

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.2930, -70.3290,  
-19.4890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.2930, -70.3290,  
-19.4890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01707D
RGB	1, 112, 125
RGB Percent	0%, 44%, 49%
CMY	0.9963, 0.5606, 0.5101
CMYK	0.99, 0.10, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	186°, 99%, 25%
HSV	186°, 99%, 49%
XYZ	9.5080, 13.0835, 21.4016
YIQ	80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

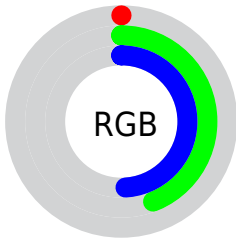
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	1, 60, 125
Decimal	94333
CIELab	42.89, -21.72, -14.75
CIELCh	43, 26.260, 214.180
Yxy	13.0835, 0.2161, 0.2974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278284413 (0xFF01707D)
YUV	80.2930, 22.0406, -69.5400
Hunter-Lab	36.1711, -16.3786, -9.7608

# Details

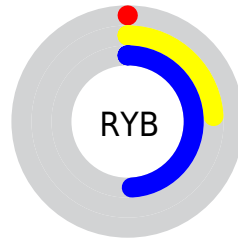
The YIQ color **80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **45.7070, 70.3290, 19.4890**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.1810, -55.1540, -13.6660**, and **46.2320, -41.9960, -9.8360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.9940, -70.9250, -19.7010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.4680, -63.4520, -17.4680**.

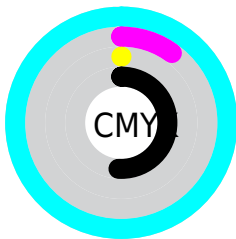
# Distribution



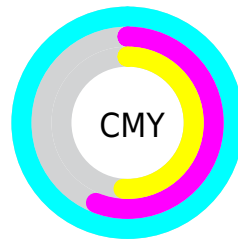
- Red (0%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890 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 80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.2930, -70.3290,  
-19.4890

80.2930, -70.3290,  
-19.4890

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

62.4690, -56.0250,  
-14.4010

140.1810,  
-55.1540, -13.6660

46.2320, -41.9960,  
-9.8360

167.7790,  
-53.9620, -13.2420

30.1090, -28.2880,  
-4.9600

195.7790,  
-53.9620, -13.2420

14.8010, -15.4970,  
0.0150

223.9810,  
-51.7150, -15.4190

0.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

236.7610,  
-36.3560, -12.9320

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 80.2930, -70.3290,  
-19.4890

■ 80.2930, -70.3290,  
-19.4890

■ 79.9940, -70.9250,  
-19.7010

■ 84.4680, -63.4520,  
-17.4680

■ 89.5290, -56.2540,  
-15.7580

■ 93.7040, -49.3770,  
-13.7370

■ 98.1780, -41.9040,  
-11.5040

■ 102.9400,  
-35.3020, -10.0060

■ 107.4140,  
-27.8290, -7.7730

■ 111.5890,  
-20.9520, -5.7520

■ 116.0630,  
-13.4790, -3.5190

■ 120.8250, -6.8770,  
-2.0210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.7550, -45.3870, -19.9710



80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890



90.4080, -54.0550, -6.0470

# Triad

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



80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890



104.0320, 15.3100, 19.9020



99.5720, 21.2760, -11.1400

# Complementary

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



80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890



45.7070, 70.3290, 19.4890

# 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.



100.9420, 32.2780, -1.2740



80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890



103.3510, 30.3490, 17.1730

# Square

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



80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890



103.6750, -5.7340, 15.8180



102.4190, 35.6690, 8.8610



97.1290, 3.3500, -16.6660



# Rectangle

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



80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890



96.5890, -38.1470, 3.0130



102.4190, 35.6690, 8.8610



100.3060, 25.0810, -8.5110

# Sweetspot

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



80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890



145.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730



75.1560, -37.9520, -61.1200



71.2690, -17.0550, -4.7910



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.



80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890



104.2840, -92.4730, -25.6650



44.4860, -53.5540, 12.4140



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



79.9940, -70.9250, -19.7010



161.3900, -143.0420, -39.8260



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7300, 38.2730, 60.8090



65.3810, 50.2820, 79.9620



81.5140, 53.5540, -12.4140



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.1430, 38.5480, 61.3320



101.1120, 77.6460, 123.7100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

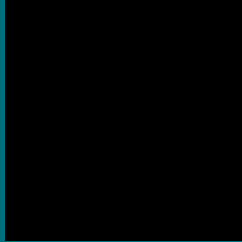
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890.



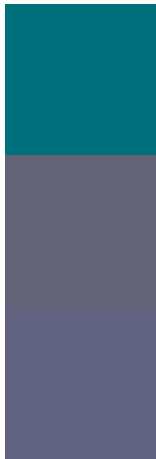
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2930, -70.3290,

-19.4890.

# 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

80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890

### Protanopia

101.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

### Deuteranopia

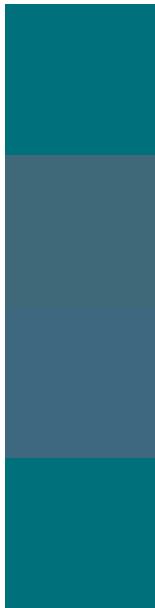
101.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950



## Tritanopia

79.6520, -69.9620, -20.6340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890

## Protanomaly

93.5650, -29.5720, -3.7160

## Deuteranomaly

94.0640, -32.4150, -1.7510

## Tritanomaly

79.7660, -70.2830, -20.3230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890 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(1, 112, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 112, 125)  
}
```

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(1, 112, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 112, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890 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(1, 112, 125) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 112, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 112, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 112, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 112, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 112,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 112, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 112,  
125) }
```

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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