

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.8230, -32.0400,
-47.1120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.8230, -32.0400,
-47.1120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A7D29
RGB	26, 125, 41
RGB Percent	10%, 49%, 16%
CMY	0.8983, 0.5096, 0.8393
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.67, 0.51
HSL	129°, 66%, 30%
HSV	129°, 79%, 49%
XYZ	8.1629, 15.0563, 4.5723
YIQ	85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

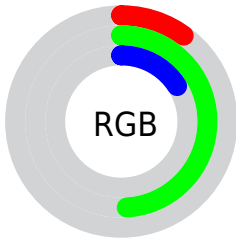
Format	Color
R _Y B	26, 112, 125
Decimal	1735977
CIE Lab	45.71, -45.40, 36.88
CIE LCh	46, 58.490, 140.908
Yxy	15.0563, 0.2937, 0.5418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279926057 (0xFF1A7D29)
YUV	85.8230, -22.0977, -52.4648
Hunter-Lab	38.8025, -30.3530, 20.1753

Details

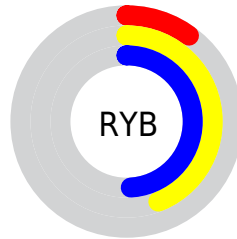
The YIQ color **85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **65.1770, 32.0400, 47.1120**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.6450, -25.6670, -46.9710**, and **44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.6820, -36.2570, -53.2890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.6650, -28.4190, -41.1470**.

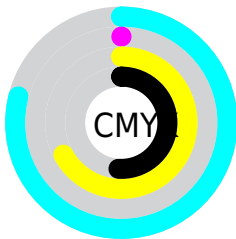
Distribution



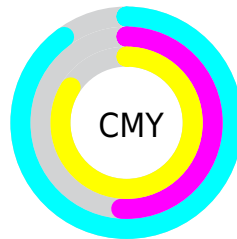
- Red (10%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (51%)





- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120 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 85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 85.8230, -32.0400,
-47.1120


 85.8230, -32.0400,
-47.1120


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 59.8230, -32.0400,
-47.1120


 141.6450,
-25.6670, -46.9710

 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

 169.4170,
-25.0250, -47.5930


 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

 197.1890,
-24.3830, -48.2150

 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

 220.3790,
-21.8620, -44.3420

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 232.2420,
-13.5660, -29.4860

 244.1050, -5.2700,

-14.6300

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 85.8230, -32.0400,
-47.1120

■ 85.8230, -32.0400,
-47.1120

■ 80.6820, -36.2570,
-53.2890

■ 90.6650, -28.4190,
-41.1470

■ 75.9540, -40.1990,
-58.9430

■ 95.6920, -23.8810,
-35.2810

■ 75.5410, -40.4740,
-59.4660

■ 100.5340,
-20.2600, -29.3160

■ 105.5610,
-15.7220, -23.4500

■ 110.4030,
-12.1010, -17.4850

■ 115.5440, -7.8840,
-11.3080

■ 120.2720, -3.9420,
-5.6540

■ 125.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 130.1410, 4.2170,
6.1770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.3940, 26.5080, -39.8920



85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120



86.0970, -64.6860, -39.1660

Triad

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



85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120



92.6360, -98.2550, 2.0410



101.4170, 74.6820, 34.2180

Complementary

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



85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120



65.1770, 32.0400, 47.1120

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.



103.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080



85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120



104.5010, -48.7420, 24.3300

Square

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



85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120



95.5250, -93.9890, -9.1970



110.7280, 14.2510, 44.6110



102.8300, 73.8160, 5.8480

Rectangle

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



85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120



90.5600, -75.8750, -29.1150



110.7280, 14.2510, 44.6110



101.1920, 71.2420, 41.4980

Sweetspot

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



85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120



147.5770, -12.6510, -18.5310



109.2290, 22.8390, -33.9690



72.5440, -7.8840, -11.3080



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.



85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120



101.7210, -50.3290, -73.6010



91.4090, -47.7690, -31.8730



61.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



77.3020, -41.2990, -61.0350



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



65.1770, 32.0400, 47.1120



69.3930, 50.0080, 73.9120



59.5910, 47.7690, 31.8730



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



50.5840, 41.6200, 60.7240



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

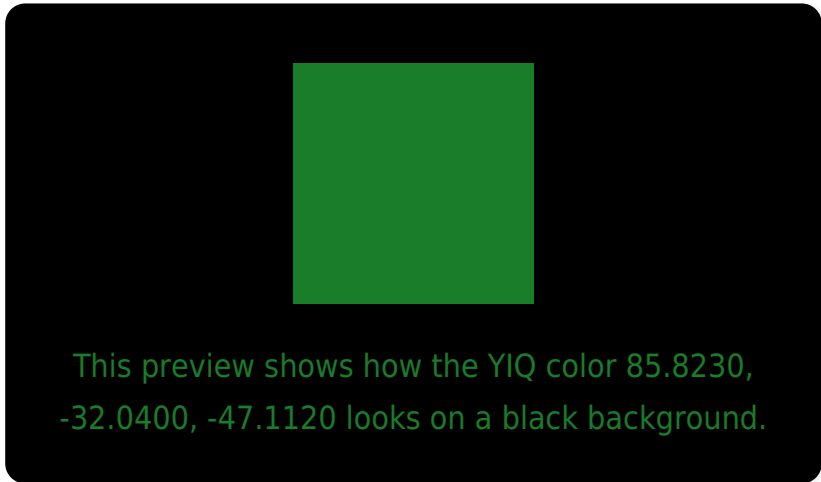
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

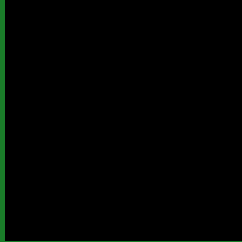
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.8230, -32.0400,

-47.1120.

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

85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120

Protanopia

103.3800, 30.2640, -19.8480

Deuteranopia

105.1130, 35.8100, -10.2220



Tritanopia

99.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120

Protanomaly

96.9640, 7.7080, -29.5720

Deuteranomaly

97.8060, 11.3290, -23.6070

Tritanomaly

94.7250, -36.6750, -23.6750

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.8160, -11.8260, -16.9620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120 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(26, 125, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 125, 41)  
}
```

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(26, 125, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 125, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120 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(26, 125, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 125, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 125, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 125, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 125, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 125,  
41) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.8230, -32.0400, -47.1120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 125, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 125,  
41) }
```

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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