

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.0250, -28.6520,
-20.3960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.0250, -28.6520,
-20.3960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	28654D
RGB	40, 101, 77
RGB Percent	16%, 40%, 30%
CMY	0.8433, 0.6038, 0.6981
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.24, 0.60
HSL	156°, 43%, 28%
HSV	156°, 60%, 40%
XYZ	6.8683, 10.2981, 8.6424
YIQ	80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

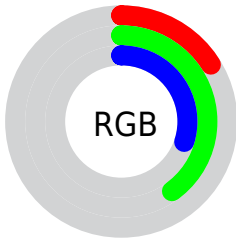
Format	Color
RYB	40, 78, 101
Decimal	2647373
CIELab	38.37, -26.10, 7.79
CIELCh	38, 27.241, 163.376
Yxy	10.2981, 0.2661, 0.3990
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280837453 (0xFF28654D)
YUV	80.0250, -1.4913, -35.1019
Hunter-Lab	32.0907, -17.9544, 6.4959

Details

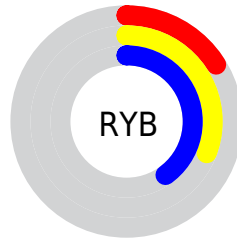
The YIQ color **80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **60.9750, 28.6520, 20.3960**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.7970, -28.0100, -21.0180**, and **34.8730, -25.1680, -17.4560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5790, -33.3280, -23.7600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.4710, -23.9760, -17.0320**.

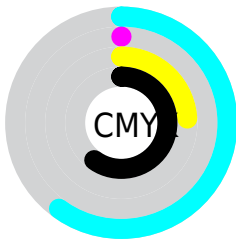
Distribution



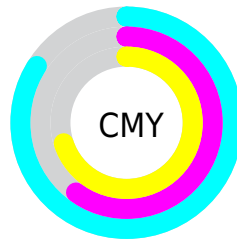
- Red (16%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 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 80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.0250, -28.6520,
-20.3960

80.0250, -28.6520,
-20.3960

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

54.3450, -32.5490,
-21.3570

130.7970,
-28.0100, -21.0180

34.8730, -25.1680,
-17.4560

157.3840,
-28.2850, -21.5410

20.5110, -12.2850,
-14.1490

184.9710,
-28.5600, -22.0640

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

212.5580,
-28.8350, -22.5870

235.8620,
-26.6350, -18.4030

246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 80.0250, -28.6520,
-20.3960

■ 80.0250, -28.6520,
-20.3960

■ 76.5790, -33.3280,
-23.7600

■ 83.4710, -23.9760,
-17.0320

■ 73.1330, -38.0040,
-27.1240

■ 86.9170, -19.3000,
-13.6680

■ 69.6870, -42.6800,
-30.4880

■ 90.3630, -14.6240,
-10.3040

■ 66.2410, -47.3560,
-33.8520

■ 93.8090, -9.9480,
-6.9400

■ 97.2550, -5.2720,
-3.5760

■ 101.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 104.4460, 4.6760,
3.3640

■ 107.8920, 9.3520,
6.7280

■ 111.3380, 14.0280,
10.0920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.9540, -3.5270, -18.6870



80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



71.2740, -60.1500, -22.2460

Triad

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



80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



89.2320, -23.6600, 10.2920



90.4250, 35.5320, 5.8360

Complementary

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



80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



60.9750, 28.6520, 20.3960

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.



91.8520, 33.1920, 15.2080



80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



92.9640, 0.8220, 18.1500

Square

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



80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



79.7720, -52.0840, -3.2200



92.6690, 20.7660, 20.1420



89.7520, 29.7570, -5.1470

Rectangle

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



80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



72.2830, -64.3690, -17.3690



92.6690, 20.7660, 20.1420



90.8320, 35.9440, 9.3840

Sweetspot

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



80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



124.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980



82.9830, -2.4710, -26.8150



61.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960



99.5510, -45.2930, -32.6930



79.2390, -34.7060, -9.7940



49.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



75.4850, -54.0950, -38.3750



158.8120, -113.7370, -80.8490

Inverse Universe

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



60.9750, 28.6520, 20.3960



69.3350, 45.6140, 32.3820



61.7610, 34.7060, 9.7940



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



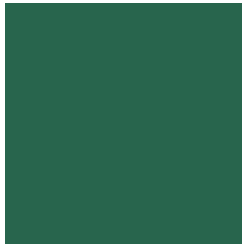
39.5150, 54.0950, 38.3750



83.1880, 113.7370, 80.8490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

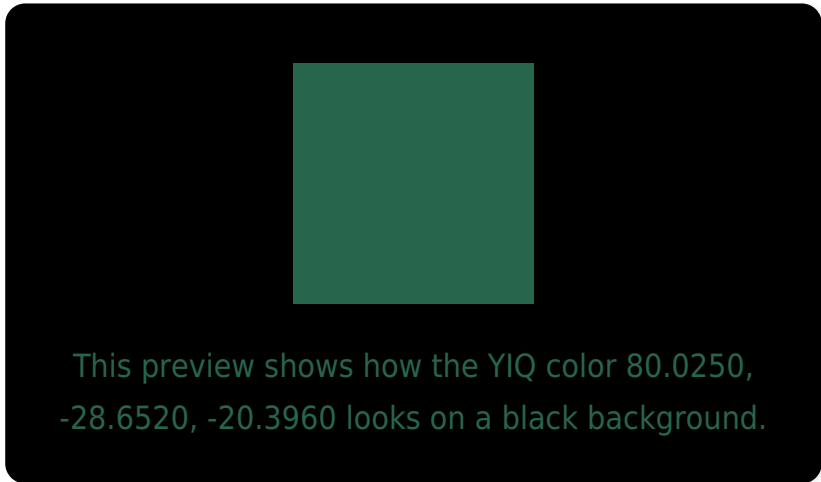
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0250, -28.6520,

-20.3960.

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

80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960

Protanopia

89.7420, 9.3540, -4.3260

Deuteranopia

90.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



Tritanopia

83.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960

Protanomaly

86.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360

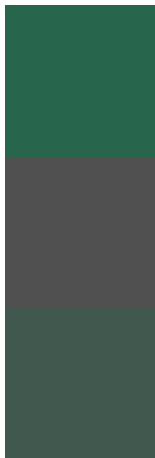
Deuteranomaly

86.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990

Tritanomaly

82.1100, -30.0290, -11.9570

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 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(40, 101, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 101, 77)  
}
```

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(40, 101, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 101, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 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(40, 101, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 101, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 101, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 101, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 101, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 101,  
77) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 101, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 101,  
77) }
```

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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