

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.4440, -45.7090,
-14.1330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.4440, -45.7090,
-14.1330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D676C
RGB	29, 103, 108
RGB Percent	11%, 40%, 42%
CMY	0.8864, 0.5959, 0.5767
CMYK	0.73, 0.05, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	184°, 58%, 27%
HSV	184°, 73%, 42%
XYZ	8.0631, 11.0490, 15.8819
YIQ	81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

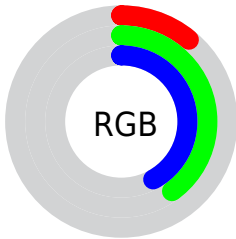
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 67, 108
Decimal	1927020
CIE _{Lab}	39.66, -20.23, -9.31
CIE _{LCh}	40, 22.268, 204.711
Yxy	11.0490, 0.2304, 0.3157
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280117100 (0xFF1D676C)
YUV	81.4440, 13.0921, -45.9934
Hunter-Lab	33.2400, -14.8710, -5.0604

Details

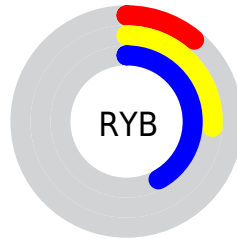
The YIQ color **81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **55.5560, 45.7090, 14.1330**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.2380, -42.1330, -12.8610**, and **39.8260, -34.9810, -10.3170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.5680, -51.9900, -15.9420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240**.

Distribution



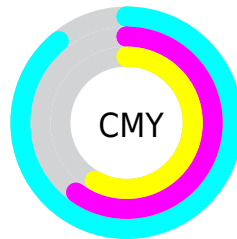
- Red (11%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330 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 81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.4440, -45.7090,
-14.1330

81.4440, -45.7090,
-14.1330

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

55.9490, -48.6890,
-15.1930

134.2380,
-42.1330, -12.8610

39.8260, -34.9810,
-10.3170

161.2380,
-42.1330, -12.8610

24.4040, -21.8690,
-5.6530

189.2380,
-42.1330, -12.8610

2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

216.9390,
-42.7290, -13.0730

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 81.4440, -45.7090,
-14.1330

■ 81.4440, -45.7090,
-14.1330

■ 77.5680, -51.9900,
-15.9420

■ 85.3200, -39.4280,
-12.3240

■ 74.2790, -58.5460,
-18.2740

■ 88.6090, -32.8720,
-9.9920

■ 71.5990, -62.4430,
-19.2350

■ 92.1860, -27.1870,
-8.3950

■ 96.0620, -20.9060,
-6.5860

■ 99.3510, -14.3500,
-4.2540

■ 103.2270, -8.0690,
-2.4450

■ 107.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 110.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

■ 113.9690, 10.4530,
3.2930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260



81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330



84.0730, -45.8020, -6.9380

Triad

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



81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330



96.2050, 7.3330, 15.7890



92.5060, 21.6420, -6.7580

Complementary

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



81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330



55.5560, 45.7090, 14.1330

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.



93.6690, 28.7930, 1.3130



81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330



95.6920, 21.9590, 15.0390

Square

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



81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330



94.4030, -10.9600, 11.4080



94.5370, 29.5250, 10.0770



90.6890, 7.7050, -12.9910

Rectangle

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



81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330



87.9650, -36.4500, -0.2100



94.5370, 29.5250, 10.0770



93.0550, 24.5300, -4.0300

Sweetspot

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



81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330



129.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



75.8290, -23.0090, -40.0730



65.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330



99.1140, -71.3830, -22.4150



59.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410



51.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



77.9080, -67.8070, -21.1430



162.9400, -141.8950, -44.0950

Inverse Universe

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



61.0570, 23.3300, 39.7620



67.0010, 36.0720, 62.1520



77.8620, 35.2590, -5.7410



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



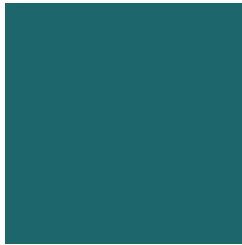
47.5230, 34.4220, 59.0140



99.4750, 72.1900, 123.4700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330 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 81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330 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 81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.4440, -45.7090,

-14.1330.

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

81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330

Protanopia

93.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Deuteranopia

93.8780, -5.2280, 6.6440



Tritanopia

82.3840, -45.4800, -12.7760

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330

Protanomaly

88.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360

Deuteranomaly

89.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350

Tritanomaly

81.9710, -45.7550, -13.2990

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330 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, 103, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 103, 108)  
}
```

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, 103, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 103, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330 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, 103, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 103, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 103, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 103, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 103, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 103,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 103, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 103,  
108) }
```

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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