

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.3960, -19.3910,
-17.5270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.3960, -19.3910,
-17.5270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	336148
RGB	51, 97, 72
RGB Percent	20%, 38%, 28%
CMY	0.8001, 0.6195, 0.7177
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.26, 0.62
HSL	147°, 31%, 29%
HSV	147°, 47%, 38%
XYZ	6.8093, 9.7236, 7.6463
YIQ	80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

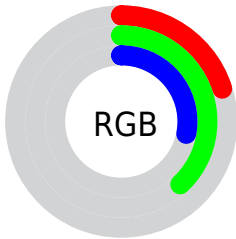
Format	Color
RYB	51, 83, 97
Decimal	3367240
CIELab	37.34, -22.26, 9.45
CIELCh	37, 24.183, 156.986
Yxy	9.7236, 0.2816, 0.4021
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281557320 (0xFF336148)
YUV	80.3960, -4.1392, -25.7803
Hunter-Lab	31.1827, -15.5909, 7.2894

Details

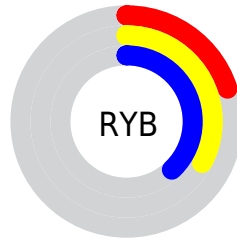
The YIQ color **80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **67.6040, 19.3910, 17.5270**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.5700, -19.9410, -18.5730**, and **32.5420, -22.7380, -17.4420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8360, -23.7460, -21.2020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.9560, -15.0360, -13.8520**.

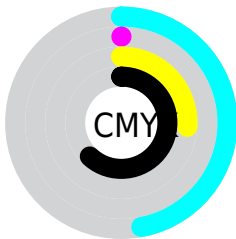
Distribution



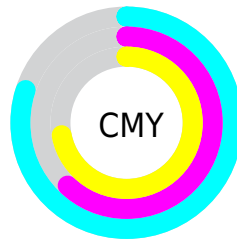
- Red (20%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270 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 80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.3960, -19.3910,
-17.5270

■ 80.3960, -19.3910,
-17.5270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.5100, -19.7120,
-17.2160

■ 130.5700,
-19.9410, -18.5730

■ 32.5420, -22.7380,
-17.4420

■ 157.0430,
-19.8950, -19.4070

■ 17.9520, -9.2130,
-14.7570

■ 183.7440,
-20.4910, -19.6190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.6300,
-20.1700, -19.9300

■ 237.8690,
-19.3450, -18.3610

■ 249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 80.3960, -19.3910,
-17.5270

■ 80.3960, -19.3910,
-17.5270

■ 76.8360, -23.7460,
-21.2020

■ 83.9560, -15.0360,
-13.8520

■ 73.4610, -27.1840,
-24.9760

■ 87.3310, -11.5980,
-10.0780

■ 69.9010, -31.5390,
-28.6510

■ 90.8910, -7.2430,
-6.4030

■ 66.3410, -35.8940,
-32.3260

■ 94.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 62.7810, -40.2490,
-36.0010

■ 97.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 61.9550, -40.7990,
-37.0470

■ 101.3860, 4.9050,
4.7210

■ 104.9460, 9.2600,
8.3960

■ 108.5060, 13.6150,
12.0710

■ 111.7670, 17.3740,
15.5340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270



74.2930, -43.9660, -18.1900

Triad

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



80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270



86.0530, -24.7140, 7.3660



88.5110, 32.4140, 7.2780

Complementary

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



80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270



67.6040, 19.3910, 17.5270

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.



89.8020, 27.4610, 14.4450



80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270



89.8170, -3.2580, 14.9980

Square

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



80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270



78.4690, -46.8570, -4.3370



90.5650, 15.1270, 17.7110



87.2620, 28.3810, -2.2350

Rectangle

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



80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270



69.4960, -60.6550, -18.5990



90.5650, 15.1270, 17.7110



88.9070, 31.3590, 9.8790

Sweetspot

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



80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270



118.4780, -7.5180, -6.9260



85.4770, 2.2500, -18.7580



60.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270



99.3250, -29.7970, -27.1810



83.0180, -26.7740, -10.3740



46.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



71.5580, -47.1710, -42.7150



153.3060, -100.9890, -91.6210

Inverse Universe

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



67.6040, 19.3910, 17.5270



79.5610, 30.1180, 26.8700



64.9820, 26.7740, 10.3740



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



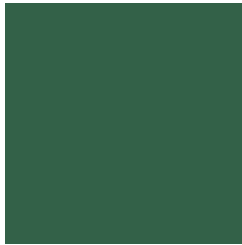
40.4420, 47.1710, 42.7150



86.5800, 101.3100, 91.3100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

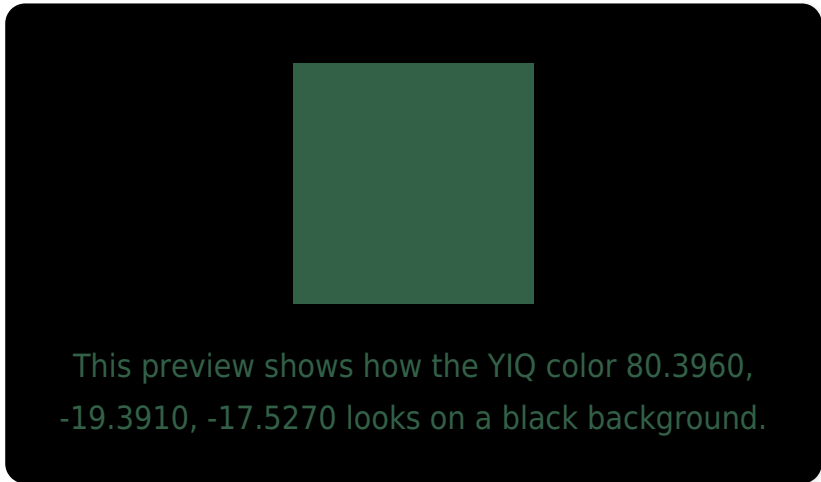
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

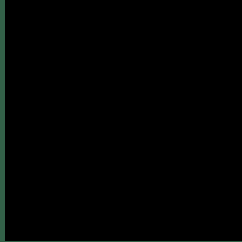
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.3960, -19.3910,

-17.5270.

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

80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270

Protanopia

86.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Deuteranopia

87.7580, 12.4250, 0.5930



Tritanopia

83.4470, -23.4280, -4.9320

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270

Protanomaly

84.6050, -0.6860, -9.5980

Deuteranomaly

85.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490

Tritanomaly

81.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.8910, -7.2430, -6.4030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270 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(51, 97, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 97, 72)  
}
```

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(51, 97, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 97, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270 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(51, 97, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 97, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 97, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 97, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 97, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 97, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 97, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 97,  
72) }
```

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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