

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.6700, -35.9830,
-47.2390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.6700, -35.9830,
-47.2390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	107827
RGB	16, 120, 39
RGB Percent	6%, 47%, 15%
CMY	0.9375, 0.5292, 0.8471
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.68, 0.53
HSL	133°, 77%, 27%
HSV	133°, 87%, 47%
XYZ	7.3000, 13.6992, 4.1772
YIQ	79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

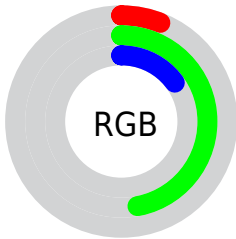
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 101, 120
Decimal	1079335
CIE _{Lab}	43.80, -45.22, 35.65
CIE _{LCh}	44, 57.579, 141.749
Yxy	13.6992, 0.2900, 0.5441
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279269415 (0xFF107827)
YUV	79.6700, -20.0503, -55.8386
Hunter-Lab	37.0125, -29.5664, 19.2174

Details

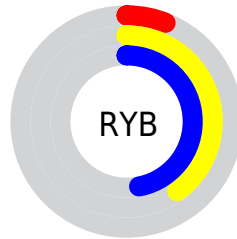
The YIQ color **79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **56.3300, 35.9830, 47.2390**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.1010, -26.9510, -45.7270**, and **41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.0560, -40.2460, -52.5820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.2840, -31.7200, -41.8960**.

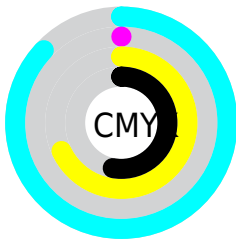
Distribution



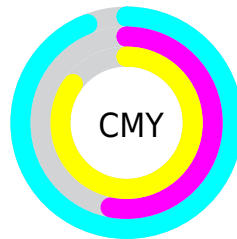
- Red (6%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390 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 79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.6700, -35.9830,
-47.2390

■ 79.6700, -35.9830,
-47.2390

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.2470, -30.2980,
-45.6420

■ 136.1010,
-26.9510, -45.7270

■ 41.0900, -19.2500,
-36.6100

■ 163.7590,
-25.9880, -46.6600

■ 27.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

■ 192.1180,
-25.6210, -47.8050

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 218.2430,
-24.4750, -46.5470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.1060,
-16.1790, -31.6910

■ 241.9690, -7.8830,

-16.8350

254.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 79.6700, -35.9830,
-47.2390

■ 79.6700, -35.9830,
-47.2390

■ 75.0560, -40.2460,
-52.5820

■ 84.2840, -31.7200,
-41.8960

■ 73.5180, -41.6670,
-54.3630

■ 89.0120, -27.7780,
-36.2420

■ 93.6260, -23.5150,
-30.8990

■ 98.2400, -19.2520,
-25.5560

■ 102.9680,
-15.3100, -19.9020

■ 107.5820,
-11.0470, -14.5590

■ 112.1960, -6.7840,
-9.2160

■ 116.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

■ 121.5380, 1.4210,
1.7810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.6650, 24.3070, -38.5490



79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390



82.8200, -62.3480, -37.4840

Triad

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



79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390



89.0170, -94.9540, 2.7900



96.2920, 73.5360, 32.9600

Complementary

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



79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390



56.3300, 35.9830, 47.2390

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.



98.7960, 55.1020, 47.6620



79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390



100.4690, -45.7160, 24.5560

Square

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



79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390



91.9060, -90.6880, -8.4480



105.3860, 15.2140, 43.6780



98.2210, 71.1570, 4.4770

Rectangle

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



79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390



87.2830, -73.5370, -27.4330



105.3860, 15.2140, 43.6780



96.0670, 70.0960, 40.2400

Sweetspot

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



79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390



140.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440



101.2670, 19.6760, -37.2200



69.6580, -8.2050, -10.9970



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390



95.4480, -53.8140, -71.0140



85.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670



58.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



76.5670, -43.3630, -56.6670



154.3080, -87.2760, -114.3800

Inverse Universe

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



56.3300, 35.9830, 47.2390



60.4380, 54.1350, 70.7030



50.4020, 52.6750, 31.0670



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



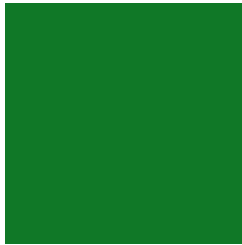
48.4330, 43.3630, 56.6670



97.8060, 86.9550, 114.6910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

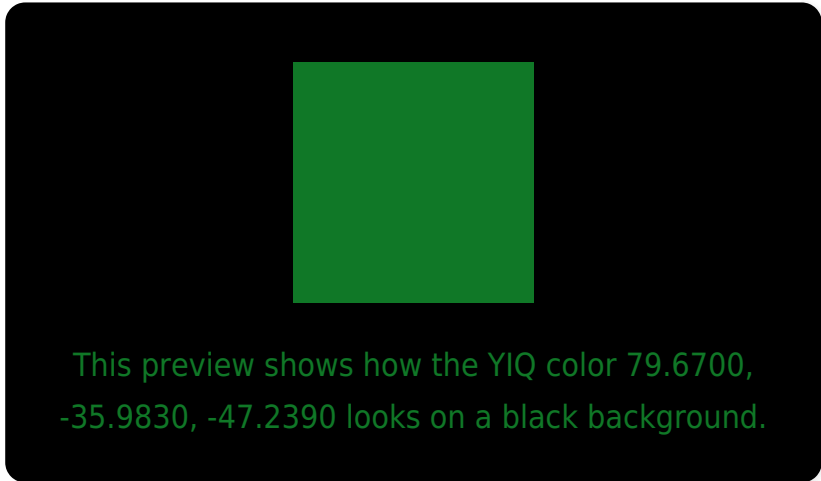
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390.

-47.2390.

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

79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390

Protanopia

98.7220, 29.3010, -18.9150

Deuteranopia

101.0420, 34.5720, -9.8120



Tritanopia

94.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390

Protanomaly

91.7080, 5.5530, -29.0630

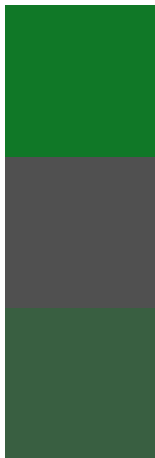
Deuteranomaly

93.1370, 8.8990, -23.6210

Tritanomaly

89.2410, -38.1880, -23.7880

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.2180, -13.0180, -17.3860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390 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(16, 120, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 120, 39)  
}
```

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(16, 120, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 120, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390 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(16, 120, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 120, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 120, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 120, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 120, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 120,  
39) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 120, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 120,  
39) }
```

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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