

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.2430, 3.0290,
-16.3550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	495A31
RGB	73, 90, 49
RGB Percent	29%, 35%, 19%
CMY	0.7138, 0.6470, 0.8078
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.46, 0.65
HSL	85°, 29%, 27%
HSV	85°, 46%, 35%
XYZ	6.9578, 8.9512, 4.2680
YIQ	80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

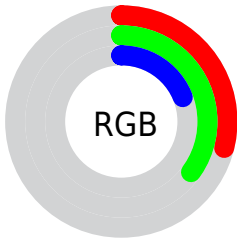
Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 90, 66
Decimal	4807217
CIE _{Lab}	35.89, -14.50, 21.53
CIE _{LCh}	36, 25.957, 123.970
Yxy	8.9512, 0.3448, 0.4436
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282997297 (0xFF495A31)
YUV	80.2430, -15.4028, -6.3521
Hunter-Lab	29.9185, -10.8460, 12.4850

Details

The YIQ color **80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **58.7570, -3.0290, 16.3550**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.6020, 3.3960, -17.5000**, and **34.5420, 3.6250, -16.1430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.0210, 3.5340, -20.0020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.4650, 2.5240, -12.7080**.

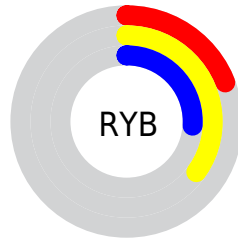
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (35%)

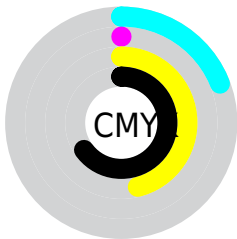
Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (26%)

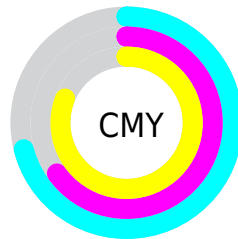


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550 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 80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.2430, 3.0290,
-16.3550

80.2430, 3.0290,
-16.3550

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.3570, 2.7080,
-16.0440

129.6020, 3.3960,
-17.5000

34.5420, 3.6250,
-16.1430

156.3740, 4.0380,
-18.1220

14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

182.9610, 3.7630,
-18.6450

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

210.8470, 4.0840,
-18.9560

238.7330, 4.4050,
-19.2670

252.0360, 8.3460,

-8.0860

■ 80.2430, 3.0290,
-16.3550

■ 80.2430, 3.0290,
-16.3550

■ 78.0210, 3.5340,
-20.0020

■ 82.4650, 2.5240,
-12.7080

■ 76.0980, 4.6350,
-23.4370

■ 84.3880, 1.4230,
-9.2730

■ 73.8760, 5.1400,
-27.0840

■ 86.6100, 0.9180,
-5.6260

■ 71.6540, 5.6450,
-30.7310

■ 88.8320, 0.4130,
-1.9790

■ 69.4320, 6.1500,
-34.3780

■ 91.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 68.6770, 6.8380,
-35.8340

■ 92.9770, -1.1930,
5.1030

■ 95.1990, -1.6980,
8.7500

■ 97.4210, -2.2030,
12.3970

■ 99.6430, -2.7080,
16.0440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.5010, 20.0380, -10.7300



80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550



76.6410, -18.7030, -18.9830

Triad

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



80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550



67.8090, -62.6740, -9.5380



86.0410, 28.2860, 16.0140

Complementary

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



80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550



58.7570, -3.0290, 16.3550

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.



87.2060, 14.7600, 18.8560



80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550



81.8890, -30.1240, 6.2920

Square

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



80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550



67.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080



86.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950



84.9350, 34.1560, 8.7480

Rectangle

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



80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550



71.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280



86.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950



86.2410, 24.8470, 17.7670

Sweetspot

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



80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550



113.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



70.6510, 20.0360, 0.3240



56.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



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.



80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550



101.9300, 5.0480, -25.4160



74.2630, -8.8910, -20.5950



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



83.7060, 7.8940, -43.9620



180.6800, 17.6690, -94.4830

Inverse Universe

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



58.7570, -3.0290, 16.3550



68.3690, -4.4520, 25.6280



64.7370, 8.8910, 20.5950



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



26.2940, -7.8940, 43.9620



56.3200, -17.6690, 94.4830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

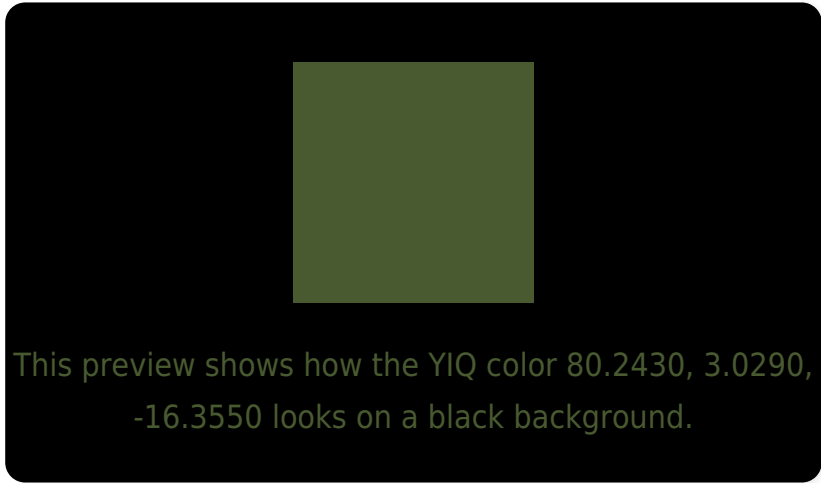
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

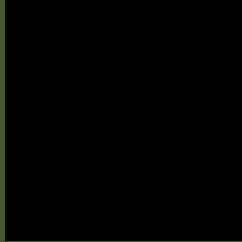
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2430, 3.0290,

-16.3550.

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

80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550

Protanopia

82.4730, 17.2410, -9.5990

Deuteranopia

83.2720, 22.4210, -4.3550



Tritanopia

84.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550

Protanomaly

81.6680, 12.1980, -11.8180

Deuteranomaly

82.2170, 15.0860, -9.0900

Tritanomaly

82.7560, -2.4290, -5.5410

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550 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(73, 90, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 90, 49)  
}
```

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(73, 90, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 90, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550 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(73, 90, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 90, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(73, 90, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 90, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 90, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 90, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 90, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 90,  
49) }
```

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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