

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.8890, -32.4060,
-51.4940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940)
contains.

YIQ(80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(80.8890, -32.4060,
-51.4940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	127B1D
RGB	18, 123, 29
RGB Percent	7%, 48%, 11%
CMY	0.9297, 0.5175, 0.8863
CMYK	0.85, 0.00, 0.76, 0.52
HSL	126°, 75%, 28%
HSV	126°, 85%, 48%
XYZ	7.5580, 14.3933, 3.5413
YIQ	80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

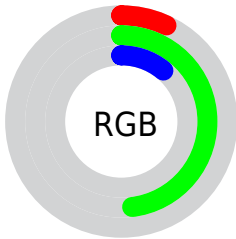
Format	Color
RYB	18, 113, 123
Decimal	1211165
CIELab	44.79, -47.02, 40.97
CIELCh	45, 62.369, 138.933
Yxy	14.3933, 0.2965, 0.5646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279401245 (0xFF127B1D)
YUV	80.8890, -25.5813, -55.1537
Hunter-Lab	37.9385, -30.8321, 21.0226

Details

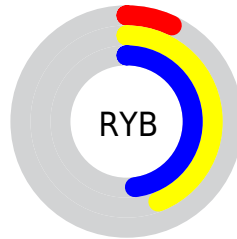
The YIQ color **80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **60.1110, 32.4060, 51.4940**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.1350, -24.2910, -49.8830**, and **42.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.0470, -36.0270, -57.4590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.7310, -28.7850, -45.5290**.

Distribution



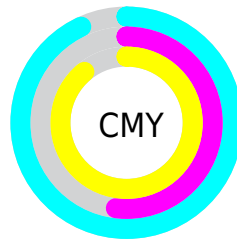
- Red (7%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940 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 80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.8890, -32.4060,
-51.4940

■ 80.8890, -32.4060,
-51.4940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.9390, -26.6750,
-50.7310

■ 138.1350,
-24.2910, -49.8830

■ 42.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790

■ 166.0920,
-22.7320, -50.6040

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 193.8640,
-22.0900, -51.2260

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 218.2280,
-20.1190, -48.3990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.0910,
-11.8230, -33.5430

■ 241.9540, -3.5270,

-18.6870

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 80.8890, -32.4060,
-51.4940

■ 80.8890, -32.4060,
-51.4940

■ 76.0470, -36.0270,
-57.4590

■ 85.7310, -28.7850,
-45.5290

■ 73.6830, -37.9980,
-60.2860

■ 90.8720, -24.5680,
-39.3520

■ 95.7140, -20.9470,
-33.3870

■ 100.5560,
-17.3260, -27.4220

■ 105.3980,
-13.7050, -21.4570

■ 110.5390, -9.4880,
-15.2800

■ 115.3810, -5.8670,
-9.3150

■ 120.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 125.3640, 1.9710,
2.8270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.3340, 26.7370, -38.5350



80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940



84.7120, -62.1640, -40.8200

Triad

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



80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940



93.0920, -99.5390, 3.2850



95.4440, 79.2200, 40.0840

Complementary

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



80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940



60.1110, 32.4060, 51.4940

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.



99.5670, 57.4850, 54.0370



80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940



98.2050, -62.5880, 21.9560

Square

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



80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940



94.9380, -93.7140, -8.6740



108.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



99.3360, 78.2630, 7.8550

Rectangle

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



80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940



89.5170, -74.3160, -29.8360



108.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



95.3330, 75.4590, 47.6750

Sweetspot

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



80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940



144.1100, -12.8340, -20.7220



108.0400, 27.7450, -34.7750



71.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650



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.



80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940



96.4450, -49.7320, -78.9160



86.8170, -49.0980, -35.3220



58.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



74.8570, -38.5480, -61.3320



151.0020, -77.9670, -123.3990

Inverse Universe

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



60.1110, 32.4060, 51.4940



64.5550, 49.7320, 78.9160



54.1830, 49.0980, 35.3220



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



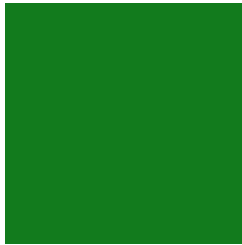
50.1430, 38.5480, 61.3320



101.1120, 77.6460, 123.7100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

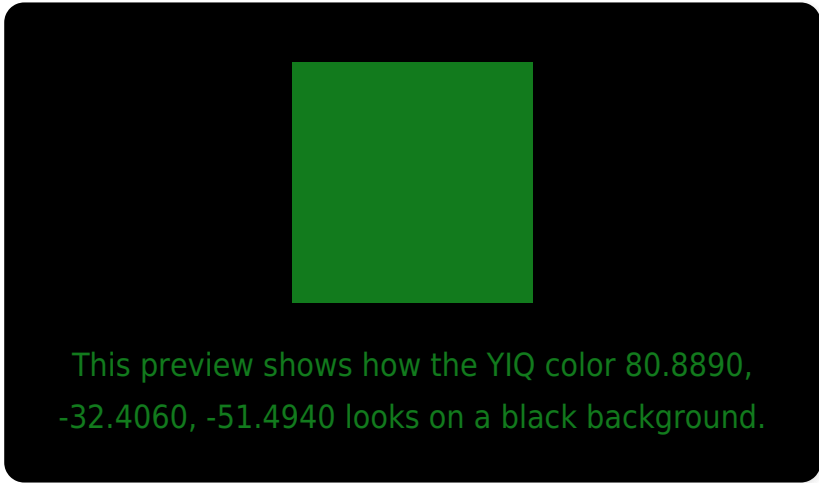
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8890, -32.4060,

-51.4940.

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

80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940

Protanopia

100.6530, 33.7490, -22.4350

Deuteranopia

102.6140, 38.6530, -12.1870



Tritanopia

97.4880, -39.8410, -10.3450

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940

Protanomaly

93.2260, 9.7260, -33.1060

Deuteranomaly

94.5950, 13.3010, -26.3070

Tritanomaly

91.3720, -37.1790, -25.5550

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.7620, -11.7340, -18.6300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940 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, 123, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 123, 29)  
}
```

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, 123, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 123, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940 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, 123, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 123, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 123, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 123, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 123, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 123,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.8890, -32.4060, -51.4940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 123, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 123,  
29) }
```

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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