

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.9620, 11.1900,
-15.5780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	515729
RGB	81, 87, 41
RGB Percent	32%, 34%, 16%
CMY	0.6824, 0.6588, 0.8391
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.53, 0.66
HSL	68°, 36%, 25%
HSV	68°, 53%, 34%
XYZ	7.2014, 8.7259, 3.4044
YIQ	79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

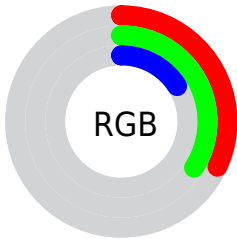
Format	Color
RYB	41, 87, 47
Decimal	5330729
CIELab	35.45, -10.20, 25.70
CIElCh	35, 27.651, 111.642
Yxy	8.7259, 0.3725, 0.4514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283520809 (0xFF515729)
YUV	79.9620, -19.2083, 0.9103
Hunter-Lab	29.5396, -8.1781, 13.8446

Details

The YIQ color **79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.6200, 12.1530, -16.5110**, and **35.4180, 9.9060, -14.3340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.6370, 13.4830, -18.5890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2870, 8.8970, -12.5670**.

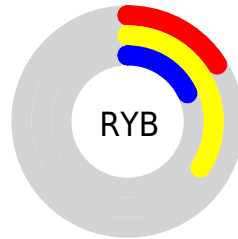
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (34%)

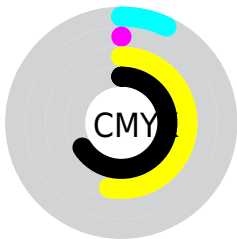
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (18%)

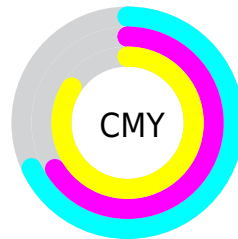


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (53%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780 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 79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.9620, 11.1900,
-15.5780

■ 79.9620, 11.1900,
-15.5780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.7770, 10.2730,
-15.4790

■ 129.6200, 12.1530,
-16.5110

■ 35.4180, 9.9060,
-14.3340

■ 155.6910, 13.3910,
-16.9210

■ 14.1100, -3.6660,
-10.6580

■ 182.5770, 13.7120,
-17.2320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.4630, 14.0330,
-17.5430

■ 238.6480, 14.9500,
-17.6420

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

79.9620, 11.1900,
-15.5780

79.9620, 11.1900,
-15.5780

78.6370, 13.4830,
-18.5890

81.2870, 8.8970,
-12.5670

77.4260, 15.4550,
-21.2890

82.4980, 6.9250,
-9.8670

76.1010, 17.7480,
-24.3000

83.8230, 4.6320,
-6.8560

74.4770, 19.4450,
-27.5230

85.4470, 2.9350,
-3.6330

73.7930, 21.3710,
-29.3890

86.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 87.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 89.3080, -3.6230,
5.0890

■ 90.6330, -5.9160,
8.1000

■ 91.8440, -7.8880,
10.8000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.9040, 26.2730, -8.0870



79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780



76.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510

Triad

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



79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780



67.3420, -62.8570, -11.7290



85.2950, 24.7550, 19.4350

Complementary

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



79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780



48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780

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.



86.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250



79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780



75.7020, -45.8950, 0.2570

Square

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



79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780



67.0510, -57.9040, -18.8960



83.8200, -16.5080, 12.8360



83.8690, 34.5220, 13.1300

Rectangle

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



79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780



72.9110, -28.3310, -20.7070



83.8200, -16.5080, 12.8360



85.4840, 19.8490, 20.2410

Sweetspot

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



79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780



109.3500, 4.5860, -6.0220



57.6890, 26.0410, 7.1370



54.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780



101.3290, 17.1060, -23.6780



73.3840, -1.9220, -20.2420



42.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



90.6160, 26.0030, -36.2450



198.9410, 56.9590, -79.6570

Inverse Universe

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



48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780



52.6710, -17.1060, 23.6780



54.6160, 1.9220, 20.2420



39.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



16.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450



36.0590, -56.9590, 79.6570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

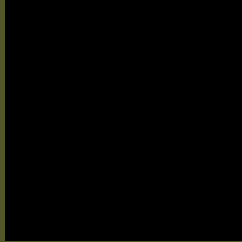
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.9620, 11.1900,

-15.5780.

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

79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780

Protanopia

80.7890, 19.1670, -11.4650

Deuteranopia

81.7730, 25.2640, -6.3200



Tritanopia

83.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780

Protanomaly

80.1800, 16.5080, -12.8360

Deuteranomaly

81.0280, 19.9920, -9.8960

Tritanomaly

82.5180, 4.1730, -4.0430

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.1650, 3.6690, -5.9230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780 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(81, 87, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 87, 41)  
}
```

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(81, 87, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 87, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780 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(81, 87, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 87, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 87, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 87, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 87, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 87, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 87, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 87,  
41) }
```

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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