

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.1750, -38.9630,
-48.2990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.1750, -38.9630,
-48.2990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D7A29
RGB	13, 122, 41
RGB Percent	5%, 48%, 16%
CMY	0.9493, 0.5214, 0.8393
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.66, 0.52
HSL	135°, 81%, 26%
HSV	135°, 89%, 48%
XYZ	7.5298, 14.1752, 4.4349
YIQ	80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

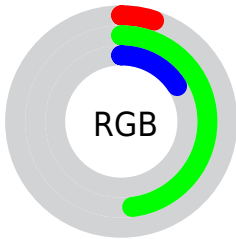
Format	Color
R_{YB}	13, 100, 122
Decimal	883241
CIE _{Lab}	44.48, -45.96, 35.47
CIE _{LCh}	44, 58.055, 142.342
Yxy	14.1752, 0.2881, 0.5423
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279073321 (0xFF0D7A29)
YUV	80.1750, -19.3133, -58.9125
Hunter-Lab	37.6499, -30.1883, 19.3710

Details

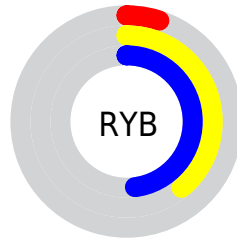
The YIQ color **80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **54.8250, 38.9630, 48.2990**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.0900, -28.4180, -46.6740**, and **42.2640, -19.8000, -37.6560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.5610, -43.2260, -53.6420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.7890, -34.7000, -42.9560**.

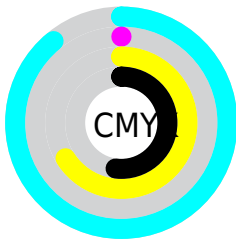
Distribution



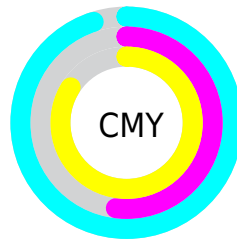
- Red (5%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990 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 80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.1750, -38.9630,
-48.2990

■ 80.1750, -38.9630,
-48.2990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.1760, -31.5360,
-45.2320

■ 138.0900,
-28.4180, -46.6740

■ 42.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 165.1610,
-27.1800, -47.0840

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 193.5200,
-26.8130, -48.2290

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 218.4710,
-25.1170, -45.9250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.3340,
-16.8210, -31.0690

■ 242.1970, -8.5250,

-16.2130

254.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 80.1750, -38.9630,
-48.2990

■ 80.1750, -38.9630,
-48.2990

■ 75.5610, -43.2260,
-53.6420

■ 84.7890, -34.7000,
-42.9560

■ 75.1480, -43.5010,
-54.1650

■ 89.4030, -30.4370,
-37.6130

■ 94.3160, -25.5780,
-32.0580

■ 98.9300, -21.3150,
-26.7150

■ 103.5440,
-17.0520, -21.3720

■ 108.1580,
-12.7890, -16.0290

■ 112.7720, -8.5260,
-10.6860

■ 117.7990, -3.9880,
-4.8200

■ 122.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.8390, 23.7570, -39.5950



80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990



84.3360, -63.8610, -37.5970

Triad

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



80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990



90.5330, -96.4670, 2.6770



97.5910, 74.1320, 33.1720

Complementary

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



80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990



54.8250, 38.9630, 48.2990

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.



100.3940, 56.2940, 48.0860



80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990



102.4800, -44.2490, 25.5030

Square

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



80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990



93.4220, -92.2010, -8.5610



107.3970, 16.6810, 44.6250



99.8790, 72.1200, 3.5440

Rectangle

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



80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990



88.6850, -74.7290, -27.8570



107.3970, 16.6810, 44.6250



97.2520, 71.0130, 40.1410

Sweetspot

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



80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990



141.4950, -15.3560, -19.0680



101.5010, 18.8970, -39.6230



69.3590, -8.8010, -11.2090



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990



97.4200, -56.6110, -69.8830



86.3310, -56.2970, -31.5050



58.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



77.0230, -44.6470, -55.4230



155.3340, -90.1650, -111.5810

Inverse Universe

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



54.8250, 38.9630, 48.2990



60.5800, 56.6110, 69.8830



48.6690, 56.2970, 31.5050



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.9770, 44.6470, 55.4230



96.7800, 89.8440, 111.8920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

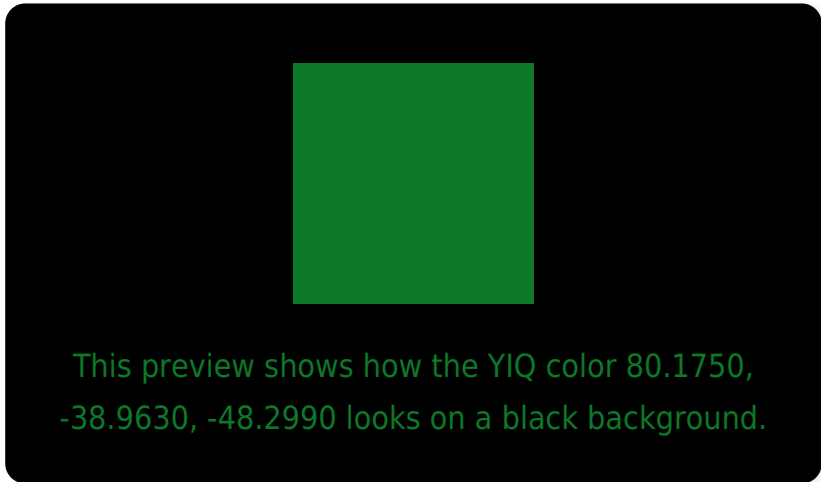
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1750, -38.9630,

-48.2990.

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

80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990

Protanopia

100.7220, 29.3010, -18.9150

Deuteranopia

102.7430, 33.9760, -10.0240



Tritanopia

96.1890, -40.4370, -10.5570

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990

Protanomaly

93.1100, 4.3610, -29.4870

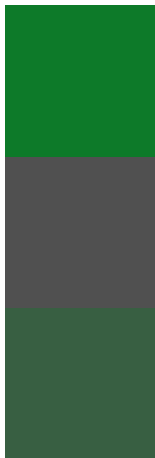
Deuteranomaly

94.5390, 7.7070, -24.0450

Tritanomaly

90.3440, -39.9760, -24.4240

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.0330, -13.9350, -17.2870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990 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(13, 122, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 122, 41)  
}
```

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(13, 122, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 122, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990 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(13, 122, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 122, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 122, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 122, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 122, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 122,  
41) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.1750, -38.9630, -48.2990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 122, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 122,  
41) }
```

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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