

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.9990, -61.2940,
-34.5580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.9990, -61.2940,
-34.5580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007759
RGB	0, 119, 89
RGB Percent	0%, 47%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5331, 0.6512
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.25, 0.53
HSL	165°, 100%, 23%
HSV	165°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	8.4036, 13.9259, 11.6839
YIQ	79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

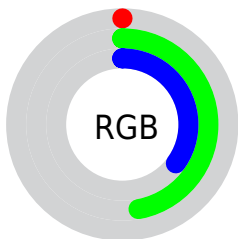
Format	Color
RYB	0, 68, 119
Decimal	30553
CIELab	44.13, -36.42, 8.63
CIELCh	44, 37.426, 166.674
Yxy	13.9259, 0.2471, 0.4094
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278220633 (0xFF007759)
YUV	79.9990, 4.4375, -70.1591
Hunter-Lab	37.3174, -25.1086, 7.5588

Details

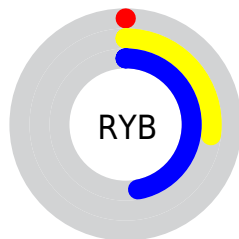
The YIQ color **79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **39.0010, 61.2940, 34.5580**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.5340, -46.6230, -30.6150**, and **45.4050, -32.7780, -22.7140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.9290, -55.1050, -31.0810**.

Distribution



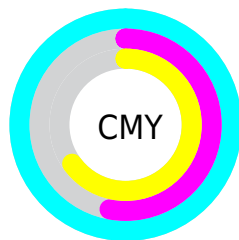
- Red (0%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580 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 79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.9990, -61.2940,
-34.5580

■ 79.9990, -61.2940,
-34.5580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.7020, -47.0360,
-28.6360

■ 139.5340,
-46.6230, -30.6150

■ 45.4050, -32.7780,
-22.7140

■ 167.3060,
-45.9810, -31.2370

■ 29.6240, -20.0330,
-16.9050

■ 195.1920,
-45.6600, -31.5480

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 222.9040,
-44.7890, -30.8130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.5820,
-37.4100, -15.8580

■ 243.9370,

-22.0520, -7.8440

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

79.9990, -61.2940,
-34.5580

83.9290, -55.1050,
-31.0810

87.8590, -48.9160,
-27.6040

91.7890, -42.7270,
-24.1270

95.7190, -36.5380,
-20.6500

99.6490, -30.3490,
-17.1730

■ 103.2800,
-24.7560, -13.9080

■ 107.2100,
-18.5670, -10.4310

■ 111.1400,
-12.3780, -6.9540

■ 115.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.2750, -9.1650, -26.6450



79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580



84.2340, -71.8410, -25.1290

Triad

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



79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580



103.3870, -31.2260, 15.2540



103.3680, 48.8740, 6.3300

Complementary

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



79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580



39.0010, 61.2940, 34.5580

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.



104.5550, 47.4500, 21.1300



79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580



107.5720, 5.2220, 26.5180

Square

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



79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580



84.4400, -83.4440, -7.5720



106.3980, 32.1350, 28.8630



102.3800, 39.4320, -9.7840

Rectangle

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



79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580



85.9270, -77.9860, -18.3860



106.3980, 32.1350, 28.8630



104.1280, 49.7900, 11.7580

Sweetspot

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



79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580



140.5790, -24.1600, -13.6960



79.4210, -13.6530, -55.4530



69.8300, -14.4410, -8.1130



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.



79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580



104.7960, -80.1360, -45.5120



66.9830, -63.2240, -10.5840



56.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



81.9880, -62.7610, -35.5050



168.0680, -128.7770, -72.5930

Inverse Universe

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



39.0010, 61.2940, 34.5580



51.0900, 80.4570, 45.2010



52.0170, 63.2240, 10.5840



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



40.0120, 62.7610, 35.5050



81.9320, 128.7770, 72.5930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

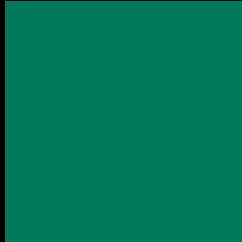
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580 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 79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.9990, -61.2940,

-34.5580.

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

79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580

Protanopia

103.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Deuteranopia

104.5840, 12.9750, 1.6390



Tritanopia

92.4160, -48.5060, -13.0020

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580



Protanomaly

94.9020, -14.9440, -15.5200



Deuteranomaly

95.7220, -14.2570, -11.4490



Tritanomaly

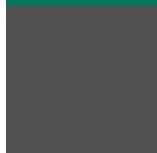
87.9220, -53.2270, -21.0590

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580



Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

79.8890, -22.0970, -12.5370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580 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(0, 119, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 119, 89)  
}
```

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(0, 119, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 119, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580 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(0, 119, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 119, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 119, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 119, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 119, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 119, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 119, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 119,  
89) }
```

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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