

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5960, -41.1660,  
-35.9020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(80.5960, -41.1660,  
-35.9020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	137341
RGB	19, 115, 65
RGB Percent	7%, 45%, 25%
CMY	0.9257, 0.5489, 0.7452
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.44, 0.55
HSL	149°, 72%, 26%
HSV	149°, 84%, 45%
XYZ	7.3558, 12.7897, 7.0772
YIQ	80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

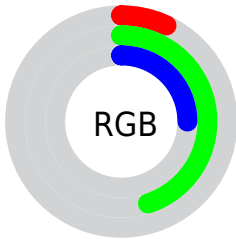
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	19, 84, 115
Decimal	1274689
CIELab	42.44, -38.84, 20.35
CIELCh	42, 43.850, 152.345
Yxy	12.7897, 0.2702, 0.4698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279464769 (0xFF137341)
YUV	80.5960, -7.6888, -54.0197
Hunter-Lab	35.7627, -25.8702, 13.3008

# Details

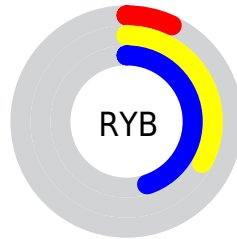
The YIQ color **80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **53.4040, 41.1660, 35.9020**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.7170, -34.1970, -35.5490**, and **41.1360, -24.8910, -27.9870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.3240, -46.3920, -40.3120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.5690, -36.5360, -31.7040**.

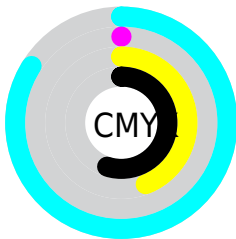
# Distribution



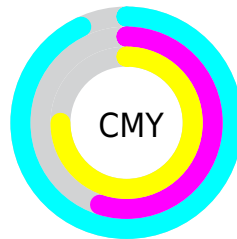
- Red (7%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (55%)




- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (75%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020 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 80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.5960, -41.1660,  
-35.9020


 80.5960, -41.1660,  
-35.9020


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 57.6180, -38.2320,  
-34.0080


 135.7170,  
-34.1970, -35.5490


 41.1360, -24.8910,  
-27.9870


 162.6030,  
-33.8760, -35.8600


 25.2410, -11.8250,  
-22.4890

 191.0760,  
-33.8300, -36.6940

 9.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680

 219.5490,  
-33.7840, -37.5280

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 232.2870,  
-26.6340, -23.9300

 244.1500,

-18.3380, -9.0740

253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

80.5960, -41.1660,  
-35.9020

80.5960, -41.1660,  
-35.9020

76.3240, -46.3920,  
-40.3120

84.5690, -36.5360,  
-31.7040

73.7750, -49.2800,  
-43.0400

88.8410, -31.3100,  
-27.2940

92.8140, -26.6800,  
-23.0960

97.0860, -21.4540,  
-18.6860

101.0590,  
-16.8240, -14.4880

■ 105.3310,  
-11.5980, -10.0780

■ 109.3040, -6.9680,  
-5.8800

■ 113.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

■ 117.5490, 2.8880,  
2.7280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730



80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020



80.8940, -65.1920, -29.9920

# Triad

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



80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020



80.7810, -82.6660, 0.3580



98.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040

# Complementary

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



80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020



53.4040, 41.1660, 35.9020

# 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.



99.3630, 48.4110, 31.2510



80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020



102.1060, -13.8970, 26.0950

# Square

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



80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020



85.0270, -83.7190, -8.0950



102.3680, 23.6520, 33.9240



97.8270, 51.5350, -3.3530



# Rectangle

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



80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020



83.1570, -72.9420, -21.6940



102.3680, 23.6520, 33.9240



98.6870, 55.8860, 22.4300

# Sweetspot

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



80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020



136.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



90.6010, 3.9960, -39.3960



68.7550, -9.8560, -8.6080



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020



96.2580, -64.3620, -56.0580



85.9540, -56.2530, -21.2850



56.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



78.3400, -52.4890, -45.4570



160.4300, -107.2700, -93.4300



# Inverse Universe

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



53.4040, 41.1660, 35.9020



53.7420, 64.3620, 56.0580



48.0460, 56.2530, 21.2850



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.7740, 52.1680, 45.7680

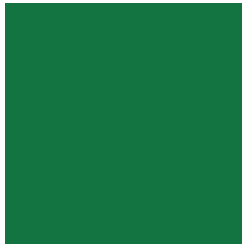


89.5700, 107.2700, 93.4300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020 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 80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020 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 80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5960, -41.1660,

-35.9020.

# 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

80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020

### Protanopia

98.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

### Deuteranopia

99.3260, 22.3290, -2.6870



## Tritanopia

91.1890, -40.4370, -10.5570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020

## Protanomaly

91.3130, -3.1600, -19.8320

## Deuteranomaly

92.4430, -0.4100, -14.6020

## Tritanomaly

87.2070, -40.8480, -19.6320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020 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(19, 115, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 115, 65)  
}
```

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(19, 115, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 115, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020 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(19, 115, 65) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 115, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 115, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 115, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 115, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 115,  
65) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5960, -41.1660, -35.9020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 115, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 115,  
65) }
```

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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