

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.5980, -52.6750,
-31.0670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.5980, -52.6750,
-31.0670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C7457
RGB	12, 116, 87
RGB Percent	5%, 45%, 34%
CMY	0.9532, 0.5449, 0.6590
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.25, 0.54
HSL	163°, 81%, 25%
HSV	163°, 90%, 46%
XYZ	8.1195, 13.2659, 11.1393
YIQ	81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

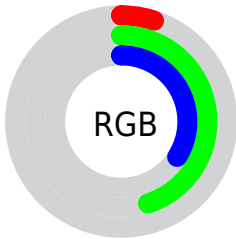
Format	Color
RYB	12, 72, 116
Decimal	816215
CIELab	43.16, -34.80, 8.46
CIElCh	43, 35.811, 166.331
Yxy	13.2659, 0.2496, 0.4079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279006295 (0xFF0C7457)
YUV	81.5980, 2.6632, -61.0374
Hunter-Lab	36.4223, -23.9470, 7.3626

Details

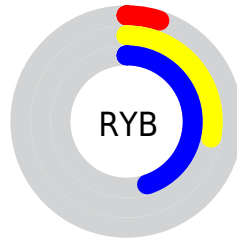
The YIQ color **81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **46.4020, 52.6750, 31.0670**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.4420, -43.3680, -29.0320**, and **44.1170, -31.9070, -21.9790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.6680, -58.8640, -34.5440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.5280, -46.4860, -27.5900**.

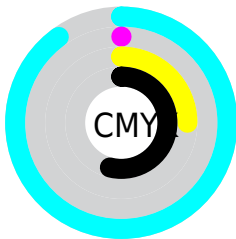
Distribution



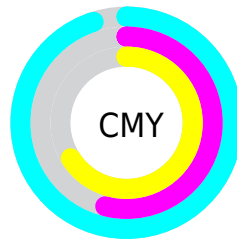
- Red (5%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670 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 81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.5980, -52.6750,
-31.0670

81.5980, -52.6750,
-31.0670

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.7130, -45.5690,
-27.6890

138.4420,
-43.3680, -29.0320

44.1170, -31.9070,
-21.9790

165.6270,
-42.4510, -29.1310

28.2220, -18.8410,
-16.4810

193.8010,
-43.0010, -30.1770

11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

221.8010,
-43.0010, -30.1770

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.8380,
-35.2550, -16.3670

244.5350,

-20.8600, -7.4200

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

81.5980, -52.6750,
-31.0670

81.5980, -52.6750,
-31.0670

77.6680, -58.8640,
-34.5440

85.5280, -46.4860,
-27.5900

89.1590, -40.8930,
-24.3250

93.2030, -35.0250,
-20.5370

96.8340, -29.4320,
-17.2720

100.7640,
-23.2430, -13.7950

■ 104.6940,
-17.0540, -10.3180

■ 108.4390,
-11.7820, -6.7420

■ 112.3690, -5.5930,
-3.2650

■ 116.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870



81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670



82.1310, -70.0530, -24.4930

Triad

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



81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670



100.4580, -29.9880, 14.8440



101.5850, 46.7650, 6.0050

Complementary

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



81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670



46.4020, 52.6750, 31.0670

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.



102.3590, 45.0660, 20.2820



81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670



105.3330, 4.3970, 24.9490

Square

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



81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670



82.1090, -81.0140, -7.5580



103.9740, 30.3930, 27.3930



100.4230, 37.8730, -9.0630

Rectangle

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



81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670



83.5960, -75.5560, -18.3720



103.9740, 30.3930, 27.3930



101.3450, 47.6810, 11.4330

Sweetspot

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



81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670



136.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010



81.7190, -11.3160, -48.2440



68.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770



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.



81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670



100.3620, -75.9180, -44.8620



71.4030, -55.6590, -10.0190



56.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



81.6460, -61.7980, -36.4380



167.2700, -126.5300, -74.7700

Inverse Universe

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



46.4020, 52.6750, 31.0670



49.6380, 75.9180, 44.8620



56.0100, 55.9340, 10.5420



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



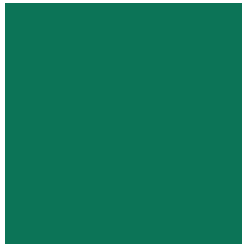
40.3540, 61.7980, 36.4380



82.7300, 126.5300, 74.7700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670 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 81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670 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 81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.5980, -52.6750,

-31.0670.

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

81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670

Protanopia

100.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470

Deuteranopia

102.2850, 12.3790, 1.4270



Tritanopia

91.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670

Protanomaly

93.5110, -12.2850, -14.1490

Deuteranomaly

95.2170, -11.2770, -10.3890

Tritanomaly

87.4280, -48.7800, -19.0520

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.7970, -18.8420, -10.9540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670 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(12, 116, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 116, 87)  
}
```

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(12, 116, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 116, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670 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(12, 116, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 116, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 116, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 116, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 116, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 116,  
87) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.5980, -52.6750, -31.0670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 116, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 116,  
87) }
```

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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