



79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010



91.4250, -8.0260, 13.3020



90.0280, 29.1600, 0.1680

# Complementary

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



79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010



55.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010

# 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.



91.0810, 30.8090, 8.8330



79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010



92.8850, 11.2300, 16.7500

# Square

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



79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010



87.1340, -29.4360, 4.8360



91.7740, 24.6640, 15.5760



88.9680, 20.2210, -8.5390



# Rectangle

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



79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010



76.3600, -54.1000, -10.7400



91.7740, 24.6640, 15.5760



90.5060, 30.8100, 3.3060

# Sweetspot

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



79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010



121.7700, -14.2120, -6.7560



76.7430, -10.7230, -31.4510



60.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



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.



79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010



97.8630, -54.7390, -26.6990



68.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970



49.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



78.3350, -62.1200, -30.6000



164.9680, -131.0710, -64.0550



# Inverse Universe

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



55.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



61.1370, 54.7390, 26.6990



66.7620, 32.9650, 2.7970



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



36.6650, 62.1200, 30.6000



77.0320, 131.0710, 64.0550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

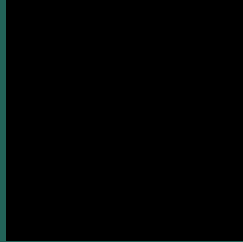
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010.



# 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

79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010

### Protanopia

89.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

### Deuteranopia

90.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



## Tritanopia

82.1680, -35.9440, -9.3840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010

## Protanomaly

85.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400

## Deuteranomaly

86.5040, -10.4070, -4.1270

## Tritanomaly

81.1740, -36.0810, -12.4090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010

## Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010 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(35, 100, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 100, 89)  
}
```

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(35, 100, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 100, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010 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(35, 100, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 100, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(35, 100, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 100, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 100, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 100,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 100, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 100,  
89) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor