

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.6820, -17.9210,
-33.1610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.6820, -17.9210,
-33.1610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B6B2C
RGB	43, 107, 44
RGB Percent	17%, 42%, 17%
CMY	0.8316, 0.5803, 0.8275
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.59, 0.58
HSL	121°, 43%, 29%
HSV	121°, 60%, 42%
XYZ	6.7092, 11.2153, 4.1935
YIQ	80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

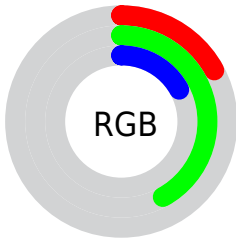
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 106, 107
Decimal	2845484
CIE _{Lab}	39.94, -34.48, 28.91
CIE _{LCh}	40, 44.998, 140.026
Y _{xy}	11.2153, 0.3033, 0.5071
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281035564 (0xFF2B6B2C)
YUV	80.6820, -18.0842, -33.0471
Hunter-Lab	33.4893, -22.8457, 16.0183

Details

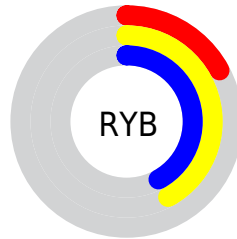
The YIQ color **80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **69.3180, 17.9210, 33.1610**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.2260, -16.6370, -34.4050**, and **34.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080**.

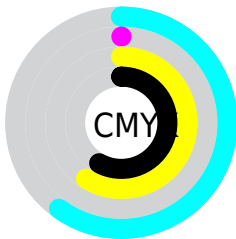
Distribution



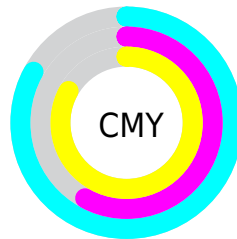
- Red (17%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610 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 80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.6820, -17.9210,
-33.1610

■ 80.6820, -17.9210,
-33.1610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.1160, -22.1390,
-33.8110

■ 132.2260,
-16.6370, -34.4050

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,
-30.8570

■ 158.9980,
-15.9950, -35.0270

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 186.4710,
-15.9490, -35.8610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.5310,
-16.1780, -37.2180

■ 233.4380,
-11.1820, -28.6380

■ 245.0020, -3.4820,

-13.9940

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 80.6820, -17.9210,
-33.1610

■ 80.6820, -17.9210,
-33.1610

■ 76.1390, -20.9460,
-38.9140

■ 85.2250, -14.8960,
-27.4080

■ 72.0090, -23.6960,
-44.1440

■ 89.3550, -12.1460,
-22.1780

■ 67.4660, -26.7210,
-49.8970

■ 93.8980, -9.1210,
-16.4250

■ 63.0370, -30.0670,
-55.3390

■ 98.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 102.5710, -3.3460,
-5.4420

■ 107.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 111.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 115.9720, 6.3710,
11.1950

■ 120.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.0210, 20.7290, -28.7670



80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610



74.2770, -56.2050, -33.1730

Triad

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



80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610



78.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200



91.1540, 56.0690, 24.6210

Complementary

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



80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610



69.3180, 17.9210, 33.1610

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.



93.5780, 40.6160, 34.8560



80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610



92.6410, -34.7570, 18.6750

Square

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



80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610



81.0830, -78.1250, -10.3570



96.7130, 9.4390, 32.6950



91.4350, 55.9350, 5.0150

Rectangle

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



80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610



77.8280, -64.8260, -25.6100



96.7130, 9.4390, 32.6950



91.3480, 52.7670, 29.3990

Sweetspot

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



80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610



129.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750



99.7040, 20.5440, -19.9040



64.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



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.



80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610



98.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010



84.2160, -27.8720, -23.5200



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



68.9070, -32.8170, -60.5690



144.2710, -68.6590, -126.8910

Inverse Universe

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



69.3180, 17.9210, 33.1610



80.5990, 28.0960, 52.5120



65.7840, 27.8720, 23.5200



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



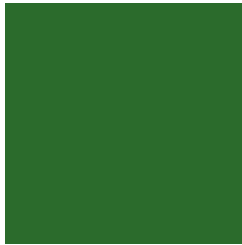
48.0930, 32.8170, 60.5690



100.7290, 68.6590, 126.8910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

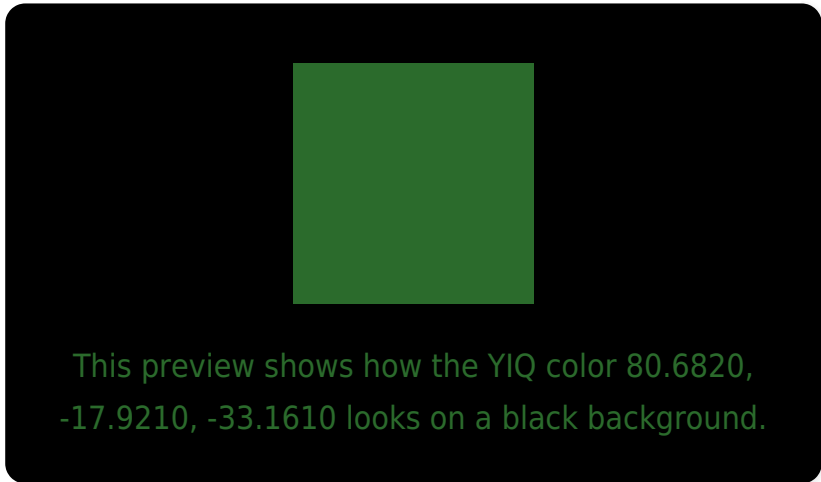
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.6820, -17.9210,

-33.1610.

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

80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610

Protanopia

90.8340, 23.2940, -14.6740

Deuteranopia

92.2140, 28.3360, -6.9280



Tritanopia

88.7670, -27.3250, -5.8930

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610

Protanomaly

87.3050, 8.4860, -21.6420

Deuteranomaly

88.3210, 11.5570, -16.7230

Tritanomaly

85.9980, -24.0220, -16.1980

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.6150, -6.6460, -11.7180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610 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(43, 107, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 107, 44)  
}
```

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(43, 107, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 107, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610 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(43, 107, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 107, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 107, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 107, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 107, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 107,  
44) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 107, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 107,  
44) }
```

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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