

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.4280, 2.8050,  
-45.3470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	376D00
RGB	55, 109, 0
RGB Percent	22%, 43%, 0%
CMY	0.7845, 0.5725, 0.9999
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 1.00, 0.57
HSL	90°, 100%, 21%
HSV	90°, 100%, 43%
XYZ	7.0440, 11.7529, 1.8980
YIQ	80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

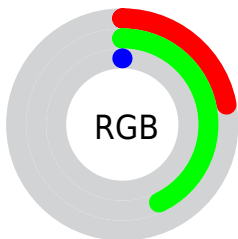
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 109, 54
Decimal	3632384
CIELab	40.82, -34.90, 46.11
CIELCh	41, 57.826, 127.118
Yxy	11.7529, 0.3404, 0.5679
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281822464 (0xFF376D00)
YUV	80.4280, -39.6510, -22.3004
Hunter-Lab	34.2825, -23.3184, 20.7153

# Details

The YIQ color **80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **28.5720, -2.8050, 45.3470**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.5250, 1.1540, -42.9580**, and **35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.1770, 2.2540, -40.8660**.

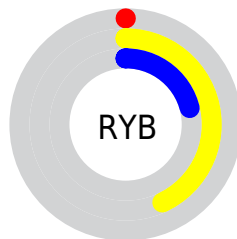
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (43%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (21%)

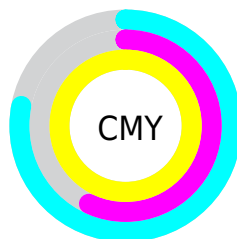


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470 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 80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.4280, 2.8050,  
-45.3470

80.4280, 2.8050,  
-45.3470

254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

57.3810, -7.0080,  
-38.2080

133.5250, 1.1540,  
-42.9580

35.8070, -16.7750,  
-31.9030

160.4110, 1.4750,  
-43.2690

22.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970

188.1830, 2.1170,  
-43.8910

3.5220, -1.6500,  
-3.1380


216.5420, 2.4840,  
-45.0360

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

233.9760, 7.4340,  
-35.6220

246.0240, 16.6470,

-20.8650


 251.1240, 10.9140,  
-10.5740


 80.4280, 2.8050,  
-45.3470

 83.1770, 2.2540,  
-40.8660

 86.2250, 2.2990,  
-36.1730

 88.9740, 1.7480,  
-31.6920

 92.0220, 1.7930,  
-26.9990

 94.7710, 1.2420,  
-22.5180

■ 97.4060, 1.0120,  
-18.3480

■ 100.4540, 1.0570,  
-13.6550

■ 103.2030, 0.5060,  
-9.1740

■ 106.2510, 0.5510,  
-4.4810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.5190, 36.8220, -28.5700



80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470



74.0030, -49.9220, -42.4180

# Triad

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



80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470



86.1330, -89.5890, -0.8290



86.9190, 67.7570, 44.0850

# Complementary

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



80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470



28.5720, -2.8050, 45.3470

# 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.



94.5260, 38.3670, 48.0870



80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470



79.8870, -88.5360, 7.6240

# Square

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



80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470



85.5340, -81.0130, -13.0850



98.3980, -11.4230, 36.3290



89.2620, 73.0800, 19.1920



# Rectangle

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



80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470



78.9390, -61.0650, -33.2010



98.3980, -11.4230, 36.3290



88.4330, 60.5580, 47.9020

# Sweetspot

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



80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470



131.8190, 1.2870, -17.8250



63.7020, 50.3890, -4.6110



64.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470



105.4690, 3.5870, -59.5250



64.5810, -28.7830, -56.5830



52.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



86.3200, 2.9890, -48.6830



180.5920, 5.9330, -102.0590



# Inverse Universe

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



28.5720, -2.8050, 45.3470



37.5310, -3.5870, 59.5250



44.4190, 28.7830, 56.5830



49.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



30.6800, -2.9890, 48.6830



64.1090, -6.5290, 101.8470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

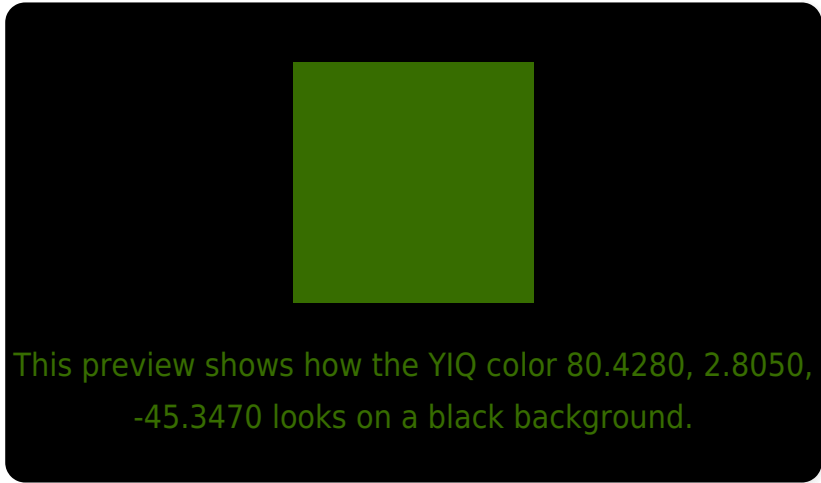
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

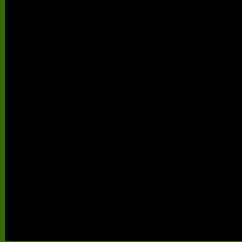
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4280, 2.8050,

-45.3470.

# 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

80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470

### Protanopia

88.6440, 37.9680, -27.3120

### Deuteranopia

92.1040, 40.0290, -15.0990



## Tritanopia

92.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470

## Protanomaly

85.8980, 25.2690, -33.9550

## Deuteranomaly

88.1250, 26.3680, -26.3360

## Tritanomaly

88.0500, -12.6050, -19.3650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.4600, 0.9200, -16.6800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470 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(55, 109, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 109, 0)  
}
```

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(55, 109, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 109, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470 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(55, 109, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 109, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(55, 109, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 109, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 109, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 109, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.4280, 2.8050, -45.3470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 109, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 109,  
0) }
```

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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