

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.7400, -23.8360,
-30.5880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.7400, -23.8360,
-30.5880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	266A36
RGB	38, 106, 54
RGB Percent	15%, 42%, 21%
CMY	0.8512, 0.5842, 0.7883
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.49, 0.58
HSL	134°, 47%, 28%
HSV	134°, 64%, 42%
XYZ	6.6200, 10.9913, 5.2609
YIQ	79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

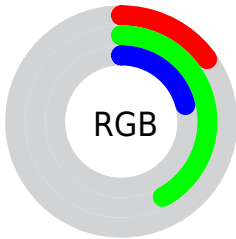
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 93, 106
Decimal	2517558
CIE _{Lab}	39.57, -33.79, 22.96
CIE _{LCh}	40, 40.850, 145.804
Yxy	10.9913, 0.2894, 0.4806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280707638 (0xFF266A36)
YUV	79.7400, -12.6898, -36.6060
Hunter-Lab	33.1531, -22.3751, 13.7987




Details

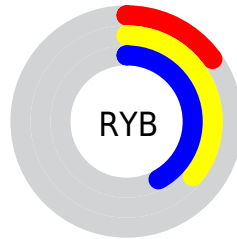
The YIQ color **79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **64.2600, 23.8360, 30.5880**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.5830, -21.9560, -31.6200**, and **35.0720, -18.8390, -27.5350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.5390, -27.8240, -35.4080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.9410, -19.8480, -25.7680**.

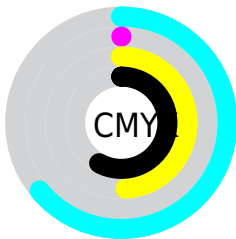
Distribution







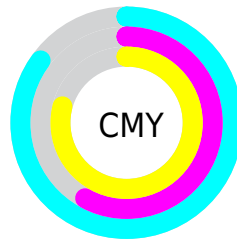
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (42%)
-  Blue (21%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (36%)
-  Blue (42%)



-  Cyan (64%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (49%)
-  Black (58%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (58%)
-  Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880 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 79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.7400, -23.8360,
-30.5880

■ 79.7400, -23.8360,
-30.5880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.3910, -30.1630,
-31.5630

■ 131.5830,
-21.9560, -31.6200

■ 35.0720, -18.8390,
-27.5350

■ 158.0560,
-21.9100, -32.4540

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 185.5290,
-21.8640, -33.2880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.0020,
-21.8180, -34.1220

■ 233.1970,
-17.6930, -26.2770

■ 244.7610, -9.9930,

-11.6330

■ 79.7400, -23.8360,
-30.5880

■ 79.7400, -23.8360,
-30.5880

■ 75.5390, -27.8240,
-35.4080

■ 83.9410, -19.8480,
-25.7680

■ 71.6370, -31.2160,
-40.0160

■ 87.8430, -16.4560,
-21.1600

■ 67.4360, -35.2040,
-44.8360

■ 92.0440, -12.4680,
-16.3400

■ 65.0720, -37.1750,
-47.6630

■ 95.9460, -9.0760,
-11.7320

■ 100.2610, -5.4090,
-6.6010

■ 104.4620, -1.4210,
-1.7810

■ 108.3640, 1.9710,
2.8270

■ 112.5650, 5.9590,
7.6470

■ 116.4670, 9.3510,
12.2550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.7090, 12.9800, -25.9960



79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880



73.9010, -57.9020, -29.9500

Triad

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



79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880



75.7660, -78.3100, -1.4940



91.4260, 52.1270, 18.9670

Complementary

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



79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880



64.2600, 23.8360, 30.5880

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.



93.4160, 40.8920, 29.8520



79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880



93.6380, -21.5070, 20.8370

Square

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



79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880



79.0940, -76.6580, -9.4100



95.7690, 15.0330, 30.4330



91.3910, 50.0670, 1.2270

Rectangle

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



79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880



76.5230, -65.2850, -22.7970



95.7690, 15.0330, 30.4330



91.8050, 49.7420, 23.6460

Sweetspot

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



79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880



127.9460, -9.0760, -11.7320



93.4640, 12.2920, -24.5400



62.8480, -5.6840, -7.1240



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880



97.0720, -37.1750, -47.6630



83.6160, -34.7500, -20.0140



51.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



71.8710, -41.1630, -52.4830



150.4270, -85.9930, -110.0970

Inverse Universe

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



64.2600, 23.8360, 30.5880



72.9280, 37.1750, 47.6630



60.3840, 34.7500, 20.0140



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



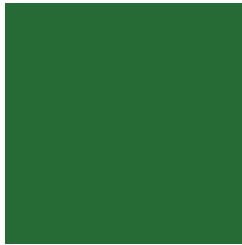
45.2430, 40.8420, 52.7940



94.5730, 85.9930, 110.0970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

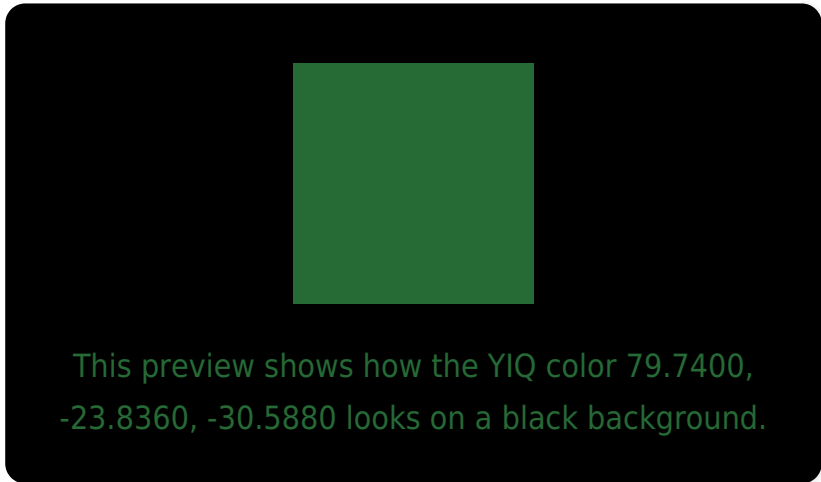
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.7400, -23.8360,

-30.5880.

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

79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880

Protanopia

90.6750, 19.4880, -11.7760

Deuteranopia

92.3430, 23.6590, -4.7650



Tritanopia

87.1580, -29.9840, -7.2640

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880

Protanomaly

86.9610, 3.7630, -18.6450

Deuteranomaly

87.6780, 6.2380, -13.9380

Tritanomaly

84.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.7720, -8.5260, -10.6860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880 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(38, 106, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 106, 54)  
}
```

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(38, 106, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 106, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880 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(38, 106, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 106, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 106, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 106, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 106, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 106,  
54) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 106, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 106,  
54) }
```

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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