

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31643F
RGB	49, 100, 63
RGB Percent	19%, 39%, 25%
CMY	0.8080, 0.6078, 0.7530
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.37, 0.61
HSL	136°, 34%, 29%
HSV	136°, 51%, 39%
XYZ	6.7209, 10.1292, 6.3019
YIQ	80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

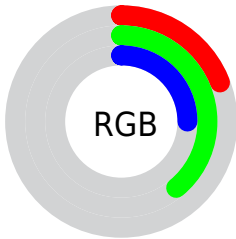
Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 89, 100
Decimal	3236927
CIE _{Lab}	38.07, -26.31, 15.87
CIE _{LCh}	38, 30.728, 148.911
Yxy	10.1292, 0.2903, 0.4375
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281427007 (0xFF31643F)
YUV	80.5330, -8.6438, -27.6544
Hunter-Lab	31.8265, -18.0016, 10.5387

Details

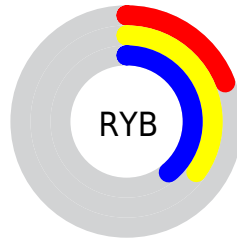
The YIQ color **80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **68.4670, 18.5190, 22.3190**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.8920, -18.1520, -23.4640**, and **33.3910, -20.9950, -21.4990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.7450, -22.2320, -26.6160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.3210, -14.8060, -18.0220**.

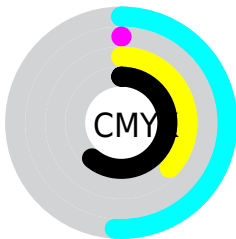
Distribution



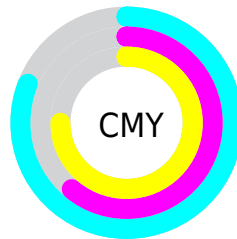
- Red (19%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190 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 80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190

■ 80.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.4620, -19.7570,
-21.9090

■ 130.8920,
-18.1520, -23.4640

■ 33.3910, -20.9950,
-21.4990

■ 157.3650,
-18.1060, -24.2980

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 184.6530,
-18.9770, -25.0330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.5390,
-18.6560, -25.3440

■ 236.1310,
-17.3270, -21.8950

■ 247.9940, -9.0310,

-7.0390

■ 80.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190

■ 80.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190

■ 76.7450, -22.2320,
-26.6160

■ 84.3210, -14.8060,
-18.0220

■ 72.8430, -25.6240,
-31.2240

■ 88.1090, -11.0930,
-13.7250

■ 69.0550, -29.3370,
-35.5210

■ 92.0110, -7.7010,
-9.1170

■ 65.2670, -33.0500,
-39.8180

■ 95.7990, -3.9880,
-4.8200

■ 61.7780, -36.1670,
-43.9030

■ 99.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 103.4890, 3.1170,
4.0850

■ 107.2770, 6.8300,
8.3820

■ 111.0650, 10.5430,
12.6790

■ 114.8530, 14.2560,
16.9760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.8150, 7.1100, -18.7300



80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



69.9060, -56.2980, -25.9780

Triad

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



80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



83.0060, -43.6950, 4.4410



89.9790, 40.0240, 12.5360

Complementary

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



80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



68.4670, 18.5190, 22.3190

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.



91.3560, 31.9530, 21.1450



80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



90.7930, -11.8780, 17.0340

Square

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



80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



73.1610, -69.5970, -10.7250



92.5420, 13.9340, 22.8140



89.1060, 37.6880, -0.2000

Rectangle

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



80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



71.8440, -61.7550, -20.6910



92.5420, 13.9340, 22.8140



90.6030, 38.3270, 15.7590

Sweetspot

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



80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



122.7230, -6.8300, -8.3820



90.0000, 8.0270, -18.8290



61.5000, -4.5840, -5.0320



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



99.8810, -28.7870, -34.4750



83.3830, -26.5440, -14.5440



49.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



71.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930



149.6920, -88.0570, -105.7290

Inverse Universe

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



68.4670, 18.5190, 22.3190



81.1190, 28.7870, 34.4750



65.6170, 26.5440, 14.5440



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



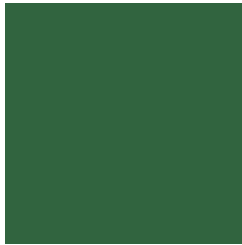
43.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930



92.4220, 87.7360, 106.0400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

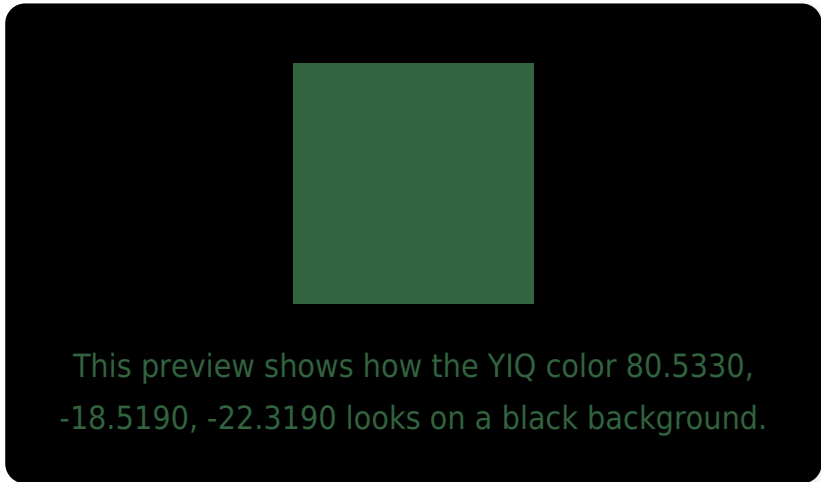
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

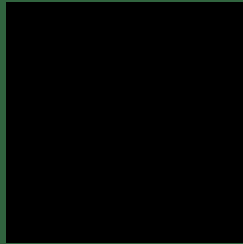
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5330, -18.5190,

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

80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190

Protanopia

87.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

Deuteranopia

89.4010, 17.7440, -2.1920



Tritanopia

85.1480, -24.0240, -5.1440

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190

Protanomaly

85.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190

Deuteranomaly

86.2420, 4.7700, -9.3580

Tritanomaly

83.4160, -22.1430, -11.7030

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.7230, -6.8300, -8.3820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190 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(49, 100, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 100, 63)  
}
```

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(49, 100, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 100, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190 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(49, 100, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 100, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 100, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 100, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 100, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 100,  
63) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 100, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 100,  
63) }
```

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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