

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.1670, -17.0080,
-11.1520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.1670, -17.0080,
-11.1520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	395C50
RGB	57, 92, 80
RGB Percent	22%, 36%, 31%
CMY	0.7766, 0.6392, 0.6863
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.13, 0.64
HSL	159°, 24%, 29%
HSV	159°, 38%, 36%
XYZ	6.9619, 9.1050, 8.9770
YIQ	80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

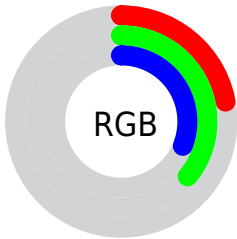
Format	Color
RYB	57, 78, 92
Decimal	3759184
CIELab	36.19, -15.74, 2.93
CIELCh	36, 16.006, 169.459
Yxy	9.1050, 0.2780, 0.3636
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281949264 (0xFF395C50)
YUV	80.1670, -0.0823, -20.3175
Hunter-Lab	30.1745, -11.6217, 3.4831

Details

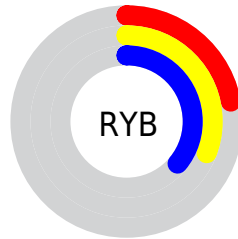
The YIQ color **80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **68.8330, 17.0080, 11.1520**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.7540, -17.2830, -11.6750**, and **34.0960, -18.2460, -10.7420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.1340, -21.4090, -13.9930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.2000, -12.6070, -8.3110**.

Distribution



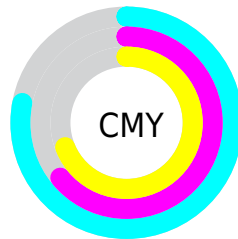
- Red (22%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520 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 80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.1670, -17.0080,
-11.1520

■ 80.1670, -17.0080,
-11.1520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.5800, -16.7330,
-10.6290

■ 129.7540,
-17.2830, -11.6750

■ 34.0960, -18.2460,
-10.7420

■ 156.0420,
-18.1540, -12.4100

■ 16.8580, -11.6440,
-9.2440

■ 183.0420,
-18.1540, -12.4100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.7430,
-18.7500, -12.6220

■ 239.3300,
-19.0250, -13.1450

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 80.1670, -17.0080,
-11.1520

■ 80.1670, -17.0080,
-11.1520

■ 77.1340, -21.4090,
-13.9930

■ 83.2000, -12.6070,
-8.3110

■ 74.1010, -25.8100,
-16.8340

■ 86.2330, -8.2060,
-5.4700

■ 70.7690, -30.8070,
-19.8870

■ 89.5650, -3.2090,
-2.4170

■ 67.6220, -34.8870,
-23.0390

■ 92.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 64.5890, -39.2880,
-25.8800

■ 95.7450, 5.2720,
3.5760

■ 61.5560, -43.6890,
-28.7210

■ 98.7780, 9.6730,
6.4170

■ 60.8440, -44.5600,
-29.4560

■ 101.8110, 14.0740,
9.2580

■ 105.1430, 19.0710,
12.3110

■ 108.1760, 23.4720,
15.1520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.8110, -4.2620, -10.8700



80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520



78.6590, -27.1410, -9.2290

Triad

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



80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520



85.3660, -9.5380, 7.6620



86.1890, 21.4570, 2.1050

Complementary

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



80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520



68.8330, 17.0080, 11.1520

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.



86.5790, 20.5390, 7.7310



80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520



87.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690

Square

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



80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520



83.0330, -21.9620, 1.5420



87.1640, 14.5780, 11.1380



85.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610

Rectangle

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



80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520



78.9840, -29.4340, -6.2180



87.1640, 14.5780, 11.1380



86.5420, 21.9610, 3.9850

Sweetspot

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



80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520



115.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110



81.1330, -2.4730, -15.7610



58.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520



101.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690



78.6000, -19.4850, -4.8050



44.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



72.7780, -53.3620, -35.1380



156.9030, -115.2510, -75.4350

Inverse Universe

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



68.8330, 17.0080, 11.1520



83.6110, 26.6810, 17.5690



70.4000, 19.4850, 4.8050



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



37.2220, 53.3620, 35.1380



80.0970, 115.2510, 75.4350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

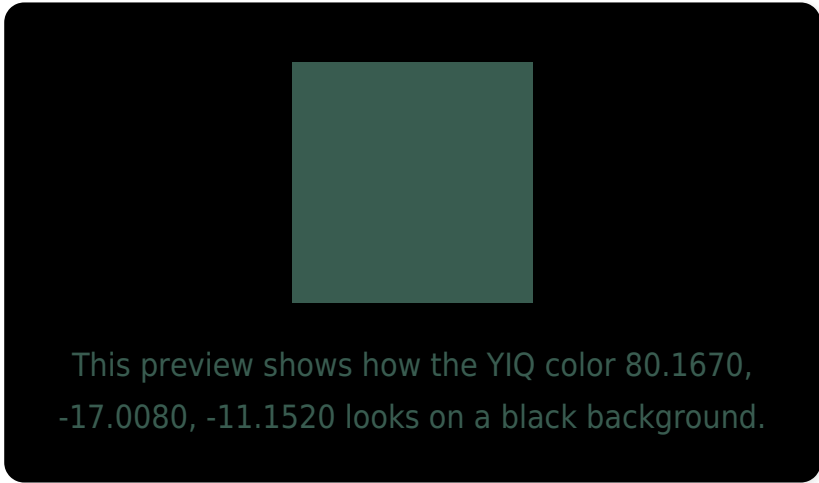
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

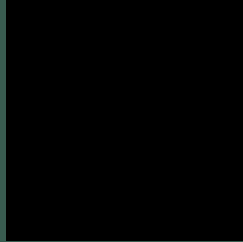
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1670, -17.0080,

-11.1520.

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

80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520

Protanopia

84.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630

Deuteranopia

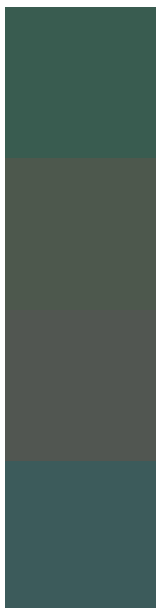
85.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



Tritanopia

82.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520

Protanomaly

83.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530

Deuteranomaly

83.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

Tritanomaly

81.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520

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 80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520 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(57, 92, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 92, 80)  
}
```

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(57, 92, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 92, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520 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(57, 92, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 92, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 92, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 92, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 92, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 92, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 92, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 92,  
80) }
```

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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