

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.1010, -16.6420,
-6.7700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C5957
RGB	60, 89, 87
RGB Percent	24%, 35%, 34%
CMY	0.7648, 0.6509, 0.6589
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.02, 0.65
HSL	176°, 19%, 29%
HSV	176°, 33%, 35%
XYZ	7.1554, 8.7947, 10.3337
YIQ	80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

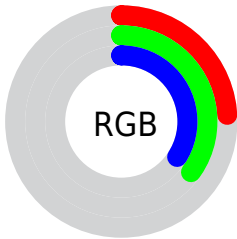
Format	Color
RYB	60, 75, 89
Decimal	3955031
CIELab	35.59, -11.23, -2.29
CIELCh	36, 11.461, 191.509
Yxy	8.7947, 0.2722, 0.3346
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282145111 (0xFF3C5957)
YUV	80.1010, 3.4012, -17.6286
Hunter-Lab	29.6559, -8.8292, 0.0993

Details

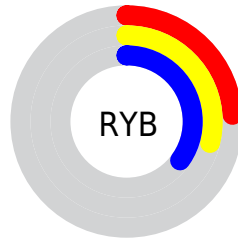
The YIQ color **80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **68.8990, 16.6420, 6.7700**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.8020, -17.2380, -6.9820**, and **34.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.2960, -21.6850, -8.9890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510**.

Distribution



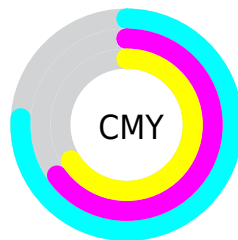
- Red (24%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700 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 80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.1010, -16.6420,
-6.7700

80.1010, -16.6420,
-6.7700

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.1010, -16.6420,
-6.7700

129.8020,
-17.2380, -6.9820

34.5140, -16.3670,
-6.2470

155.5030,
-17.8340, -7.1940

16.4820, -13.3410,
-6.0210

183.0900,
-18.1090, -7.7170

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

210.2040,
-18.4300, -7.4060

238.7910,
-18.7050, -7.9290

251.7110, -6.5560,

-2.3320

■ 80.1010, -16.6420,
-6.7700

■ 80.1010, -16.6420,
-6.7700

■ 77.2960, -21.6850,
-8.9890

■ 82.9060, -11.5990,
-4.5510

■ 74.6050, -27.0490,
-10.8970

■ 85.5970, -6.2350,
-2.6430

■ 71.8000, -32.0920,
-13.1160

■ 88.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 68.9950, -37.1350,
-15.3350

■ 91.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

■ 66.3040, -42.4990,
-17.2430

■ 93.5990, 8.6190,
3.4910

■ 63.7980, -46.9460,
-19.2500

■ 96.4040, 13.6620,
5.7100

■ 61.7050, -51.1180,
-20.7340

■ 99.0950, 19.0260,
7.6180

■ 101.9000, 24.0690,
9.8370

■ 104.7050, 29.1120,
12.0560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850



80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700



80.4260, -18.9350, -3.7590

Triad

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



80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700



84.9280, 0.5030, 7.4070



83.8890, 13.4340, -1.1740

Complementary

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



80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700



68.8990, 16.6420, 6.7700

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.



85.0790, 15.9550, 2.6990



80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700



85.6470, 8.6640, 8.1840

Square

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



80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700



83.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380



85.1160, 14.5330, 6.4450



82.8450, 7.5660, -4.9620

Rectangle

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



80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700



81.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



85.1160, 14.5330, 6.4450



84.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840

Sweetspot

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



80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700



111.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



77.6210, -6.7830, -14.7430



56.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



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.



80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700



101.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730



73.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



74.2090, -61.5250, -24.8610



162.7970, -134.6030, -55.1070

Inverse Universe

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



68.8990, 16.6420, 6.7700



83.7970, 25.8570, 10.4730



75.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



32.7910, 61.5250, 24.8610



72.0890, 134.9240, 54.7960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

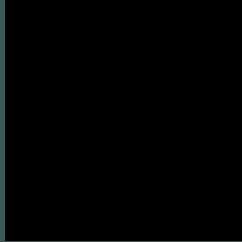
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1010, -16.6420,

-6.7700.

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

80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700

Protanopia

83.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Deuteranopia

84.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



Tritanopia

81.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700

Protanomaly

82.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

Deuteranomaly

82.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Tritanomaly

80.3830, -17.3760, -4.4800

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700 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(60, 89, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 89, 87)  
}
```

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(60, 89, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 89, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700 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(60, 89, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 89, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(60, 89, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 89, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 89, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 89, 87)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 89, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 89,  
87) }
```

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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