

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.4710, -51.4800,
-47.2240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.4710, -51.4800,
-47.2240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	027D39
RGB	2, 125, 57
RGB Percent	1%, 49%, 22%
CMY	0.9925, 0.5096, 0.7766
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.54, 0.51
HSL	147°, 97%, 25%
HSV	147°, 98%, 49%
XYZ	8.1017, 14.9877, 6.3317
YIQ	80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

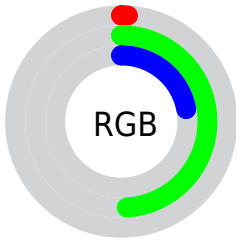
Format	Color
RYB	2, 87, 125
Decimal	163129
CIELab	45.62, -45.54, 28.75
CIELCh	46, 53.861, 147.737
Yxy	14.9877, 0.2754, 0.5094
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278353209 (0xFF027D39)
YUV	80.4710, -11.5712, -68.8191
Hunter-Lab	38.7139, -30.3946, 17.4027

Details

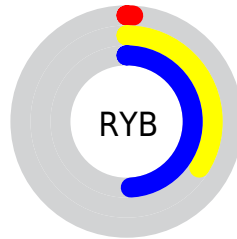
The YIQ color **80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **46.5290, 51.4800, 47.2240**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.4790, -36.7630, -44.1150**, and **44.5780, -23.5600, -35.5920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7590, -52.3510, -47.9590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.8570, -46.5750, -42.5030**.

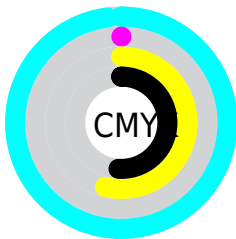
Distribution



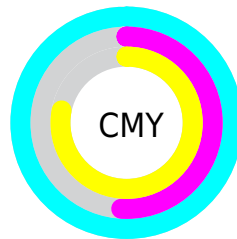
- Red (1%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (51%)





- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240 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 80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 80.4710, -51.4800,
-47.2240

 80.4710, -51.4800,
-47.2240


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 61.9890, -38.1390,
-41.2030


 140.4790,
-36.7630, -44.1150


 44.5780, -23.5600,
-35.5920


 168.4360,
-35.2040, -44.8360


 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

 196.3220,
-34.8830, -45.1470

 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

 219.8110,
-31.7660, -41.0620

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 231.3750,
-24.0660, -26.4180

 243.2380,

-15.7700, -11.5620

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 80.4710, -51.4800,
-47.2240

■ 80.4710, -51.4800,
-47.2240

■ 79.7590, -52.3510,
-47.9590

■ 84.8570, -46.5750,
-42.5030

■ 89.5420, -41.0740,
-37.5700

■ 93.9280, -36.1690,
-32.8490

■ 98.6130, -30.6680,
-27.9160

■ 102.9990,
-25.7630, -23.1950

■ 107.5700,
-19.9410, -18.5730

■ 111.9560,
-15.0360, -13.8520

■ 116.6410, -9.5350,
-8.9190

■ 121.0270, -4.6300,
-4.1980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.4730, 16.1000, -38.4920



80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240



86.8780, -68.2630, -34.9110

Triad

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



80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240



89.4900, -94.9080, 1.9560



103.3960, 70.0070, 25.3270

Complementary

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



80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240



46.5290, 51.4800, 47.2240

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.



104.5910, 56.9370, 41.9370



80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240



108.2710, -27.4230, 28.9370

Square

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



80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240



93.7640, -93.1640, -7.6280



110.0510, 23.4670, 42.7870



104.0090, 65.7020, -1.2900

Rectangle

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



80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240



90.9990, -78.4890, -25.7930



110.0510, 23.4670, 42.7870



103.2420, 67.8050, 32.1970

Sweetspot

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



80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240



145.2710, -20.5370, -18.7850



95.1310, 7.8950, -49.4890



71.0920, -12.4230, -11.6470



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.



80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240



104.0030, -68.2580, -62.5460



87.3110, -70.7400, -28.5640



61.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



81.6340, -53.4970, -49.2170



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



46.5290, 51.4800, 47.2240



58.9970, 68.2580, 62.5460



39.6890, 70.7400, 28.5640



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



46.3660, 53.4970, 49.2170



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

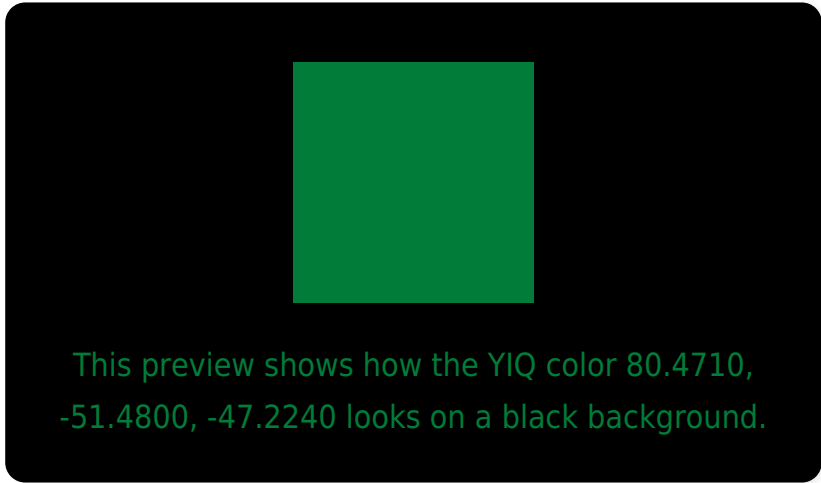
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4710, -51.4800,

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

80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240

Protanopia

104.7910, 24.8530, -15.3950

Deuteranopia

106.8120, 29.5280, -6.5040



Tritanopia

98.3950, -44.0130, -11.8290

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240



Protanomaly

95.6840, -3.0670, -27.0270



Deuteranomaly

97.2270, -0.0420, -21.2740



Tritanomaly

92.2230, -46.9450, -24.7770

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240



Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

80.1080, -18.5200, -16.7920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240 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(2, 125, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 125, 57)  
}
```

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(2, 125, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 125, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240 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(2, 125, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 125, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 125, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 125, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 125, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 125, 57)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 125, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 125,  
57) }
```

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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