

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.2660, -12.9730,
-12.6930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.2660, -12.9730,
-12.6930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C5C49
RGB	60, 92, 73
RGB Percent	24%, 36%, 29%
CMY	0.7648, 0.6392, 0.7138
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.21, 0.64
HSL	144°, 21%, 30%
HSV	144°, 35%, 36%
XYZ	6.8927, 9.0975, 7.6944
YIQ	80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

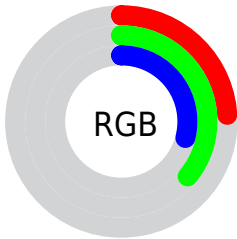
Format	Color
RYB	60, 83, 92
Decimal	3955785
CIELab	36.17, -16.37, 7.26
CIElCh	36, 17.909, 156.071
Yxy	9.0975, 0.2910, 0.3841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282145865 (0xFF3C5C49)
YUV	80.2660, -3.5821, -17.7733
Hunter-Lab	30.1620, -11.9922, 5.9884

Details

The YIQ color **80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **71.7340, 12.9730, 12.6930**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.8530, -13.2480, -13.2160**, and **34.7930, -13.0190, -11.8590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.0050, -16.7320, -16.1560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300**.

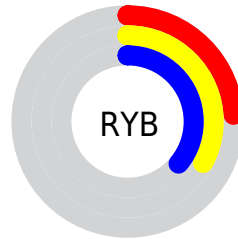
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (36%)

Blue (29%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (36%)

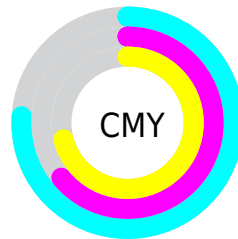


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930 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 80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.2660, -12.9730,
-12.6930

80.2660, -12.9730,
-12.6930

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.6790, -12.6980,
-12.1700

129.5540,
-13.8440, -13.4280

34.7930, -13.0190,
-11.8590

156.0270,
-13.7980, -14.2620

15.7180, -8.4340,
-12.3540

183.0270,
-13.7980, -14.2620

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

210.6140,
-14.0730, -14.7850

239.2010,
-14.3480, -15.3080

251.7110, -6.5560,

-2.3320

■ 80.2660, -12.9730,
-12.6930

■ 80.2660, -12.9730,
-12.6930

■ 77.0050, -16.7320,
-16.1560

■ 83.5270, -9.2140,
-9.2300

■ 73.6300, -20.1700,
-19.9300

■ 86.9020, -5.7760,
-5.4560

■ 70.0700, -24.5250,
-23.6050

■ 90.4620, -1.4210,
-1.7810

■ 66.6950, -27.9630,
-27.3790

■ 93.8370, 2.0170,
1.9930

■ 63.4340, -31.7220,
-30.8420

■ 97.0980, 5.7760,
5.4560

■ 60.0590, -35.1600,
-34.6160

■ 100.4730, 9.2140,
9.2300

■ 58.2220, -37.1770,
-36.6090

■ 103.7340, 12.9730,
12.6930

■ 107.4080, 17.0070,
16.6790

■ 110.6690, 20.7660,
20.1420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.3340, 1.5150, -10.9410



80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930



78.0780, -27.0030, -11.7310

Triad

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



80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930



84.0060, -17.3320, 5.7400



86.2650, 24.2990, 5.6670

Complementary

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



80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930



71.7340, 12.9730, 12.6930

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.



86.6870, 20.3550, 11.0670



80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930



86.4810, -2.4320, 11.0400

Square

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



80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930



80.7330, -29.9850, -1.7370



87.3640, 11.1390, 12.8910



85.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310

Rectangle

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



80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930



77.6090, -32.8720, -9.9920



87.3640, 11.1390, 12.8910



86.4330, 23.8860, 7.6460

Sweetspot

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



80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930



115.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210



84.4650, 2.5240, -12.7080



58.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



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.



80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930



101.6300, -20.1700, -19.9300



82.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



69.7000, -44.6950, -43.5350



150.0630, -95.9910, -94.0950

Inverse Universe

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



71.7340, 12.9730, 12.6930



88.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190



69.9100, 18.1090, 7.7170



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



40.3000, 44.6950, 43.5350



86.9370, 95.9910, 94.0950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

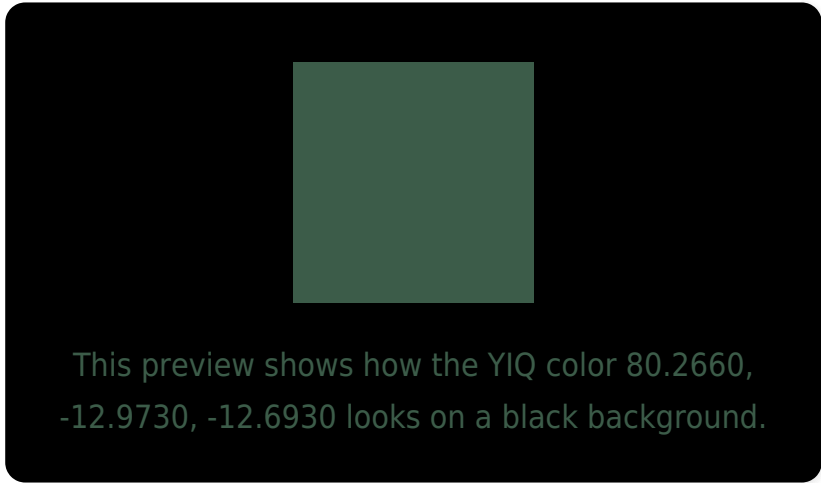
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

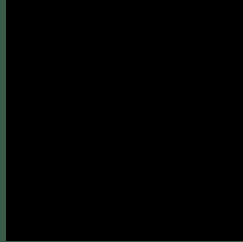
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2660, -12.9730,

-12.6930.

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

80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930

Protanopia

84.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

Deuteranopia

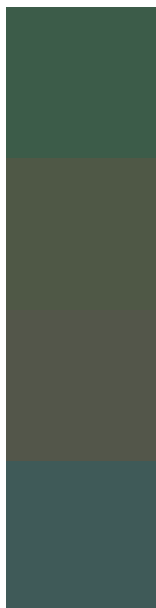
85.3880, 10.5910, 0.7910



Tritanopia

82.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930

Protanomaly

83.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060

Deuteranomaly

83.7350, 2.0640, -4.3680

Tritanomaly

81.6990, -15.4500, -6.3460

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930 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, 92, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 92, 73)  
}
```

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, 92, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 92, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930 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, 92, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 92, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 92, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 92, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 92, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 92, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 92, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 92,  
73) }
```

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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