

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5910, -16.4070,
-38.5750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.5910, -16.4070,
-38.5750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	296E21
RGB	41, 110, 33
RGB Percent	16%, 43%, 13%
CMY	0.8394, 0.5685, 0.8706
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.70, 0.57
HSL	114°, 54%, 28%
HSV	114°, 70%, 43%
XYZ	6.7658, 11.7382, 3.3478
YIQ	80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

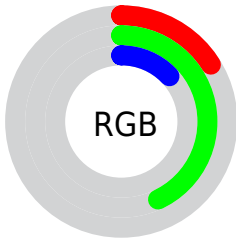
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 110, 102
Decimal	2715169
CIE _{Lab}	40.80, -37.59, 35.27
CIE _{LCh}	41, 51.549, 136.828
Yxy	11.7382, 0.3096, 0.5372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280905249 (0xFF296E21)
YUV	80.5910, -23.4624, -34.7213
Hunter-Lab	34.2610, -24.7068, 18.1892

Details

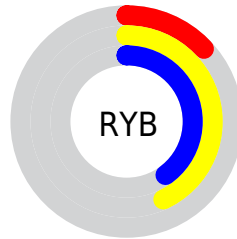
The YIQ color **80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **62.4090, 16.4070, 38.5750**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.8470, -14.2520, -39.0840**, and **35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.8350, -13.9780, -33.0340**.

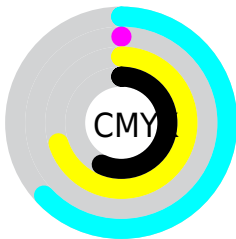
Distribution



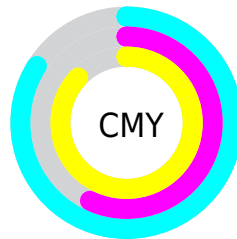
- Red (16%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750 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, -16.4070, -38.5750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.5910, -16.4070,
-38.5750

80.5910, -16.4070,
-38.5750

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

52.0740, -22.3210,
-41.5290

132.8470,
-14.2520, -39.0840

35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

160.2060,
-13.8850, -40.2290

23.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

187.6790,
-13.8390, -41.0630

2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

216.0380,
-13.4720, -42.2080

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

232.1840, -7.6510,
-32.0590

244.1610, 0.3240,

-16.8920

253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

80.5910, -16.4070,
-38.5750

80.5910, -16.4070,
-38.5750

76.3470, -18.8360,
-44.1160

84.8350, -13.9780,
-33.0340

72.1030, -21.2650,
-49.6570

89.0790, -11.5490,
-27.4930

67.8590, -23.6940,
-55.1980

93.3230, -9.1200,
-21.9520

97.2680, -7.2870,
-16.6230

101.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820

■ 105.7560, -2.4290,
-5.5410

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 114.2440, 2.4290,
5.5410

■ 118.4880, 4.8580,
11.0820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.3930, 28.2490, -32.8950



80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750



75.4680, -55.4250, -36.2970

Triad

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



80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750



82.6280, -86.6090, 0.2310



90.6760, 63.5870, 31.5470

Complementary

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



80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750



62.4090, 16.4070, 38.5750

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.



94.0610, 43.8700, 41.9660



80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750



90.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430

Square

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



80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750



84.2290, -81.4720, -10.2720



99.3800, 6.1830, 36.6390



92.0340, 64.5540, 8.5060

Rectangle

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



80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750



80.0620, -65.6050, -28.0130



99.3800, 6.1830, 36.6390



91.0980, 59.6430, 36.9470

Sweetspot

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



80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750



131.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540



95.9390, 27.1920, -19.2400



64.2780, -4.0790, -8.6790



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.



80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750



97.0280, -25.8480, -60.2160



81.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410



53.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



74.0280, -25.8480, -60.2160



152.7630, -52.4290, -123.6690

Inverse Universe

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



62.4090, 16.4070, 38.5750



68.6730, 25.2520, 60.0040



61.4950, 30.4840, 31.2520



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



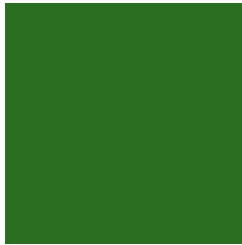
45.6730, 25.2520, 60.0040



94.5360, 53.0250, 123.8810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

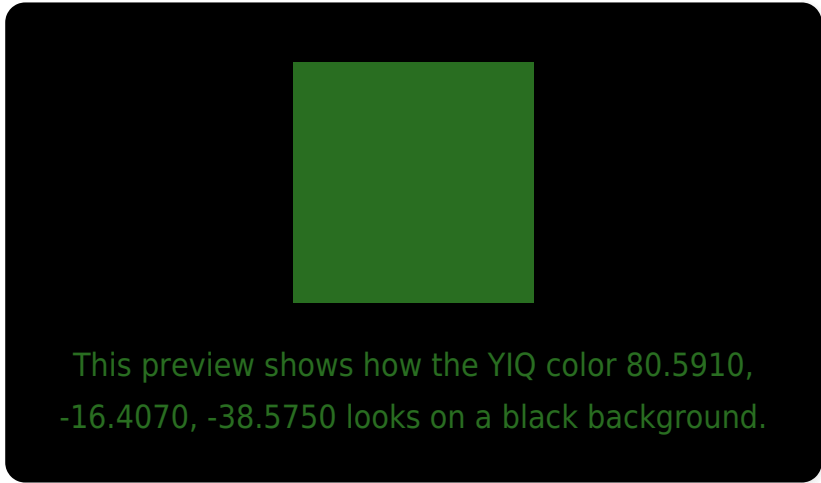
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5910, -16.4070,

-38.5750.

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, -16.4070, -38.5750

Protanopia

91.6510, 28.0630, -18.5050

Deuteranopia

93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



Tritanopia

90.7560, -28.7920, -6.8400

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750

Protanomaly

87.5240, 12.0630, -25.8970

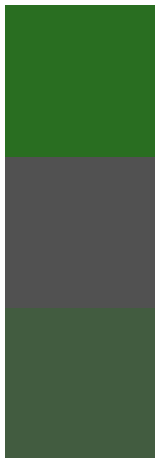
Deuteranomaly

88.9530, 15.4090, -20.4550

Tritanomaly

87.2320, -24.8010, -18.6010

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.0340, -6.5080, -14.2200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750 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(41, 110, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 110, 33)  
}
```

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(41, 110, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 110, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750 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(41, 110, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 110, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 110, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 110, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 110, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 110,  
33) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5910, -16.4070, -38.5750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 110, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 110,  
33) }
```

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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