

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.8530, -48.7790,  
-24.5790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.8530, -48.7790,  
-24.5790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	146F5E
RGB	20, 111, 94
RGB Percent	8%, 44%, 37%
CMY	0.9218, 0.5645, 0.6315
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.15, 0.56
HSL	169°, 70%, 26%
HSV	169°, 82%, 44%
XYZ	7.9942, 12.3327, 12.5380
YIQ	81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

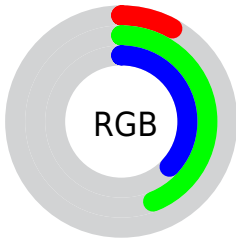
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	20, 70, 111
Decimal	1339230
CIELab	41.74, -29.81, 2.25
CIELCh	42, 29.894, 175.683
Yxy	12.3327, 0.2432, 0.3753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279529310 (0xFF146F5E)
YUV	81.8530, 5.9885, -54.2451
Hunter-Lab	35.1179, -20.8226, 3.4145

# Details

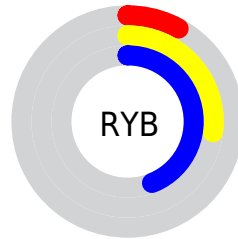
The YIQ color **81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **49.1470, 48.7790, 24.5790**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.3160, -42.7730, -23.2930**, and **41.8660, -32.4580, -17.4980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3360, -54.6930, -27.5330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.3700, -42.8650, -21.6250**.

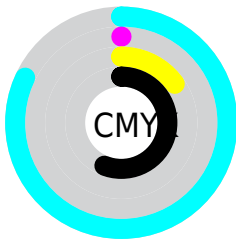
# Distribution



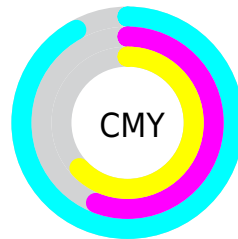
- Red (8%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790 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 81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.8530, -48.7790,  
-24.5790

81.8530, -48.7790,  
-24.5790

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

58.4620, -46.1200,  
-23.2080

136.3160,  
-42.7730, -23.2930

41.8660, -32.4580,  
-17.4980

164.2020,  
-42.4520, -23.6040

26.5580, -19.6670,  
-12.5230

191.7890,  
-42.7270, -24.1270

7.1580, -3.6210,  
-5.9650

219.7890,  
-42.7270, -24.1270

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

236.1630,  
-37.5480, -13.3560

244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

81.8530, -48.7790,  
-24.5790

81.8530, -48.7790,  
-24.5790

78.3360, -54.6930,  
-27.5330

85.3700, -42.8650,  
-21.6250

75.4170, -59.4150,  
-30.0630

88.8870, -36.9510,  
-18.6710

92.4040, -31.0370,  
-15.7170

95.9210, -25.1230,  
-12.7630

99.4380, -19.2090,  
-9.8090

■ 103.2540,  
-12.6990, -6.6430

■ 106.8850, -7.1060,  
-3.3780

■ 110.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 113.9190, 4.7220,  
2.5300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790



78.7230, -68.7240, -21.0440

# Triad

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



81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790



99.2980, -14.8580, 15.9740



98.4590, 38.1920, 1.6800

# Complementary

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



81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790



49.1470, 48.7790, 24.5790

# 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.



99.2070, 39.3820, 13.1580



81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790



101.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660

# Square

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



81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790



91.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830



100.5730, 29.8440, 20.8200



96.9210, 27.6030, -10.1650



# Rectangle

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



81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790



79.1450, -72.6680, -15.6440



100.5730, 29.8440, 20.8200



98.4640, 39.7960, 5.6520

# Sweetspot

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



81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790



133.5520, -19.5300, -9.4980



78.7990, -14.2970, -43.7770



66.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080



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.



81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790



99.5780, -76.2860, -38.1900



67.9420, -46.8110, -5.1710



54.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



81.4980, -64.1370, -32.5930



167.9030, -132.4460, -66.6700



# Inverse Universe

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



49.1470, 48.7790, 24.5790



48.5360, 75.9650, 38.5010



63.0580, 46.8110, 5.1710



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



38.3880, 64.4580, 32.2820



79.0970, 132.4460, 66.6700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790 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 81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

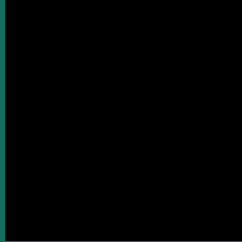
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8530, -48.7790,

-24.5790.

# 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

81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790

### Protanopia

97.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

### Deuteranopia

99.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



## Tritanopia

87.4980, -45.8010, -12.4650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790

## Protanomaly

92.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150

## Deuteranomaly

92.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550

## Tritanomaly

85.3790, -47.0840, -16.7480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790 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(20, 111, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 111, 94)  
}
```

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(20, 111, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 111, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790 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(20, 111, 94) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 111, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 111, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 111, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 111, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 111,  
94) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.8530, -48.7790, -24.5790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 111, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 111,  
94) }
```

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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