

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.0010, -29.2450,  
-37.1890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.0010, -29.2450,  
-37.1890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D7031
RGB	29, 112, 49
RGB Percent	11%, 44%, 19%
CMY	0.8865, 0.5606, 0.8079
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.56, 0.56
HSL	134°, 59%, 28%
HSV	134°, 74%, 44%
XYZ	6.8570, 12.0779, 4.8737
YIQ	80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

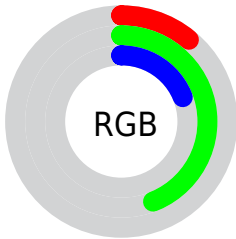
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 96, 112
Decimal	1929265
CIE Lab	41.34, -39.01, 27.85
CIE LCh	41, 47.929, 144.475
Yxy	12.0779, 0.2880, 0.5073
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280119345 (0xFF1D7031)
YUV	80.0010, -15.2835, -44.7279
Hunter-Lab	34.7533, -25.5994, 16.0127

# Details

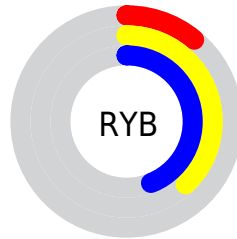
The YIQ color **80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **60.9990, 29.2450, 37.1890**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.6270, -25.2560, -37.8960**, and **37.2090, -17.9670, -32.3270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.6860, -32.9120, -42.3200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.2020, -25.2570, -32.3690**.

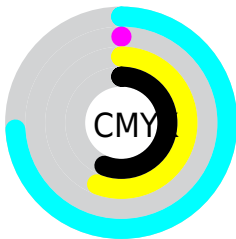
# Distribution



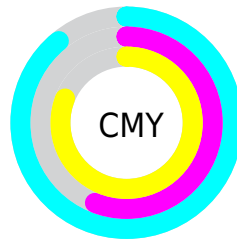
- Red (11%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890 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 80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80.0010, -29.2450,  
-37.1890

■ 80.0010, -29.2450,  
-37.1890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 54.0330, -32.2710,  
-37.4150

■ 133.6270,  
-25.2560, -37.8960

■ 37.2090, -17.9670,  
-32.3270

■ 160.3990,  
-24.6140, -38.5180

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,  
-21.4430

■ 187.8720,  
-24.5680, -39.3520

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,  
-4.7070

■ 216.3450,  
-24.5220, -40.1860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 231.4310,  
-18.4720, -28.6800

■ 243.2940,

-10.1760, -13.8240

■ 80.0010, -29.2450,  
-37.1890

■ 80.0010, -29.2450,  
-37.1890

■ 75.6860, -32.9120,  
-42.3200

■ 84.2020, -25.2570,  
-32.3690

■ 71.4850, -36.9000,  
-47.1400

■ 88.5170, -21.5900,  
-27.2380

■ 68.8220, -39.4670,  
-50.1790

■ 93.0170, -17.0060,  
-22.2060

■ 97.3320, -13.3390,  
-17.0750

■ 101.5330, -9.3510,  
-12.2550

■ 105.8480, -5.6840,  
-7.1240

■ 110.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

■ 114.6630, 2.5670,  
3.0390

■ 118.8640, 6.5550,  
7.8590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.0590, 17.5660, -32.0180



80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890



77.6510, -60.1940, -32.4660

# Triad

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



80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890



81.1120, -85.0960, 0.3440



93.9650, 60.9750, 23.8150

# Complementary

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



80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890



60.9990, 29.2450, 37.1890

# 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.



95.8670, 47.1720, 37.1880



80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890



97.0270, -29.8520, 23.3960

# Square

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



80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890



84.6850, -82.7560, -9.0280



99.9420, 16.2240, 36.3840



94.4090, 58.8240, 2.2160



# Rectangle

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



80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890



81.3160, -69.1360, -24.5920



99.9420, 16.2240, 36.3840



93.9850, 58.2230, 29.6390

# Sweetspot

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



80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890



132.6960, -11.3680, -14.2480



96.8570, 15.3190, -29.8410



66.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890



95.2570, -45.4260, -57.8260



84.6750, -42.4060, -24.4380



53.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



73.7460, -42.3090, -53.7410



151.8290, -87.1850, -110.5210



# Inverse Universe

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



60.9990, 29.2450, 37.1890



65.7430, 45.4260, 57.8260



56.3250, 42.4060, 24.4380



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



46.2540, 42.3090, 53.7410



95.2850, 86.8640, 110.8320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

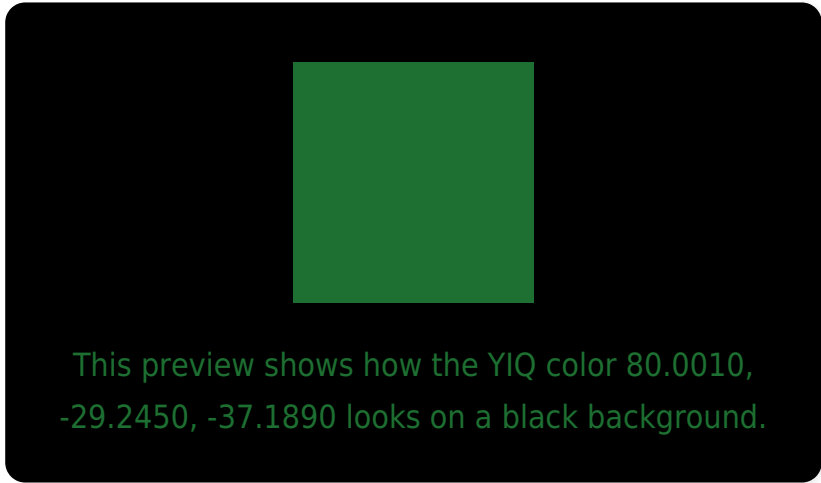
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0010, -29.2450,

-37.1890.

# 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

80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890

### Protanopia

94.2470, 23.5690, -14.1510

### Deuteranopia

96.0290, 27.4190, -6.8290



## Tritanopia

89.8800, -35.0730, -8.6490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890

## Protanomaly

88.7390, 4.2680, -22.2920

## Deuteranomaly

90.3420, 7.0640, -17.8960

## Tritanomaly

86.5130, -32.9620, -19.3780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.1090, -11.0930, -13.7250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890 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(29, 112, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 112, 49)  
}
```

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(29, 112, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 112, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890 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(29, 112, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 112, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 112, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 112, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 112, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 112,  
49) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.0010, -29.2450, -37.1890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 112, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 112,  
49) }
```

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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