

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.7930, -40.5230,
-42.0510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.7930, -40.5230,
-42.0510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	117837
RGB	17, 120, 55
RGB Percent	7%, 47%, 22%
CMY	0.9336, 0.5292, 0.7844
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 0.54, 0.53
HSL	142°, 75%, 27%
HSV	142°, 86%, 47%
XYZ	7.6404, 13.8374, 5.8791
YIQ	81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

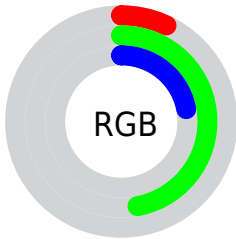
Format	Color
RYB	17, 92, 120
Decimal	1144887
CIELab	44.00, -42.83, 27.85
CIElCh	44, 51.087, 146.961
Yxy	13.8374, 0.2793, 0.5058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279334967 (0xFF117837)
YUV	81.7930, -13.2089, -56.8235
Hunter-Lab	37.1986, -28.4345, 16.6685

Details

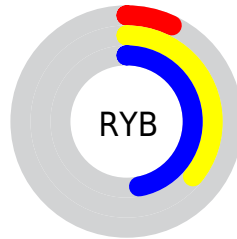
The YIQ color **81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **55.2070, 40.5230, 42.0510**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.8110, -31.7660, -41.0620**, and **42.0020, -21.8180, -34.1220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.2930, -45.1070, -47.0830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.2930, -35.9390, -37.0190**.

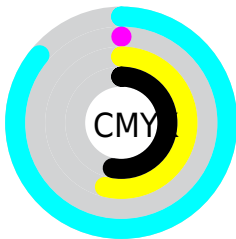
Distribution



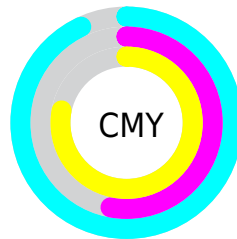
- Red (7%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510 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 81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.7930, -40.5230,
-42.0510

■ 81.7930, -40.5230,
-42.0510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.4130, -36.3970,
-39.7330

■ 137.8110,
-31.7660, -41.0620

■ 42.0020, -21.8180,
-34.1220

■ 165.5830,
-31.1240, -41.6840

■ 27.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

■ 193.6430,
-31.3530, -43.0410

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 220.0670,
-29.6110, -41.5710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.6310,
-21.9110, -26.9270

■ 243.6080,

-13.9360, -11.7600

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 81.7930, -40.5230,
-42.0510

■ 81.7930, -40.5230,
-42.0510

■ 77.2930, -45.1070,
-47.0830

■ 86.2930, -35.9390,
-37.0190

■ 75.4560, -47.1240,
-49.0760

■ 90.6790, -31.0340,
-32.2980

■ 95.1790, -26.4500,
-27.2660

■ 99.5650, -21.5450,
-22.5450

■ 104.0650,
-16.9610, -17.5130

■ 108.4510,
-12.0560, -12.7920

■ 112.9510, -7.4720,
-7.7600

■ 117.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 121.8370, 2.0170,
1.9930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.1680, 15.6410, -35.6790



81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510



83.3730, -65.2830, -33.8510

Triad

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



81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510



86.1160, -90.9190, 1.2490



99.7160, 66.1100, 24.3660

Complementary

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



81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510



55.2070, 40.5230, 42.0510

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.



101.8570, 53.1320, 39.3080



81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510



104.6900, -27.2850, 26.4350

Square

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



81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510



90.3900, -89.1750, -8.3350



106.3880, 20.9000, 39.7480



100.6820, 62.3090, -0.3710

Rectangle

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



81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510



87.3800, -75.1880, -25.0440



106.3880, 20.9000, 39.7480



100.1490, 63.6330, 30.7130

Sweetspot

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



81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510



140.7770, -16.0900, -16.7780



96.8960, 10.4150, -40.0890



70.1140, -9.4890, -9.7530



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.



81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510



98.0700, -61.1970, -63.8610



87.6070, -56.8940, -26.1900



58.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



78.6190, -49.1410, -51.0690



158.5260, -99.1530, -102.8730

Inverse Universe

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



55.2070, 40.5230, 42.0510



57.8160, 61.5180, 63.5500



49.3930, 56.8940, 26.1900



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.3810, 49.1410, 51.0690



93.4740, 99.1530, 102.8730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510 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 81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510 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 81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7930, -40.5230,

-42.0510.

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

81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510

Protanopia

101.1330, 23.8900, -14.4620

Deuteranopia

102.7410, 28.2900, -6.0940



Tritanopia

94.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510

Protanomaly

94.1190, 0.1420, -24.6100

Deuteranomaly

95.2490, 2.8920, -19.3800

Tritanomaly

90.3270, -41.3060, -22.3460

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.9020, -14.9440, -15.5200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510 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(17, 120, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 120, 55)  
}
```

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(17, 120, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 120, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510 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(17, 120, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 120, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 120, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 120, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 120, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 120,  
55) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.7930, -40.5230, -42.0510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 120, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 120,  
55) }
```

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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