

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.7790, -28.7400,
-40.8360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.7790, -28.7400,
-40.8360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D742C
RGB	29, 116, 44
RGB Percent	11%, 45%, 17%
CMY	0.8865, 0.5449, 0.8275
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.62, 0.54
HSL	130°, 60%, 28%
HSV	130°, 75%, 46%
XYZ	7.2088, 12.9412, 4.4994
YIQ	81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

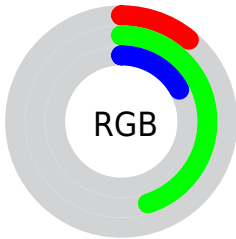
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 103, 116
Decimal	1930284
CIE _{Lab}	42.67, -41.26, 32.02
CIE _{LCh}	43, 52.226, 142.189
Yxy	12.9412, 0.2925, 0.5250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280120364 (0xFF1D742C)
YUV	81.7790, -18.6250, -46.2872
Hunter-Lab	35.9739, -27.1846, 17.7661

Details

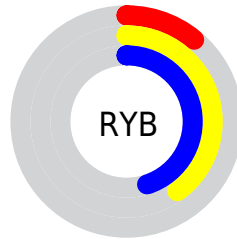
The YIQ color **81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **63.2210, 28.7400, 40.8360**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.7040, -24.1550, -41.3310**, and **38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.0510, -32.6820, -46.4900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820**.

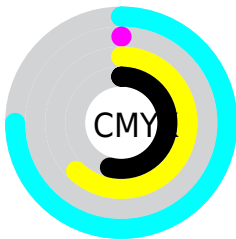
Distribution



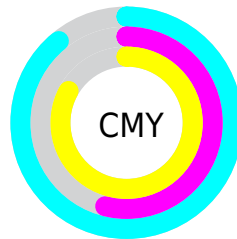
- Red (11%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360 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 81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.7790, -28.7400,
-40.8360

■ 81.7790, -28.7400,
-40.8360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.6970, -31.4450,
-41.3730

■ 135.7040,
-24.1550, -41.3310

■ 38.7420, -18.1500,
-34.5180

■ 163.4760,
-23.5130, -41.9530

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 190.9490,
-23.4670, -42.7870

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 219.4220,
-23.4210, -43.6210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.4590,
-15.6750, -29.8110

■ 243.3220, -7.3790,

-14.9550

■ 81.7790, -28.7400,
-40.8360

■ 81.7790, -28.7400,
-40.8360

■ 77.0510, -32.6820,
-46.4900

■ 86.5070, -24.7980,
-35.1820

■ 72.7360, -36.3490,
-51.6210

■ 90.8220, -21.1310,
-30.0510

■ 70.3720, -38.3200,
-54.4480

■ 95.5500, -17.1890,
-24.3970

■ 99.8650, -13.5220,
-19.2660

■ 104.5930, -9.5800,
-13.6120

■ 109.3210, -5.6380,
-7.9580

■ 113.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

■ 118.3640, 1.9710,
2.8270

■ 122.6790, 5.6380,
7.9580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.6050, 24.5360, -37.1920



81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360



80.4720, -61.2480, -35.3920

Triad

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



81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360



85.3010, -90.0020, 1.1500



95.6500, 66.4760, 28.7480

Complementary

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



81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360



63.2210, 28.7400, 40.8360

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.



97.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360



98.8350, -38.0590, 23.4530

Square

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



81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360



88.4180, -86.3780, -9.4660



103.1530, 14.2520, 39.0840



96.9860, 64.5090, 3.8130

Rectangle

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



81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360



84.4790, -71.1530, -26.5850



103.1530, 14.2520, 39.0840



95.7840, 63.4030, 34.8830

Sweetspot

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



81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360



136.6420, -11.2760, -15.9160



101.8960, 19.5830, -30.0250



68.3700, -7.3340, -10.2620



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360



96.8670, -44.5080, -63.4520



86.6810, -42.5430, -27.4630



56.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



74.0080, -40.2910, -57.2750



151.6520, -82.5530, -117.3770

Inverse Universe

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



63.2210, 28.7400, 40.8360



68.1330, 44.5080, 63.4520



58.3190, 42.5430, 27.4630



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.9920, 40.2910, 57.2750



98.3480, 82.5530, 117.3770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

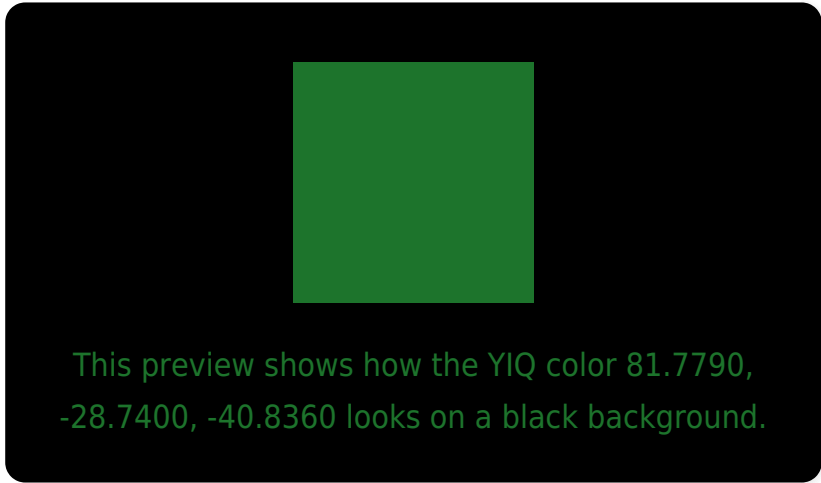
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

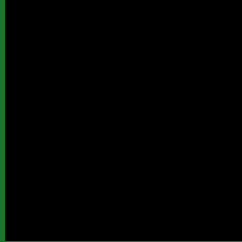
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7790, -28.7400,

-40.8360.

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

81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360

Protanopia

96.6340, 26.7330, -16.4270

Deuteranopia

98.2420, 31.1330, -8.0590



Tritanopia

93.2820, -36.2650, -9.0730

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360

Protanomaly

91.4140, 6.5610, -25.3030

Deuteranomaly

92.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730

Tritanomaly

89.2740, -33.7870, -20.9470

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.7670, -10.1300, -14.6580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360 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, 116, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 116, 44)  
}
```

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, 116, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 116, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360 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, 116, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 116, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 116, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 116, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 116, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 116,  
44) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 116, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 116,  
44) }
```

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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