

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.8600, -67.8520,  
-25.8360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.8600, -67.8520,  
-25.8360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007470
RGB	0, 116, 112
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 44%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5449, 0.5610
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.04, 0.54
HSL	178°, 100%, 23%
HSV	178°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	9.1719, 13.6704, 17.4647
YIQ	80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 59, 116
Decimal	29808
CIELab	43.76, -28.23, -5.64
CIElCh	44, 28.790, 191.294
Yxy	13.6704, 0.2276, 0.3392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219888 (0xFF007470)
YUV	80.8600, 15.3520, -70.9142
Hunter-Lab	36.9735, -20.4237, -2.1246

# Details

The YIQ color **80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **35.1400, 67.8520, 25.8360**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.2210, -52.6310, -20.8470**, and **46.6250, -38.9690, -15.1370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.4480, -60.7000, -23.2920**.

# Distribution



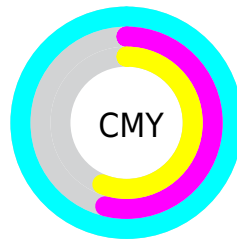
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360 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 80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.8600, -67.8520,  
-25.8360

80.8600, -67.8520,  
-25.8360

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

63.4490, -53.2730,  
-20.2250

141.2210,  
-52.6310, -20.8470

46.6250, -38.9690,  
-15.1370

168.5200,  
-52.0350, -20.6350

30.6160, -25.5820,  
-9.9500

196.4060,  
-51.7140, -20.9460

15.4220, -13.1120,  
-4.6640

225.4060,  
-51.7140, -20.9460

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

235.8640,  
-38.1440, -13.5680

244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

■ 80.8600, -67.8520,  
-25.8360

■ 84.4480, -60.7000,  
-23.2920

■ 87.8510, -54.4650,  
-20.6490

■ 91.4390, -47.3130,  
-18.1050

■ 94.8420, -41.0780,  
-15.4620

■ 98.4300, -33.9260,  
-12.9180

■ 102.0180,  
-26.7740, -10.3740

■ 105.4210,  
-20.5390, -7.7310

■ 109.0090,  
-13.3870, -5.1870

■ 112.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.9710, -28.5600, -22.0640



80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360



82.7810, -74.6390, -18.4710

# Triad

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



80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360



106.3060, -0.1410, 19.0830



102.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210

# Complementary

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



80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360



35.1400, 67.8520, 25.8360

# 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.



104.2190, 39.1080, 7.1080



80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360



105.9080, 21.5910, 21.7110

# Square

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



80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360



102.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770



104.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



100.9090, 18.7090, -14.1790



# Rectangle

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



80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360



85.5630, -70.7890, -11.1490



104.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



103.2090, 35.9000, -0.8360

# Sweetspot

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



80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360



136.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510



69.8860, -28.3240, -59.3960



68.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



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.



80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360



104.5800, -87.7950, -33.3550



50.7920, -54.8360, 2.6040



57.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



85.0660, -71.4280, -27.1080



174.2240, -146.1110, -55.7990



# Inverse Universe

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



35.1400, 67.8520, 25.8360



45.4200, 87.7950, 33.3550



65.2080, 54.8360, -2.6040



54.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



36.9340, 71.4280, 27.1080



75.7760, 146.1110, 55.7990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360 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 80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

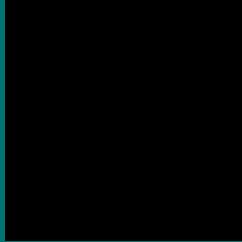
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8600, -67.8520,

-25.8360.

# 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

80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360

### Protanopia

103.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

### Deuteranopia

104.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610



## Tritanopia

88.5290, -56.2540, -15.7580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360

## Protanomaly

95.6270, -24.1150, -9.0030

## Deuteranomaly

95.8490, -24.6200, -5.3560

## Tritanomaly

85.9690, -60.6090, -19.4330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.2140, -24.3900, -9.5260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360 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(0, 116, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 116, 112)  
}
```

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(0, 116, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 116, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360 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(0, 116, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 116, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 116, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 116, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.8600, -67.8520, -25.8360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 116, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 116,  
112) }
```

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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