

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5440, -17.0520,
-21.3720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.5440, -17.0520,
-21.3720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33633F
RGB	51, 99, 63
RGB Percent	20%, 39%, 25%
CMY	0.8001, 0.6117, 0.7530
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.36, 0.61
HSL	135°, 32%, 29%
HSV	135°, 49%, 39%
XYZ	6.7241, 9.9892, 6.2748
YIQ	80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

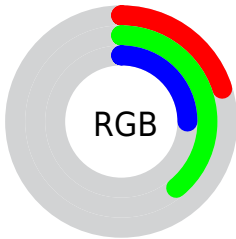
Format	Color
R _Y B	51, 89, 99
Decimal	3367743
CIE Lab	37.82, -25.20, 15.55
CIE LCh	38, 29.611, 148.332
Yxy	9.9892, 0.2925, 0.4345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281557823 (0xFF33633F)
YUV	80.5440, -8.6492, -25.9101
Hunter-Lab	31.6056, -17.3337, 10.3528




Details

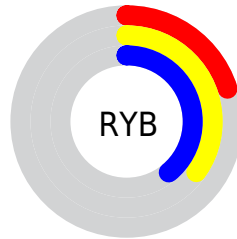
The YIQ color **80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **69.4560, 17.0520, 21.3720**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.


A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170**, and **32.8040, -20.7200, -20.9760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.7560, -20.7650, -25.6690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.3320, -13.3390, -17.0750**.

Distribution







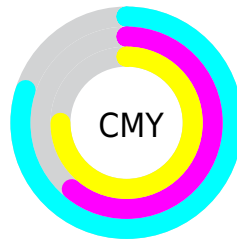
-  Red (20%)
-  Green (39%)
-  Blue (25%)






-  Red (20%)
-  Yellow (35%)
-  Blue (39%)



-  Cyan (49%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (36%)
-  Black (61%)



-  Cyan (80%)
-  Magenta (61%)
-  Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720 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 80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.5440, -17.0520,
-21.3720

■ 80.5440, -17.0520,
-21.3720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.4730, -18.2900,
-20.9620

■ 130.9030,
-16.6850, -22.5170

■ 32.8040, -20.7200,
-20.9760

■ 157.0770,
-17.2350, -23.5630

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 184.6640,
-17.5100, -24.0860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.2510,
-17.7850, -24.6090

■ 236.7290,
-16.1350, -21.4710

■ 248.5920, -7.8390,

-6.6150

■ 80.5440, -17.0520,
-21.3720

■ 80.5440, -17.0520,
-21.3720

■ 76.7560, -20.7650,
-25.6690

■ 84.3320, -13.3390,
-17.0750

■ 72.8540, -24.1570,
-30.2770

■ 88.2340, -9.9470,
-12.4670

■ 69.0660, -27.8700,
-34.5740

■ 92.0220, -6.2340,
-8.1700

■ 65.1640, -31.2620,
-39.1820

■ 95.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

■ 61.3760, -34.9750,
-43.4790

■ 99.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 60.9630, -35.2500,
-44.0020

■ 103.3150, 3.6670,
5.1310

■ 107.1030, 7.3800,
9.4280

■ 110.8910, 11.0930,
13.7250

■ 114.7930, 14.4850,
18.3330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.5270, 7.9810, -17.9950



80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720



69.2050, -55.7020, -25.7660

Triad

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



80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720



83.0770, -42.4570, 4.0310



89.4950, 38.5110, 12.4230

Complementary

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



80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720



69.4560, 17.0520, 21.3720

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.



90.3450, 30.4860, 20.1980



80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720



90.2660, -11.8320, 16.2000

Square

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



80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720



72.2320, -68.3590, -11.1350



91.4170, 12.7880, 21.5560



88.7360, 35.8540, -0.0020

Rectangle

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



80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720



71.0290, -60.8380, -20.7900



91.4170, 12.7880, 21.5560



90.0050, 37.1350, 15.3350

Sweetspot

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



80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720



120.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050



89.9400, 8.2560, -17.4720



59.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430



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.



80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720



99.4900, -26.1280, -33.1040



83.2800, -24.7560, -13.9080



46.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



68.9360, -39.7880, -49.8680



147.7200, -85.2600, -106.8600

Inverse Universe

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



69.4560, 17.0520, 21.3720



82.3960, 26.4490, 32.7930



66.7200, 24.7560, 13.9080



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



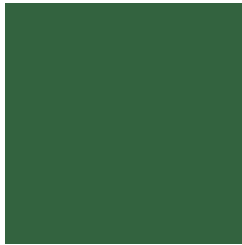
43.0640, 39.7880, 49.8680



92.2800, 85.2600, 106.8600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

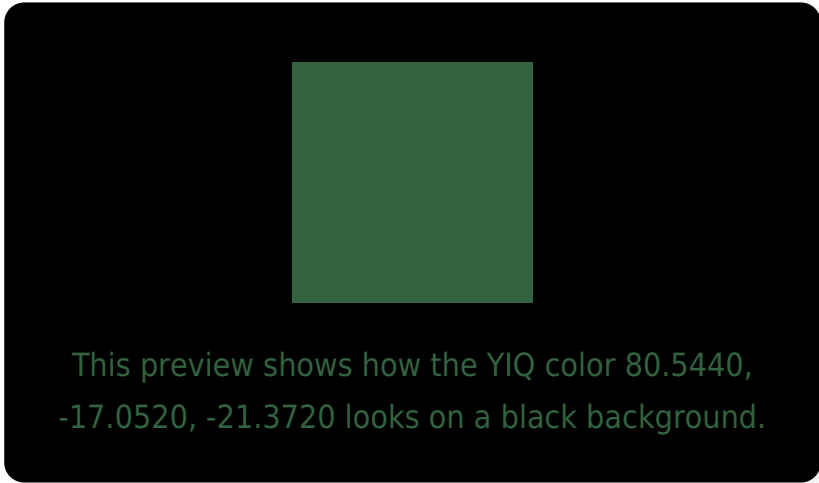
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ 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 80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5440, -17.0520,

-21.3720.

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

80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720

Protanopia

87.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460

Deuteranopia

88.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690



Tritanopia

84.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720

Protanomaly

85.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190

Deuteranomaly

85.6550, 5.0450, -8.8350

Tritanomaly

83.4270, -20.6760, -10.7560

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720 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, 99, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 99, 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(51, 99, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 99, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720 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, 99, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 99, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 99, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 99, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 99, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 99, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 99, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 99,  
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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