

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940)
contains.

YIQ(79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(79.6590, -9.9460,
-17.9940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B5E3C
RGB	59, 94, 60
RGB Percent	23%, 37%, 24%
CMY	0.7687, 0.6313, 0.7647
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.36, 0.63
HSL	122°, 23%, 30%
HSV	122°, 37%, 37%
XYZ	6.6216, 9.2632, 5.7135
YIQ	79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

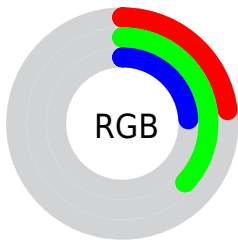
Format	Color
RYB	59, 93, 94
Decimal	3890748
CIELab	36.49, -20.50, 15.62
CIElCh	36, 25.769, 142.695
Yxy	9.2632, 0.3066, 0.4289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282080828 (0xFF3B5E3C)
YUV	79.6590, -9.6919, -18.1179
Hunter-Lab	30.4355, -14.4275, 10.1747

Details

The YIQ color **79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **73.3410, 9.9460, 17.9940**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510**, and **33.4140, -10.6340, -16.5380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.9420, -12.4210, -22.7010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.3760, -7.4710, -13.2870**.

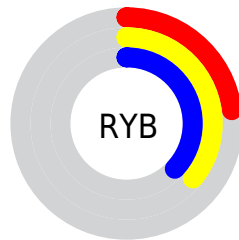
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (37%)

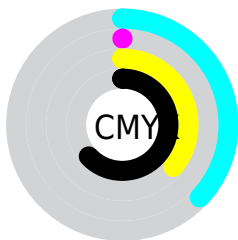
Blue (24%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (37%)

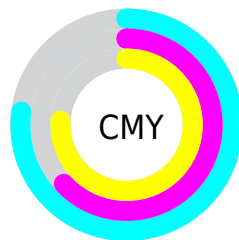


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940 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 79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.6590, -9.9460,
-17.9940

■ 79.6590, -9.9460,
-17.9940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.1860, -9.9920,
-17.1600

■ 129.7190,
-10.1750, -19.3510

■ 34.0010, -10.9090,
-17.0610

■ 155.3060,
-10.4500, -19.8740

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 182.7790,
-10.4040, -20.7080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.3660,
-10.6790, -21.2310

■ 238.3660,
-10.6790, -21.2310

■ 250.2290, -2.3830,

-6.3750

■ 79.6590, -9.9460,
-17.9940

■ 79.6590, -9.9460,
-17.9940

■ 75.9420, -12.4210,
-22.7010

■ 83.3760, -7.4710,
-13.2870

■ 71.9260, -15.4920,
-27.6200

■ 87.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 68.2090, -17.9670,
-32.3270

■ 91.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 64.0790, -20.7170,
-37.5570

■ 95.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 60.3620, -23.1920,
-42.2640

■ 98.9560, 3.3000,
6.2760

■ 56.6450, -25.6670,
-46.9710

■ 102.6730, 5.7750,
10.9830

■ 55.5200, -26.8130,
-48.2290

■ 106.6890, 8.8460,
15.9020

■ 110.4060, 11.3210,
20.6090

■ 114.4220, 14.3920,
25.5280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.4180, 9.9060, -14.3340



79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940



73.8440, -35.3920, -19.3920

Triad

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



79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940



79.5780, -39.6140, 2.0660



86.8580, 33.0550, 12.1830

Complementary

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



79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940



73.3410, 9.9460, 17.9940

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.



88.0560, 23.9300, 17.8660



79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940



86.1900, -14.6740, 12.6380

Square

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



79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940



68.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640



88.6720, 7.5160, 17.9800



86.3490, 32.6900, 2.2740

Rectangle

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



79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940



67.6550, -56.8490, -21.4970



88.6720, 7.5160, 17.9800



87.0690, 31.0830, 14.8830

Sweetspot

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



79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940



116.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



89.7110, 10.6390, -11.0970



57.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940



99.5130, -15.7670, -28.1430



81.5970, -15.4030, -12.7070



43.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



64.9120, -31.2130, -56.5970



139.9170, -67.4220, -121.7740

Inverse Universe

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



73.3410, 9.9460, 17.9940



89.6010, 15.4460, 28.4540



71.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



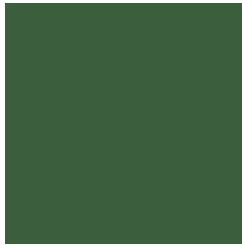
44.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



97.0830, 67.4220, 121.7740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

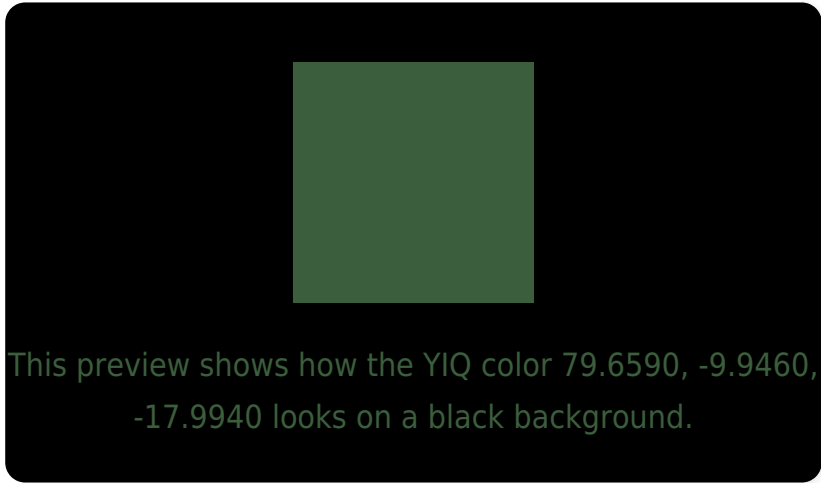
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

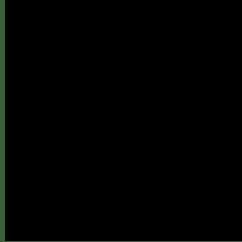
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940.

-17.9940.

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

79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940

Protanopia

84.7870, 13.4810, -7.5350

Deuteranopia

85.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



Tritanopia

83.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940

Protanomaly

83.0740, 5.1830, -11.3370

Deuteranomaly

83.2640, 7.7040, -7.4640

Tritanomaly

81.8300, -14.4410, -8.1130

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940 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(59, 94, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 94, 60)  
}
```

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(59, 94, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 94, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940 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(59, 94, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 94, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 94, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 94, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 94, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 94, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 94, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 94,  
60) }
```

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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