

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.9930, -26.7670,
-49.0630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.9930, -26.7670,
-49.0630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D7C1F
RGB	29, 124, 31
RGB Percent	11%, 49%, 12%
CMY	0.8866, 0.5136, 0.8785
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.75, 0.51
HSL	121°, 62%, 30%
HSV	121°, 77%, 49%
XYZ	7.9645, 14.7843, 3.7296
YIQ	84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

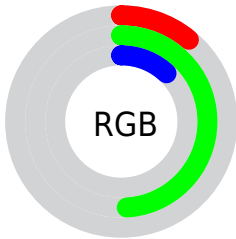
Format	Color
RYB	29, 122, 124
Decimal	1932319
CIELab	45.34, -45.59, 40.80
CIELCh	45, 61.180, 138.171
Yxy	14.7843, 0.3008, 0.5584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280122399 (0xFF1D7C1F)
YUV	84.9930, -26.6185, -49.1059
Hunter-Lab	38.4503, -30.3142, 21.1642




Details

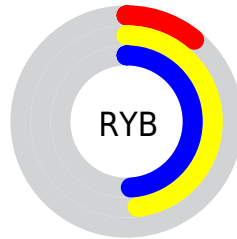
The YIQ color **84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **68.0070, 26.7670, 49.0630**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.6300, -21.3110, -48.8230**, and **43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.0370, -30.0670, -55.3390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.9490, -23.4670, -42.7870**.

Distribution







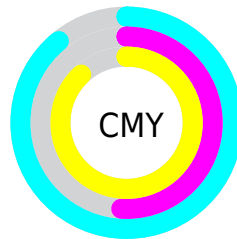
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (49%)
-  Blue (12%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (48%)
-  Blue (49%)



-  Cyan (77%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (75%)
-  Black (51%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (51%)
-  Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630 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 84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.9930, -26.7670,
-49.0630

■ 84.9930, -26.7670,
-49.0630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.6400, -27.2710,
-50.9430

■ 140.6300,
-21.3110, -48.8230

■ 43.4380, -20.3500,
-38.7020

■ 168.4020,
-20.6690, -49.4450

■ 29.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 196.1740,
-20.0270, -50.0670

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 219.9510,
-17.7810, -46.7170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.7000, -9.1640,
-32.1720

■ 243.6770, -1.1890,

-17.0050

253.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

84.9930, -26.7670,
-49.0630

84.9930, -26.7670,
-49.0630

80.0370, -30.0670,
-55.3390

89.9490, -23.4670,
-42.7870

74.7820, -33.9630,
-61.8270

95.2040, -19.5710,
-36.2990

73.1300, -35.0630,
-63.9190

100.1600,
-16.2710, -30.0230

105.5290,
-12.6960, -23.2240

110.4850, -9.3960,
-16.9480

■ 115.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 120.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 125.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 130.9070, 4.9960,
8.5800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.1170, 28.8460, -38.2100



84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630



85.4130, -62.7600, -41.0320

Triad

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



84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630



93.5650, -99.4930, 2.4510



98.1340, 77.1570, 38.9250

Complementary

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



84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630



68.0070, 26.7670, 49.0630

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.



102.1430, 55.7430, 52.5670



84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630



99.6780, -62.5420, 21.1220

Square

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



84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630



95.9980, -93.9430, -10.0310



109.8030, 9.6660, 45.1060



100.6780, 77.3000, 8.7880

Rectangle

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



84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630



89.9900, -74.2700, -30.6700



109.8030, 9.6660, 45.1060



98.0230, 73.3960, 46.5160

Sweetspot

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



84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630



145.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400



112.5720, 29.3030, -29.9690



72.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630



100.2180, -41.6630, -76.4710



90.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460



58.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



73.7170, -35.3380, -64.4420



148.4940, -70.9050, -130.2410

Inverse Universe

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



68.0070, 26.7670, 49.0630



73.6680, 41.9840, 76.1600



62.6490, 41.8540, 34.4460



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



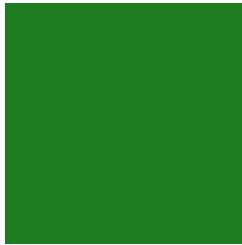
51.2830, 35.3380, 64.4420



103.5060, 70.9050, 130.2410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

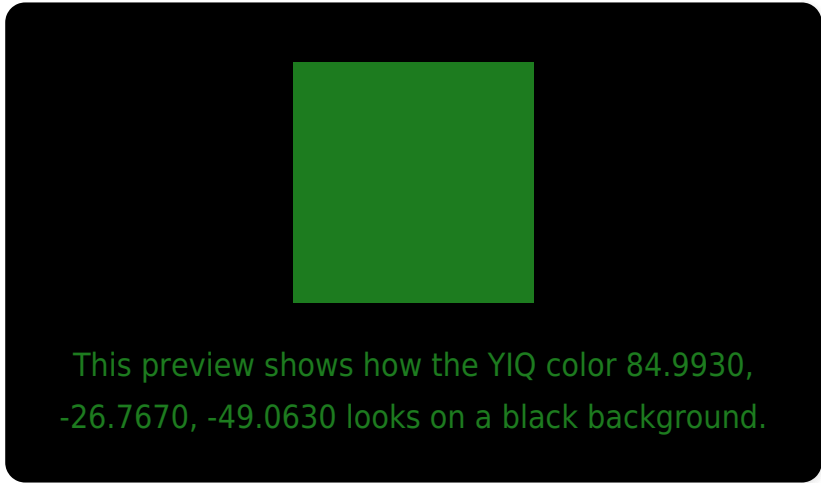
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.9930, -26.7670,

-49.0630.

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

84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630

Protanopia

101.7670, 33.4280, -22.1240

Deuteranopia

103.6140, 38.6530, -12.1870



Tritanopia

99.3850, -38.0530, -9.7090

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630

Protanomaly

95.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470

Deuteranomaly

96.6060, 14.7680, -25.3600

Tritanomaly

94.2800, -33.9240, -23.9720

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630 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, 124, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 124, 31)  
}
```

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, 124, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 124, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630 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, 124, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 124, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 124, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 124, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 124, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 124,  
31) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.9930, -26.7670, -49.0630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 124, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 124,  
31) }
```

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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