

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.3170, -8.9830,
-18.9270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C5F3A
RGB	60, 95, 58
RGB Percent	24%, 37%, 23%
CMY	0.7648, 0.6274, 0.7726
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.39, 0.63
HSL	117°, 24%, 30%
HSV	117°, 39%, 37%
XYZ	6.7190, 9.4523, 5.4731
YIQ	80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

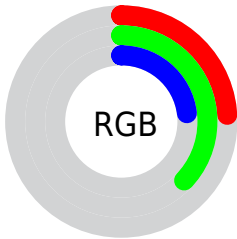
Format	Color
RYB	58, 95, 93
Decimal	3956538
CIELab	36.84, -21.02, 17.29
CIELCh	37, 27.222, 140.557
Yxy	9.4523, 0.3104, 0.4367
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282146618 (0xFF3C5F3A)
YUV	80.3170, -11.0023, -17.8180
Hunter-Lab	30.7447, -14.7931, 10.9666

Details

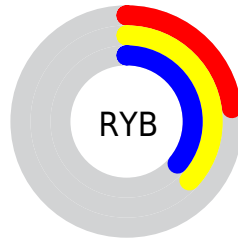
The YIQ color **80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **72.6830, 8.9830, 18.9270**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.3770, -9.2120, -20.2840**, and **33.7730, -10.2670, -17.6830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.4860, -11.1370, -23.9450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.1480, -6.8290, -13.9090**.

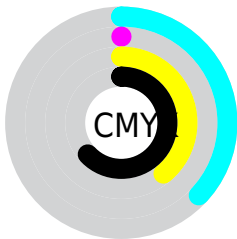
Distribution



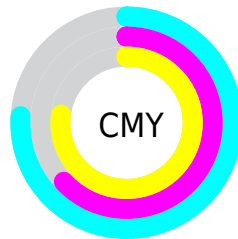
- Red (24%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270 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 80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.3170, -8.9830,
-18.9270

80.3170, -8.9830,
-18.9270

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.8440, -9.0290,
-18.0930

130.3770, -9.2120,
-20.2840

33.7730, -10.2670,
-17.6830

156.2630, -8.8910,
-20.5950

17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

183.4370, -9.4410,
-21.6410

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

211.3230, -9.1200,
-21.9520

238.7360, -8.8450,
-21.4290

250.3000, -1.1450,

-6.7850

■ 80.3170, -8.9830,
-18.9270

■ 80.3170, -8.9830,
-18.9270

■ 76.4860, -11.1370,
-23.9450

■ 84.1480, -6.8290,
-13.9090

■ 72.7690, -13.6120,
-28.6520

■ 87.8650, -4.3540,
-9.2020

■ 68.9380, -15.7660,
-33.6700

■ 91.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 65.2210, -18.2410,
-38.3770

■ 95.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 61.3900, -20.3950,
-43.3950

■ 99.2440, 2.4290,
5.5410

■ 57.6730, -22.8700,
-48.1020

■ 102.9610, 4.9040,
10.2480

■ 57.2600, -23.1450,
-48.6250

■ 106.7920, 7.0580,
15.2660

■ 110.5090, 9.5330,
19.9730

■ 114.3400, 11.6870,
24.9910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.3750, 11.4650, -15.0550



80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270



74.3060, -36.8130, -21.1730

Triad

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



80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270



79.0010, -45.2990, 0.4690



87.8690, 34.5220, 13.1300

Complementary

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



80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270



72.6830, 8.9830, 18.9270

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.



88.9960, 24.1590, 19.2230



80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270



87.2220, -17.7000, 12.4120

Square

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



80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270



70.0320, -64.9200, -12.8880



89.1280, 6.2320, 19.2240



86.6590, 34.7530, 3.4330

Rectangle

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



80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270



68.2420, -57.1240, -22.0200



89.1280, 6.2320, 19.2240



87.8950, 31.6330, 15.9290

Sweetspot

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



80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270



116.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220



89.6080, 12.4270, -10.4610



57.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



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.



80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270



99.3560, -13.8870, -29.1750



81.5430, -15.3110, -14.3750



46.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



67.5380, -27.2240, -57.3040



144.7670, -58.2520, -122.7640

Inverse Universe

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



72.6830, 8.9830, 18.9270



87.6440, 13.8870, 29.1750



71.4570, 15.3110, 14.3750



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.4620, 27.2240, 57.3040



95.2330, 58.2520, 122.7640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270 looks on a 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 80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270.

-18.9270.

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

80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270

Protanopia

84.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450

Deuteranopia

86.4720, 18.9820, -2.6020



Tritanopia

84.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270

Protanomaly

83.1450, 6.4210, -11.7470

Deuteranomaly

83.9220, 8.6670, -8.3970

Tritanomaly

82.6020, -13.7990, -8.7350

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270 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, 95, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 95, 58)  
}
```

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, 95, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 95, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270 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, 95, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 95, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 95, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 95, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 95, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 95, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 95, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 95,  
58) }
```

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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