

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.0960, -27.4140,
-20.8060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.0960, -27.4140,
-20.8060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	29654B
RGB	41, 101, 75
RGB Percent	16%, 40%, 29%
CMY	0.8394, 0.6038, 0.7060
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.26, 0.60
HSL	154°, 42%, 28%
HSV	154°, 59%, 40%
XYZ	6.8382, 10.2905, 8.2784
YIQ	80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

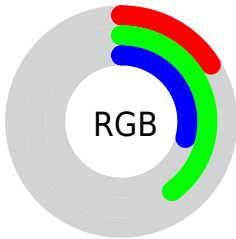
Format	Color
RYB	41, 79, 101
Decimal	2712907
CIELab	38.36, -26.35, 8.99
CIELCh	38, 27.843, 161.153
Yxy	10.2905, 0.2691, 0.4050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280902987 (0xFF29654B)
YUV	80.0960, -2.5123, -34.2872
Hunter-Lab	32.0788, -18.0875, 7.1545

Details

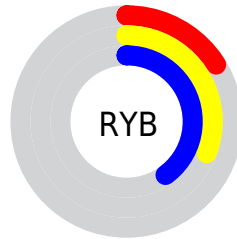
The YIQ color **80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **61.9040, 27.4140, 20.8060**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.8680, -26.7720, -21.4280**, and **34.6450, -24.5260, -18.0780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.6500, -32.0900, -24.1700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.5420, -22.7380, -17.4420**.

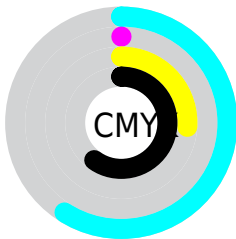
Distribution



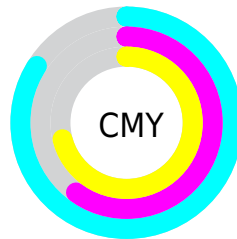
- Red (16%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (29%)



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



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060 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 80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.0960, -27.4140,
-20.8060

■ 80.0960, -27.4140,
-20.8060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.7150, -30.7150,
-21.5550

■ 130.8680,
-26.7720, -21.4280

■ 34.6450, -24.5260,
-18.0780

■ 157.4550,
-27.0470, -21.9510

■ 20.1690, -11.3220,
-15.0820

■ 184.9280,
-27.0010, -22.7850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.6290,
-27.5970, -22.9970

■ 235.9330,
-25.3970, -18.8130

■ 247.2260,

-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 80.0960, -27.4140,
-20.8060

■ 80.0960, -27.4140,
-20.8060

■ 76.6500, -32.0900,
-24.1700

■ 83.5420, -22.7380,
-17.4420

■ 73.0900, -36.4450,
-27.8450

■ 87.1020, -18.3830,
-13.7670

■ 69.6440, -41.1210,
-31.2090

■ 90.5480, -13.7070,
-10.4030

■ 66.0840, -45.4760,
-34.8840

■ 94.1080, -9.3520,
-6.7280

■ 65.7850, -46.0720,
-35.0960

■ 97.5540, -4.6760,
-3.3640

■ 101.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 104.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

■ 108.3050, 9.6270,
7.2510

■ 111.7510, 14.3030,
10.6150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.3240, -1.6930, -18.8850



80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060



71.0460, -59.5080, -22.8680

Triad

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



80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060



89.0360, -26.0440, 9.4440



90.5500, 36.6780, 7.0940

Complementary

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



80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060



61.9040, 27.4140, 20.8060

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.



91.4930, 32.8250, 16.3530



80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060



92.4800, -0.6910, 18.0370

Square

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



80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060



77.4830, -58.6400, -5.5520



92.7830, 20.4450, 20.4530



89.4640, 30.6280, -4.4120

Rectangle

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



80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060



72.1690, -64.0480, -17.6800



92.7830, 20.4450, 20.4530



90.6580, 36.4940, 10.4300

Sweetspot

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



80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060



124.5700, -10.7730, -8.5090



84.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560



61.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



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.



80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060



99.9210, -43.4590, -32.8910



81.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



49.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



74.9150, -52.4900, -39.9300



157.6720, -110.5270, -83.9590

Inverse Universe

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



61.9040, 27.4140, 20.8060



71.0790, 43.4590, 32.8910



60.7010, 34.9350, 11.1510



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



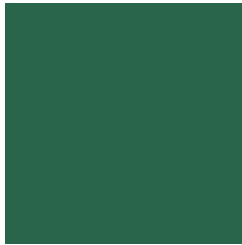
40.0850, 52.4900, 39.9300



84.3280, 110.5270, 83.9590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060 looks on a 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 80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0960, -27.4140,

-20.8060.

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

80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060

Protanopia

89.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Deuteranopia

90.7580, 12.4250, 0.5930



Tritanopia

84.1580, -29.9840, -7.2640

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060

Protanomaly

86.1100, -3.6660, -10.6580

Deuteranomaly

86.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

Tritanomaly

82.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060 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(41, 101, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 101, 75)  
}
```

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(41, 101, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 101, 75) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060 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(41, 101, 75) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 101, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 101, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 101, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 101, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 101,  
75) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 101, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 101,  
75) }
```

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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