

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.8970, -42.9110,
-20.7910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.8970, -42.9110,
-20.7910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C6B5E
RGB	28, 107, 94
RGB Percent	11%, 42%, 37%
CMY	0.8904, 0.5803, 0.6315
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.12, 0.58
HSL	170°, 59%, 26%
HSV	170°, 74%, 42%
XYZ	7.7572, 11.5759, 12.4056
YIQ	81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

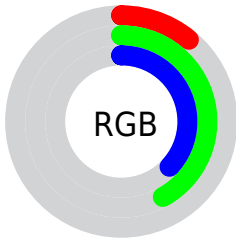
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 71, 107
Decimal	1862494
CIE _{Lab}	40.53, -26.80, 0.51
CIE _{LCh}	41, 26.803, 178.900
Yxy	11.5759, 0.2444, 0.3647
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280052574 (0xFF1C6B5E)
YUV	81.8970, 5.9668, -47.2677
Hunter-Lab	34.0234, -18.8435, 2.1981

Details

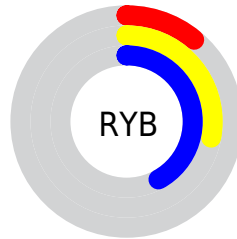
The YIQ color **81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **53.1030, 42.9110, 20.7910**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530**, and **40.1050, -31.6330, -15.9290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3800, -48.8250, -23.7450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.4140, -36.9970, -17.8370**.

Distribution



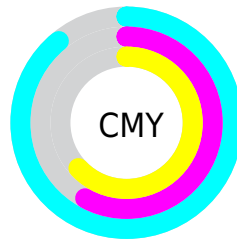
- Red (11%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910 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 81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.8970, -42.9110,
-20.7910

81.8970, -42.9110,
-20.7910

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.1140, -45.0200,
-21.1160

135.1640,
-39.2890, -20.3530

40.1050, -31.6330,
-15.9290

162.1640,
-39.2890, -20.3530

24.7970, -18.8420,
-10.9540

189.7510,
-39.5640, -20.8760

2.4620, -1.4210,
-1.7810

218.3380,
-39.8390, -21.3990

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.0600,
-35.7600, -12.7200

245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 81.8970, -42.9110,
-20.7910

■ 81.8970, -42.9110,
-20.7910

■ 78.3800, -48.8250,
-23.7450

■ 85.4140, -36.9970,
-17.8370

■ 75.1620, -54.1430,
-26.4870

■ 88.5180, -31.3580,
-15.4060

■ 72.9550, -57.9940,
-28.2820

■ 92.0350, -25.4440,
-12.4520

■ 95.5520, -19.5300,
-9.4980

■ 98.7700, -14.2120,
-6.7560

■ 102.2870, -8.2980,
-3.8020

■ 105.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

■ 109.2070, 3.8510,
1.7950

■ 112.4250, 9.1690,
4.5370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.0820, -15.6310, -19.5910



81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910



76.0330, -66.6610, -19.8850

Triad

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



81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910



97.1090, -9.9520, 15.1680



95.4800, 33.6990, 0.5070

Complementary

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



81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910



53.1030, 42.9110, 20.7910

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.



96.5870, 35.2560, 10.8400



81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910



98.1780, 11.9630, 19.9870

Square

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



81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910



91.6110, -35.2130, 4.9070



97.5080, 28.4690, 18.2050



93.8820, 23.3390, -9.9810

Rectangle

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



81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910



76.2270, -69.9630, -15.1070



97.5080, 28.4690, 18.2050



95.9580, 35.3490, 3.6450

Sweetspot

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



81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910



130.1610, -16.8710, -8.1270



78.2600, -13.9770, -38.5610



65.2760, -9.7650, -4.7490



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.



81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910



100.3450, -68.0800, -32.7200



68.1170, -39.9340, -3.1500



52.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



79.8510, -63.6330, -30.7130



167.0710, -132.8590, -64.6910

Inverse Universe

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



53.1030, 42.9110, 20.7910



54.7690, 67.7590, 33.0310



66.8830, 39.9340, 3.1500



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.1490, 63.6330, 30.7130



77.8150, 133.1800, 64.3800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910 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 81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

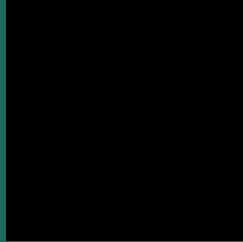
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8970, -42.9110,

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

81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910

Protanopia

95.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400

Deuteranopia

95.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



Tritanopia

85.5910, -41.6290, -10.9810

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910

Protanomaly

90.2000, -12.6070, -8.3110

Deuteranomaly

90.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630

Tritanomaly

84.1840, -42.0410, -14.5290

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910 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(28, 107, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 107, 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(28, 107, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 107, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910 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(28, 107, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 107, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 107, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 107, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 107, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 107,  
94) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.8970, -42.9110, -20.7910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 107, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 107,  
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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