

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820)
contains.

YIQ(80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(80.5910, -15.2660,
-9.6820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C5B51
RGB	60, 91, 81
RGB Percent	24%, 36%, 32%
CMY	0.7648, 0.6431, 0.6824
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.11, 0.64
HSL	161°, 21%, 30%
HSV	161°, 34%, 36%
XYZ	7.0891, 9.0383, 9.1529
YIQ	80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

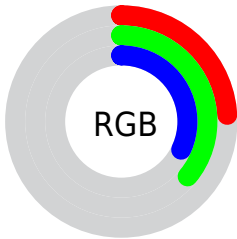
Format	Color
RYB	60, 78, 91
Decimal	3955537
CIELab	36.06, -13.92, 2.14
CIELCh	36, 14.083, 171.246
Yxy	9.0383, 0.2804, 0.3575
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282145617 (0xFF3C5B51)
YUV	80.5910, 0.2016, -18.0583
Hunter-Lab	30.0638, -10.5206, 2.9939

Details

The YIQ color **80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **70.4090, 15.2660, 9.6820**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.1780, -15.5410, -10.2050**, and **35.1180, -15.3120, -8.8480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.5580, -19.6670, -12.5230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410**.

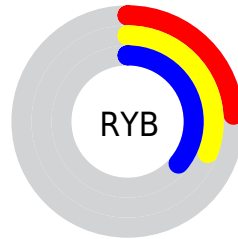
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (36%)

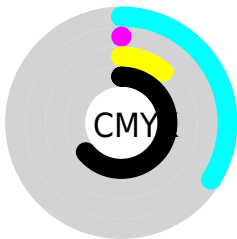
Blue (32%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (36%)

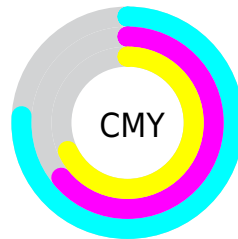


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820 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 80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.5910, -15.2660,
-9.6820

■ 80.5910, -15.2660,
-9.6820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.0040, -14.9910,
-9.1590

■ 130.1780,
-15.5410, -10.2050

■ 35.1180, -15.3120,
-8.8480

■ 156.4660,
-16.4120, -10.9400

■ 16.3850, -11.6900,
-8.4100

■ 183.4660,
-16.4120, -10.9400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.1670,
-17.0080, -11.1520

■ 239.7540,
-17.2830, -11.6750

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,

-2.3320

■ 80.5910, -15.2660,
-9.6820

■ 80.5910, -15.2660,
-9.6820

■ 77.5580, -19.6670,
-12.5230

■ 83.6240, -10.8650,
-6.8410

■ 74.5250, -24.0680,
-15.3640

■ 86.6570, -6.4640,
-4.0000

■ 71.4920, -28.4690,
-18.2050

■ 89.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

■ 68.4590, -32.8700,
-21.0460

■ 92.7230, 2.3380,
1.6820

■ 65.1270, -37.8670,
-24.0990

■ 95.7560, 6.7390,
4.5230

■ 62.0940, -42.2680,
-26.9400

■ 99.0880, 11.7360,
7.5760

■ 60.4850, -44.9270,
-28.3110

■ 102.1210, 16.1370,
10.4170

■ 105.1540, 20.5380,
13.2580

■ 108.0730, 25.2600,
15.7880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130



80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820



79.8660, -23.2900, -7.4340

Triad

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



80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820



85.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



85.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910

Complementary

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



80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820



70.4090, 15.2660, 9.6820

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.



86.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720



80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820



86.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240

Square

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



80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820



83.3000, -18.3400, 1.9800



86.7400, 12.8360, 9.6680



84.6070, 14.1680, -3.4640

Rectangle

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



80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820



79.9630, -24.9410, -5.0450



86.7400, 12.8360, 9.6680



85.4600, 19.2560, 3.4480

Sweetspot

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



80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820



113.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



81.1870, -2.5650, -14.0930



56.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820



100.9380, -23.7930, -14.8410



78.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570



44.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



73.0060, -54.0040, -34.5160



157.4730, -116.8560, -73.8800

Inverse Universe

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



70.4090, 15.2660, 9.6820



85.1760, 23.4720, 15.1520



72.2040, 17.1010, 3.9570



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



36.8800, 54.3250, 34.2050



79.6410, 116.5350, 74.1910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

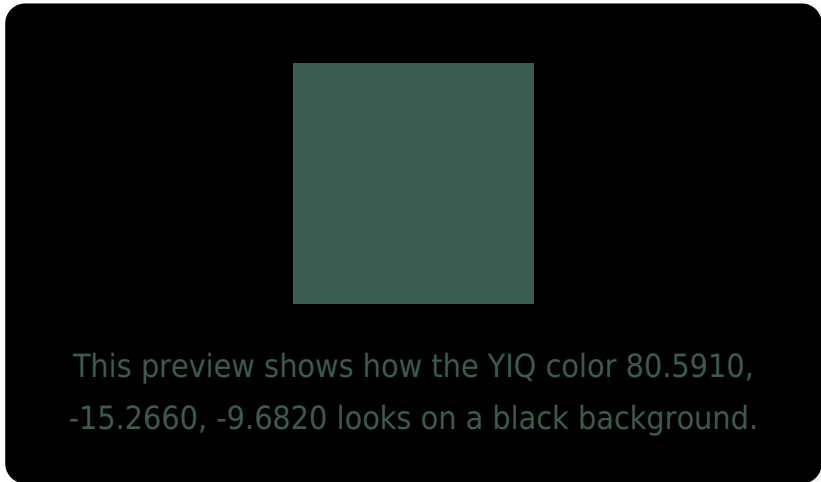
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 × Fail

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 80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5910, -15.2660,

-9.6820.

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

80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820

Protanopia

84.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Deuteranopia

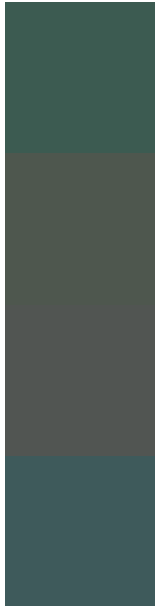
85.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



Tritanopia

82.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820

Protanomaly

83.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070

Deuteranomaly

83.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810

Tritanomaly

81.7420, -17.0090, -5.6250

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820 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(60, 91, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 91, 81)  
}
```

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(60, 91, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 91, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820 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(60, 91, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 91, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 91, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 91, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 91, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 91, 81)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 91, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 91,  
81) }
```

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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