

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.2170, -47.9490,
-50.6450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.2170, -47.9490,
-50.6450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	037E2F
RGB	3, 126, 47
RGB Percent	1%, 49%, 18%
CMY	0.9886, 0.5057, 0.8158
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.63, 0.51
HSL	141°, 95%, 25%
HSV	141°, 98%, 49%
XYZ	8.0163, 15.1586, 5.1893
YIQ	80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

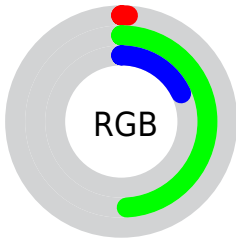
Format	Color
RYB	3, 94, 126
Decimal	228911
CIELab	45.85, -47.33, 34.13
CIELCh	46, 58.348, 144.205
Yxy	15.1586, 0.2826, 0.5344
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278418991 (0xFF037E2F)
YUV	80.2170, -16.3760, -67.7193
Hunter-Lab	38.9341, -31.3825, 19.3515

Details

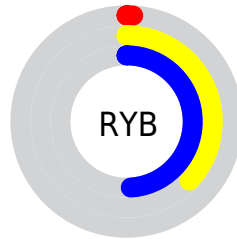
The YIQ color **80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **48.7830, 47.9490, 50.6450**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.5240, -32.6360, -47.3240**, and **44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.0920, -49.0950, -51.9030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.0160, -42.7690, -45.4010**.

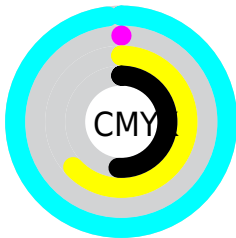
Distribution



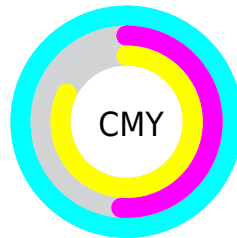
- Red (1%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 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 80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.2170, -47.9490,
-50.6450

■ 80.2170, -47.9490,
-50.6450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.3220, -34.8830,
-45.1470

■ 140.5240,
-32.6360, -47.3240

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

■ 168.1820,
-31.6730, -48.2570

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

■ 196.6550,
-31.6270, -49.0910

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 218.9700,
-27.9600, -43.9600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.7190,
-19.3430, -29.4150

■ 242.6960,

-11.3680, -14.2480

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 80.2170, -47.9490,
-50.6450

■ 80.2170, -47.9490,
-50.6450

■ 79.0920, -49.0950,
-51.9030

■ 85.0160, -42.7690,
-45.4010

■ 89.5160, -38.1850,
-40.3690

■ 94.3150, -33.0050,
-35.1250

■ 98.8150, -28.4210,
-30.0930

■ 103.6140,
-23.2410, -24.8490

■ 108.5270,
-18.3820, -19.2940

■ 113.0270,
-13.7980, -14.2620

■ 117.8260, -8.6180,
-9.0180

■ 122.3260, -4.0340,
-3.9860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.0730, 22.9780, -41.9980



80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



87.3680, -66.8870, -37.8230

Triad

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



80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



92.1630, -98.3010, 2.8750



101.7220, 75.1410, 31.4050

Complementary

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



80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



48.7830, 47.9490, 50.6450

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.



103.9490, 59.0450, 47.7890



80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



106.9860, -39.8020, 27.5100

Square

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



80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



95.8670, -94.9520, -8.2640



110.7780, 19.9820, 45.3740



103.1240, 72.8080, 2.0880

Rectangle

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



80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



91.8310, -78.0760, -27.7720



110.7780, 19.9820, 45.3740



101.2090, 72.5720, 39.4200

Sweetspot

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



80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



145.5270, -18.3820, -19.2940



99.1210, 13.8550, -47.3690



71.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



102.2930, -63.4430, -67.2110



87.1710, -67.5300, -31.6740



61.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



80.3800, -49.9660, -52.6380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



48.7830, 47.9490, 50.6450



60.7070, 63.4430, 67.2110



41.8290, 67.5300, 31.6740



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.6200, 49.9660, 52.6380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

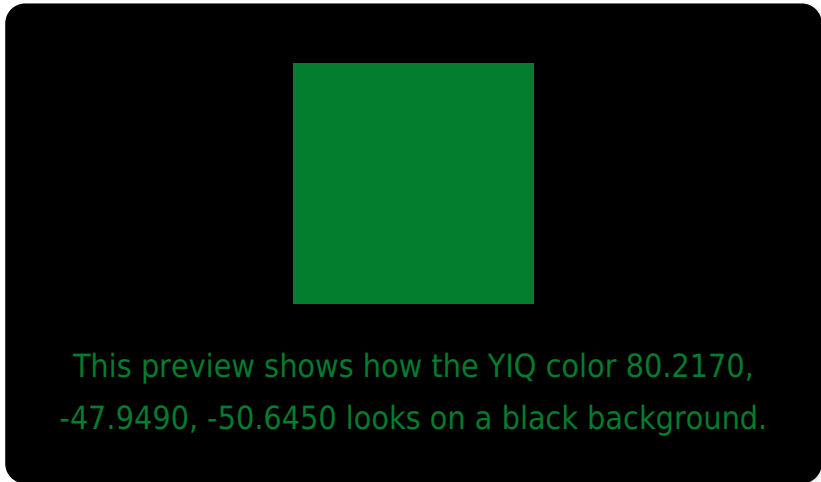
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2170, -47.9490,

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

80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450

Protanopia

104.3630, 28.9340, -17.7700

Deuteranopia

106.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790



Tritanopia

99.1070, -43.1420, -11.0940

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



Protanomaly

95.8430, 0.7390, -29.9250



Deuteranomaly

96.6850, 4.3600, -23.9600



Tritanomaly

92.4790, -44.7900, -25.2860

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

80.2390, -17.5110, -18.5590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 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(3, 126, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 126, 47)  
}
```

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(3, 126, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 126, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 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(3, 126, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 126, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(3, 126, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 126, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 126, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 126, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 126, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 126,  
47) }
```

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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