

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5570, -36.2620,
-25.6540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.5570, -36.2620,
-25.6540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E6B4D
RGB	30, 107, 77
RGB Percent	12%, 42%, 30%
CMY	0.8825, 0.5803, 0.6982
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.28, 0.58
HSL	157°, 56%, 27%
HSV	157°, 72%, 42%
XYZ	7.1334, 11.3328, 8.8270
YIQ	80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

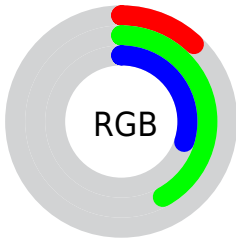
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 78, 107
Decimal	1993549
CIE _{Lab}	40.14, -31.06, 10.23
CIE _{LCh}	40, 32.696, 161.775
Yxy	11.3328, 0.2614, 0.4152
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280183629 (0xFF1E6B4D)
YUV	80.5570, -1.7536, -44.3385
Hunter-Lab	33.6642, -21.0881, 8.0187

Details

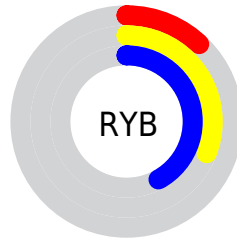
The YIQ color **80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **56.4430, 36.2620, 25.6540**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.1120, -33.5110, -25.9510**, and **38.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8120, -41.5340, -29.2300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.3020, -30.9900, -22.0780**.

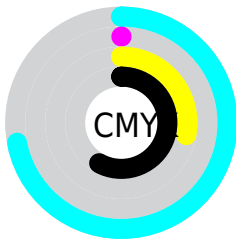
Distribution



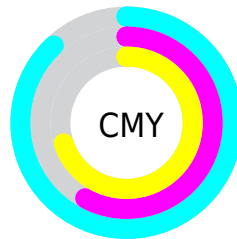
- Red (12%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540 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 80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.5570, -36.2620,
-25.6540

80.5570, -36.2620,
-25.6540

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

54.2900, -39.8840,
-26.0920

133.1120,
-33.5110, -25.9510

38.3950, -26.8180,
-20.5940

159.9980,
-33.1900, -26.2620

22.9730, -13.7060,
-15.9300

187.5850,
-33.4650, -26.7850

0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

215.7590,
-34.0150, -27.8310

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.3670,
-29.6150, -19.4630

245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 80.5570, -36.2620,
-25.6540

■ 80.5570, -36.2620,
-25.6540

■ 76.8120, -41.5340,
-29.2300

■ 84.3020, -30.9900,
-22.0780

■ 73.3660, -46.2100,
-32.5940

■ 87.7480, -26.3140,
-18.7140

■ 70.2190, -50.2900,
-35.7460

■ 91.4930, -21.0420,
-15.1380

■ 95.3520, -16.0910,
-11.2510

■ 98.7980, -11.4150,
-7.8870

■ 102.5430, -6.1430,
-4.3110

■ 106.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 110.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410

■ 113.5930, 8.7560,
6.5160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.7320, -3.0220, -22.3340



80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540



75.3660, -63.4050, -23.8290

Triad

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



80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540



92.5670, -31.9130, 11.1830



94.4860, 42.7300, 7.5460

Complementary

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



80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540



56.4430, 36.2620, 25.6540

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.



95.3090, 39.3350, 19.5190



80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540



97.0010, -0.6000, 21.8960

Square

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



80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540



76.4040, -74.5950, -8.2510



97.1580, 23.8830, 24.2270



93.0470, 36.1760, -5.8400

Rectangle

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



80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540



77.3040, -68.8620, -18.5420



97.1580, 23.8830, 24.2270



94.5340, 42.7750, 12.2390

Sweetspot

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



80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540



129.3630, -14.6240, -10.3040



84.4680, -2.6990, -33.6990



64.8200, -8.4810, -5.9930



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.



80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540



98.7620, -56.4330, -40.0570



79.2810, -43.6920, -12.1400



51.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



76.8870, -55.2870, -38.7990



160.8010, -115.2040, -81.7960

Inverse Universe

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



56.4430, 36.2620, 25.6540



61.2380, 56.4330, 40.0570



57.7190, 43.6920, 12.1400



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



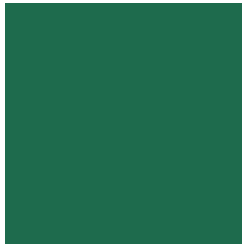
40.2270, 54.9660, 39.1100



84.0850, 115.5250, 81.4850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

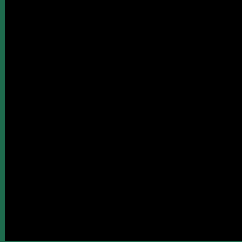
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5570, -36.2620,

-25.6540.

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

80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540

Protanopia

93.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690

Deuteranopia

94.9430, 13.3420, 0.4940



Tritanopia

86.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540

Protanomaly

88.8600, -5.9580, -13.1740

Deuteranomaly

89.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910

Tritanomaly

84.2940, -36.5390, -15.1230

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.4880, -13.4780, -9.0460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540 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(30, 107, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 107, 77)  
}
```

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(30, 107, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 107, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540 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(30, 107, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 107, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 107, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 107, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 107, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 107,  
77) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5570, -36.2620, -25.6540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 107, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 107,  
77) }
```

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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