

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.8090, -29.4250,
-55.9610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.8090, -29.4250,
-55.9610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	127D12
RGB	18, 125, 18
RGB Percent	7%, 49%, 7%
CMY	0.9297, 0.5096, 0.9294
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 0.86, 0.51
HSL	120°, 75%, 28%
HSV	120°, 86%, 49%
XYZ	7.6963, 14.8500, 3.0326
YIQ	80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

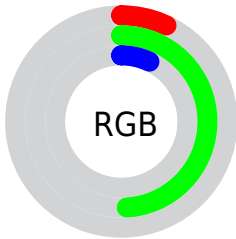
Format	Color
RYB	18, 125, 125
Decimal	1211666
CIELab	45.43, -48.46, 45.29
CIELCh	45, 66.328, 136.940
Yxy	14.8500, 0.3009, 0.5806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279401746 (0xFF127D12)
YUV	80.8090, -30.9648, -55.0835
Hunter-Lab	38.5357, -31.7876, 22.3091

Details

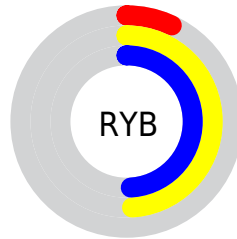
The YIQ color **80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **62.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.9950, -21.0810, -52.9930**, and **43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.5540, -33.3210, -62.4490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850**.

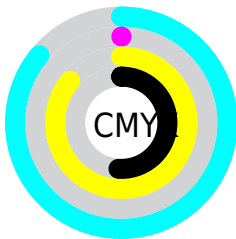
Distribution



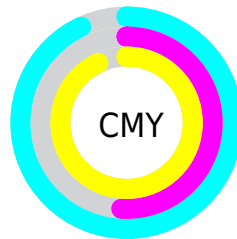
- Red (7%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (7%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610 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 80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.8090, -29.4250,
-55.9610

80.8090, -29.4250,
-55.9610

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

58.1130, -27.2250,
-51.7770

138.9950,
-21.0810, -52.9930

43.4380, -20.3500,
-38.7020

166.7670,
-20.4390, -53.6150

29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

194.5390,
-19.7970, -54.2370

15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

218.0280,
-16.6800, -50.1520

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

229.7770, -8.0630,
-35.6070

241.6400, 0.2330,

-20.7510

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 80.8090, -29.4250,
-55.9610

■ 80.8090, -29.4250,
-55.9610

■ 75.5540, -33.3210,
-62.4490

■ 85.7650, -26.1250,
-49.6850

■ 73.3750, -34.3750,
-65.3750

■ 91.1340, -22.5500,
-42.8860

■ 96.0900, -19.2500,
-36.6100

■ 101.4590,
-15.6750, -29.8110

■ 106.4150,
-12.3750, -23.5350

■ 111.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 116.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 122.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 127.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.7040, 28.5710, -38.7330



80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



85.4300, -61.4300, -43.1100

Triad

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



80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



95.6510, -102.6110, 3.8930



93.7700, 84.3540, 46.1620

Complementary

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



80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



62.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610

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.



98.8110, 59.9140, 59.5780



80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



91.5380, -85.6950, 16.7130

Square

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



80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



97.7420, -96.0980, -9.5220



109.8400, 8.2440, 48.8520



98.9670, 83.8560, 11.1200

Rectangle

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



80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



91.0500, -74.4990, -32.0270



109.8400, 8.2440, 48.8520



92.8870, 79.9510, 54.3750

Sweetspot

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



80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



145.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660



112.8020, 34.3470, -33.2770



71.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980



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.



80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



95.6810, -44.8250, -85.2490



86.8510, -46.4380, -39.4780



61.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



75.1360, -35.2000, -66.9440



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



62.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610



67.3190, 44.8250, 85.2490



56.0350, 46.7590, 39.1670



59.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



52.7500, 35.5210, 66.6330



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

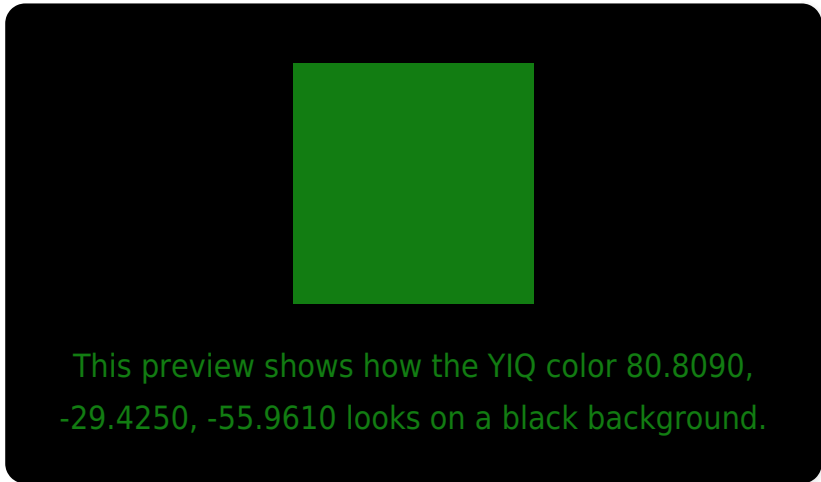
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8090, -29.4250,

-55.9610.

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

80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610

Protanopia

100.3560, 38.8390, -26.5770

Deuteranopia

103.5880, 41.5420, -14.9860



Tritanopia

98.6020, -40.1620, -10.0340

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610

Protanomaly

93.6300, 14.2200, -37.4600

Deuteranomaly

95.1560, 15.9150, -29.6290

Tritanomaly

92.0300, -36.2160, -26.4880

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610 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(18, 125, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 125, 18)  
}
```

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(18, 125, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 125, 18) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610 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(18, 125, 18) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 125, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 125, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 125, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 125, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 125,  
18) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 125, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 125,  
18) }
```

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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