

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5730, -17.1370,
-58.3930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.5730, -17.1370,
-58.3930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C7B00
RGB	28, 123, 0
RGB Percent	11%, 48%, 0%
CMY	0.8905, 0.5175, 0.9999
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 1.00, 0.52
HSL	106°, 100%, 24%
HSV	106°, 100%, 48%
XYZ	7.5647, 14.4216, 2.3851
YIQ	80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

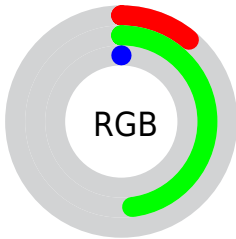
Format	Color
RYB	0, 123, 95
Decimal	1866496
CIELab	44.83, -47.13, 48.92
CIELCh	45, 67.931, 133.932
Yxy	14.4216, 0.3104, 0.5917
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280056576 (0xFF1C7B00)
YUV	80.5730, -39.7225, -46.1065
Hunter-Lab	37.9757, -30.9006, 22.8592

Details

The YIQ color **80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **42.4270, 17.1370, 58.3930**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.2900, -14.6620, -53.6860**, and **42.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.6320, -15.6250, -52.7530**.

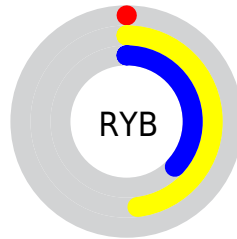
Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (48%)

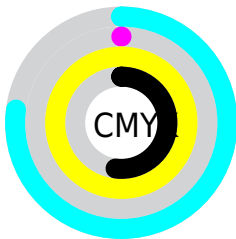
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (37%)

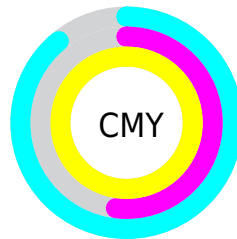


Cyan (77%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930 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 80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.5730, -17.1370,
-58.3930

■ 80.5730, -17.1370,
-58.3930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.9390, -26.6750,
-50.7310

■ 138.2900,
-14.6620, -53.6860

■ 42.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790

■ 165.4750,
-13.7450, -53.7850

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 193.8340,
-13.3780, -54.9300

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 218.4970,
-10.8110, -51.8910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 229.9470, -2.7900,
-37.5580

■ 242.1090, 6.1020,

-22.4900

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 80.5730, -17.1370,
-58.3930

■ 84.6320, -15.6250,
-52.7530

■ 89.1040, -13.8380,
-46.5900

■ 93.1630, -12.3260,
-40.9500

■ 97.5210, -10.2180,
-35.0980

■ 101.6940, -9.0270,
-29.1470

■ 106.0520, -6.9190,
-23.2950

■ 110.4100, -4.8110,
-17.4430

■ 114.4690, -3.2990,
-11.8030

■ 118.9410, -1.5120,
-5.6400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.1390, 31.7800, -36.3160



80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930



83.9310, -58.5870, -45.0750

Triad

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



80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930



95.6510, -102.6110, 3.8930



89.1280, 86.4620, 52.0140

Complementary

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



80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930



42.4270, 17.1370, 58.3930

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.



96.7230, 57.3460, 62.0660



80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930



85.7860, -98.2570, 13.0950

Square

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



80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930



96.6990, -94.5390, -10.2430



108.0180, 1.8710, 48.7110



96.5700, 86.6520, 15.5160

Rectangle

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



80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930



89.0780, -71.7020, -33.1580



108.0180, 1.8710, 48.7110



88.6470, 80.8670, 59.8030

Sweetspot

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



80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930



144.0520, -6.9190, -23.2950



91.9550, 47.4580, -23.0860



71.7030, -4.0780, -14.2060



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.



80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930



105.2710, -22.8190, -76.5710



75.9630, -44.4180, -54.0660



58.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



81.7470, -17.6870, -59.4390



164.9670, -35.3280, -119.7120

Inverse Universe

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



42.4270, 17.1370, 58.3930



55.4300, 22.2230, 76.3590



47.0370, 44.4180, 54.0660



57.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



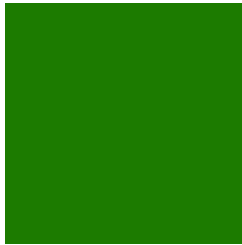
43.2530, 17.6870, 59.4390



87.0330, 35.3280, 119.7120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

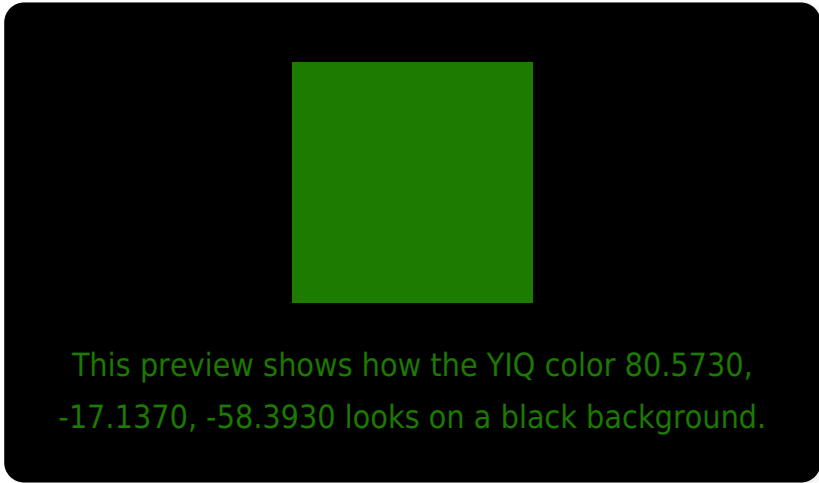
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5730, -17.1370,

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

80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930

Protanopia

97.8030, 41.7740, -30.2100

Deuteranopia

101.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180



Tritanopia

98.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930

Protanomaly

91.4580, 20.4560, -40.3440

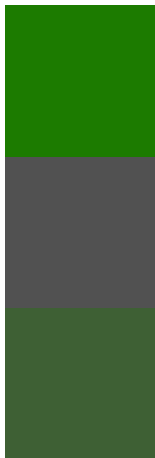
Deuteranomaly

93.7390, 21.4630, -31.0570

Tritanomaly

91.4390, -30.1180, -26.8700

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.8180, -6.1400, -20.8920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930 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(28, 123, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 123, 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(28, 123, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 123, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930 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(28, 123, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 123, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 123, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 123, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 123, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 123, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5730, -17.1370, -58.3930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 123, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 123,  
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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