

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.1040, -48.2280,
-29.0600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.1040, -48.2280,
-29.0600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	157559
RGB	21, 117, 89
RGB Percent	8%, 46%, 35%
CMY	0.9179, 0.5410, 0.6511
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.24, 0.54
HSL	162°, 70%, 27%
HSV	162°, 82%, 46%
XYZ	8.4753, 13.6113, 11.6222
YIQ	85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

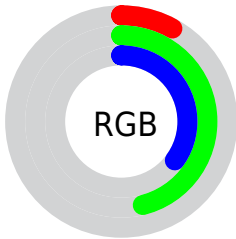
Format	Color
RYB	21, 77, 117
Decimal	1406297
CIELab	43.67, -33.82, 8.01
CIELCh	44, 34.755, 166.680
Yxy	13.6113, 0.2514, 0.4038
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279596377 (0xFF157559)
YUV	85.1040, 1.9207, -56.2192
Hunter-Lab	36.8934, -23.5580, 7.1478

Details

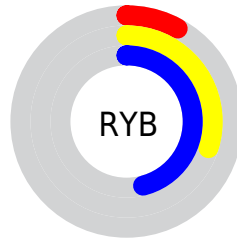
The YIQ color **85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **52.8960, 48.2280, 29.0600**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.4530, -41.9010, -28.0850**, and **44.8180, -32.5030, -22.1910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.1740, -54.4170, -32.5370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.0340, -42.0390, -25.5830**.

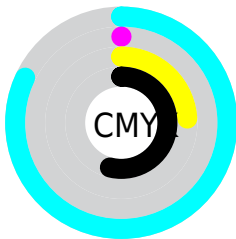
Distribution



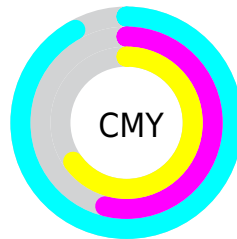
- Red (8%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600 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 85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.1040, -48.2280,
-29.0600

85.1040, -48.2280,
-29.0600

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.5280, -46.4860,
-27.5900

140.4530,
-41.9010, -28.0850

44.8180, -32.5030,
-22.1910

167.3390,
-41.5800, -28.3960

29.0370, -19.7580,
-16.3820

195.8120,
-41.5340, -29.2300

12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

224.3990,
-41.8090, -29.7530

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.0770,
-34.4300, -14.7980

245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 85.1040, -48.2280,
-29.0600

■ 85.1040, -48.2280,
-29.0600

■ 81.1740, -54.4170,
-32.5370

■ 89.0340, -42.0390,
-25.5830

■ 78.1410, -58.8180,
-35.3780

■ 92.7790, -36.7670,
-22.0070

■ 96.7090, -30.5780,
-18.5300

■ 100.7530,
-24.7100, -14.7420

■ 104.3840,
-19.1170, -11.4770

■ 108.3140,
-12.9280, -8.0000

■ 112.3580, -7.0600,
-4.2120

■ 116.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 120.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.9270, -8.0650, -24.5530



85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600



82.8320, -70.6490, -24.7050

Triad

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



85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600



102.4150, -28.4290, 14.1230



102.9870, 45.5730, 5.5810

Complementary

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



85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600



52.8960, 48.2280, 29.0600

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.



104.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240



85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600



106.2190, 4.7180, 24.6380

Square

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



85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600



82.6960, -81.2890, -8.0810



105.7350, 29.5680, 25.8240



101.3520, 36.6350, -8.6530

Rectangle

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



85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600



84.2970, -76.1520, -18.5840



105.7350, 29.5680, 25.8240



103.3340, 46.2140, 10.4860

Sweetspot

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



85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600



140.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770



86.0230, -9.1160, -44.0600



69.3250, -11.4610, -7.0530



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.



85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600



102.8350, -75.8720, -45.6960



77.1430, -51.9910, -10.4150



56.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



81.5320, -61.4770, -36.7490



166.9280, -125.5670, -75.7030

Inverse Universe

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



52.8960, 48.2280, 29.0600



52.1650, 75.8720, 45.6960



60.8570, 51.9910, 10.4150



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



40.5820, 61.1560, 37.0600



83.0720, 125.5670, 75.7030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

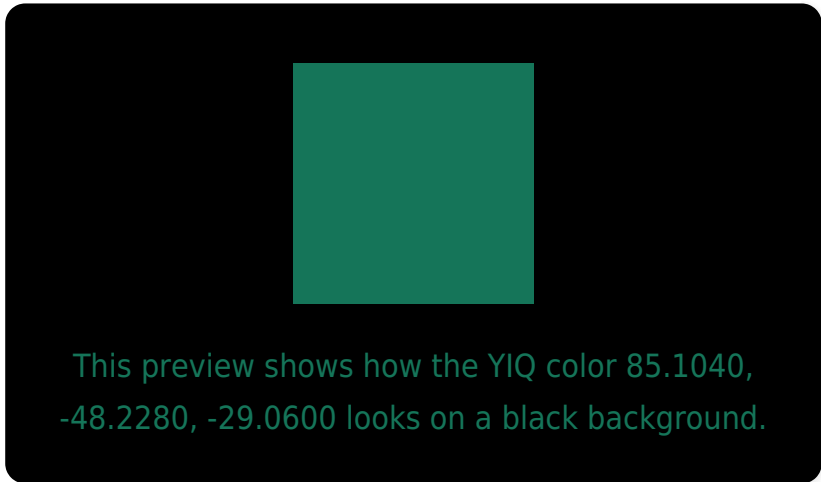
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.1040, -48.2280,

-29.0600.

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

85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600

Protanopia

102.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

Deuteranopia

103.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380



Tritanopia

92.7970, -45.2050, -12.2530

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600

Protanomaly

96.1090, -11.0930, -13.7250

Deuteranomaly

96.9290, -10.4060, -9.6540

Tritanomaly

89.6240, -46.3960, -18.2040

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600 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(21, 117, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 117, 89)  
}
```

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(21, 117, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 117, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600 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(21, 117, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 117, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 117, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 117, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 117, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 117,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.1040, -48.2280, -29.0600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 117, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 117,  
89) }
```

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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