

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.0640, -15.2200,
-10.5160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160)
contains.

YIQ(80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(80.0640, -15.2200,
-10.5160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B5B4F
RGB	59, 91, 79
RGB Percent	23%, 36%, 31%
CMY	0.7687, 0.6431, 0.6902
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.13, 0.64
HSL	157°, 21%, 29%
HSV	157°, 35%, 36%
XYZ	6.9554, 8.9779, 8.7610
YIQ	80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

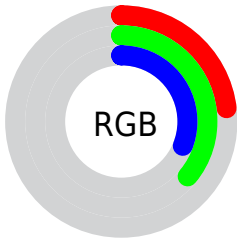
Format	Color
RYB	59, 79, 91
Decimal	3889999
CIELab	35.94, -14.75, 3.21
CIELCh	36, 15.095, 167.716
Yxy	8.9779, 0.2817, 0.3636
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282080079 (0xFF3B5B4F)
YUV	80.0640, -0.5246, -18.4731
Hunter-Lab	29.9632, -11.0001, 3.6384

Details

The YIQ color **80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **69.9360, 15.2200, 10.5160**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.3520, -16.0910, -11.2510**, and **34.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.0310, -19.6210, -13.3570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750**.

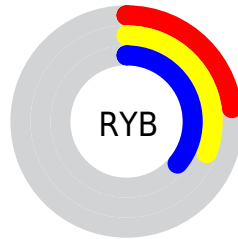
Distribution



 Red (23%)

 Green (36%)

 Blue (31%)




 Red (23%)

 Yellow (31%)

 Blue (36%)

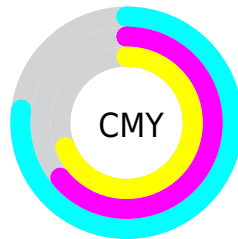


 Cyan (35%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (13%)

 Black (64%)



 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (64%)

 Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160 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 80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.0640, -15.2200,
-10.5160

■ 80.0640, -15.2200,
-10.5160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.4770, -14.9450,
-9.9930

■ 129.3520,
-16.0910, -11.2510

■ 34.5910, -15.2660,
-9.6820

■ 155.9390,
-16.3660, -11.7740

■ 16.1570, -11.0480,
-9.0320

■ 182.6400,
-16.9620, -11.9860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.5260,
-16.6410, -12.2970

■ 239.2270,
-17.2370, -12.5090

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 80.0640, -15.2200,
-10.5160

■ 80.0640, -15.2200,
-10.5160

■ 77.0310, -19.6210,
-13.3570

■ 83.0970, -10.8190,
-7.6750

■ 73.8840, -23.7010,
-16.5090

■ 86.2440, -6.7390,
-4.5230

■ 70.8510, -28.1020,
-19.3500

■ 89.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 67.7040, -32.1820,
-22.5020

■ 92.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

■ 64.3720, -37.1790,
-25.5550

■ 95.4570, 6.1430,
4.3110

■ 61.2250, -41.2590,
-28.7070

■ 98.7890, 11.1400,
7.3640

■ 59.9150, -43.3220,
-29.8660

■ 101.9360, 15.2200,
10.5160

■ 104.9690, 19.6210,
13.3570

■ 108.1160, 23.7010,
16.5090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350



80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160



78.7410, -24.4360, -8.6920

Triad

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



80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160



84.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280



85.1180, 20.2190, 2.5150

Complementary

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



80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160



69.9360, 15.2200, 10.5160

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.



86.0950, 19.0260, 7.6180



80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160



86.2920, 2.4740, 10.2340

Square

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



80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160



82.2180, -21.0450, 1.4430



86.2670, 12.7900, 10.5020



84.3900, 16.2770, -3.1390

Rectangle

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



80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160



79.3540, -27.6000, -6.4160



86.2670, 12.7900, 10.5020



85.4710, 20.7230, 4.3950

Sweetspot

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



80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160



112.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110



81.3720, -1.6480, -14.1920



56.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160



100.2970, -23.4260, -15.9860



79.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920



44.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



72.3220, -52.0780, -36.3820



155.9910, -112.6830, -77.9230

Inverse Universe

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



69.9360, 15.2200, 10.5160



84.8170, 23.1050, 16.2970



70.9160, 17.9720, 4.6920



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



37.5640, 52.3990, 36.0710



81.0090, 112.6830, 77.9230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

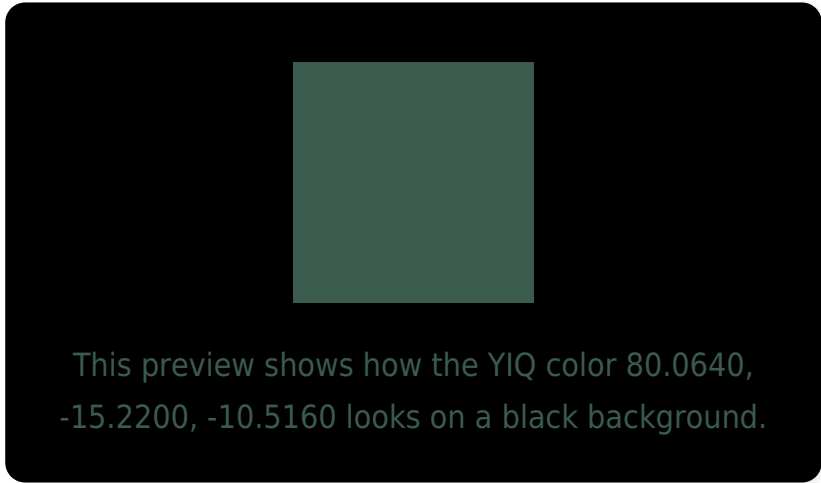
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

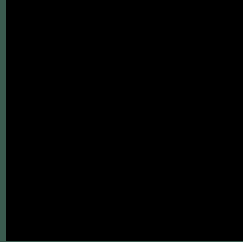
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0640, -15.2200,

-10.5160.

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

80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160

Protanopia

84.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Deuteranopia

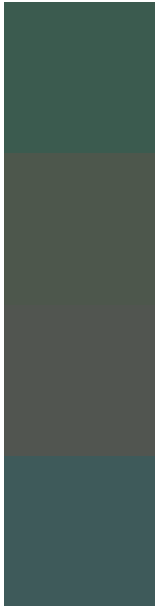
84.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



Tritanopia

82.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160

Protanomaly

82.7560, -2.4290, -5.5410

Deuteranomaly

83.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030

Tritanomaly

81.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160 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(59, 91, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 91, 79)  
}
```

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(59, 91, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 91, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160 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(59, 91, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 91, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 91, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 91, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 91, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 91, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 91, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 91,  
79) }
```

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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