

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.4620, -46.1200,
-23.2080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.4620, -46.1200,
-23.2080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	156B5B
RGB	21, 107, 91
RGB Percent	8%, 42%, 36%
CMY	0.9178, 0.5802, 0.6433
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.15, 0.58
HSL	169°, 67%, 25%
HSV	169°, 80%, 42%
XYZ	7.4560, 11.4363, 11.7022
YIQ	79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

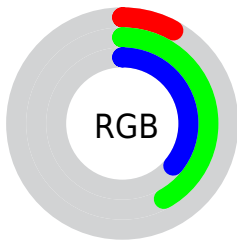
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 68, 107
Decimal	1403739
CIE _{Lab}	40.31, -28.66, 1.99
CIE _{LCh}	40, 28.728, 176.028
Yxy	11.4363, 0.2437, 0.3738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279593819 (0xFF156B5B)
YUV	79.4620, 5.6882, -51.2712
Hunter-Lab	33.8176, -19.8257, 3.1558

Details

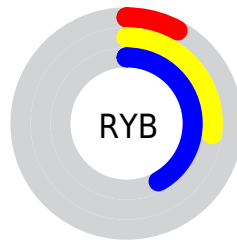
The YIQ color **79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **48.5380, 46.1200, 23.2080**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.6260, -40.7100, -22.1340**, and **39.7630, -30.6700, -16.8620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.9450, -52.0340, -26.1620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.9790, -40.2060, -20.2540**.

Distribution



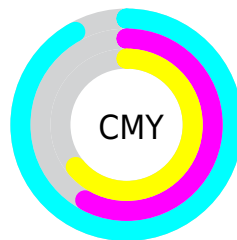
- Red (8%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080 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 79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.4620, -46.1200,
-23.2080

■ 79.4620, -46.1200,
-23.2080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.8860, -44.3780,
-21.7380

■ 133.6260,
-40.7100, -22.1340

■ 39.7630, -30.6700,
-16.8620

■ 160.5120,
-40.3890, -22.4450

■ 24.5690, -18.2000,
-11.5760

■ 188.2130,
-40.9850, -22.6570

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 216.6860,
-40.9390, -23.4910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.4080,
-36.8600, -14.8120

■ 244.5350,

-20.8600, -7.4200

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

79.4620, -46.1200,
-23.2080

79.4620, -46.1200,
-23.2080

75.9450, -52.0340,
-26.1620

82.9790, -40.2060,
-20.2540

72.7270, -57.3520,
-28.9040

86.1970, -34.8880,
-17.5120

89.7140, -28.9740,
-14.5580

93.2310, -23.0600,
-11.6040

96.4490, -17.7420,
-8.8620

■ 99.9660, -11.8280,
-5.9080

■ 103.4830, -5.9140,
-2.9540

■ 107.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 110.2180, 5.3180,
2.7420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.6260, -14.3470, -20.8350



79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080



75.9190, -66.3400, -20.1960

Triad

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



79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080



96.2550, -13.2990, 15.2530



94.6760, 36.0830, 1.3550

Complementary

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



79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080



48.5380, 46.1200, 23.2080

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.



96.3100, 37.5940, 12.5220



79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080



97.6340, 10.6790, 21.2310

Square

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



79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080



88.9630, -42.1360, 3.7200



96.8610, 28.9730, 20.0850



93.4370, 26.0900, -10.2780

Rectangle

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



79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080



76.2270, -69.9630, -15.1070



96.8610, 28.9730, 20.0850



95.5670, 38.0080, 5.0160

Sweetspot

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



79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080



129.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620



76.5650, -13.5180, -41.3740



64.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080



96.4860, -73.0310, -36.6070



66.0240, -44.1060, -4.6340



52.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



79.5090, -62.6700, -31.6460



166.5010, -131.2540, -66.2460

Inverse Universe

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



48.5380, 46.1200, 23.2080



47.6280, 72.7100, 36.9180



61.9760, 44.1060, 4.6340



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.4910, 62.6700, 31.6460



78.4990, 131.2540, 66.2460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080 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 79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

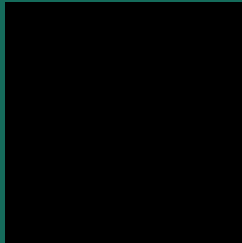
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.4620, -46.1200,

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

79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080

Protanopia

94.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500

Deuteranopia

95.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



Tritanopia

84.5800, -43.0960, -11.9280

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080

Protanomaly

89.2600, -12.8360, -9.6680

Deuteranomaly

89.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200

Tritanomaly

82.7600, -43.7830, -15.9990

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.0470, -16.5500, -8.4380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080 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(21, 107, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 107, 91)  
}
```

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(21, 107, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 107, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080 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(21, 107, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 107, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 107, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 107, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 107, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 107,  
91) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 107, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 107,  
91) }
```

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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