

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.0170, 18.5250,
-10.8430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B5229
RGB	91, 82, 41
RGB Percent	36%, 32%, 16%
CMY	0.6431, 0.6784, 0.8391
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.55, 0.64
HSL	49°, 38%, 26%
HSV	49°, 55%, 36%
XYZ	7.7320, 8.4184, 3.3177
YIQ	80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

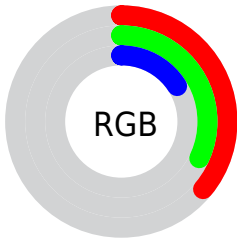
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 91, 41
Decimal	5984809
CIE Lab	34.84, -2.49, 25.19
CIE LCh	35, 25.309, 95.641
Yxy	8.4184, 0.3972, 0.4324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284174889 (0xFF5B5229)
YUV	80.0170, -19.2354, 9.6321
Hunter-Lab	29.0144, -3.2072, 13.5306

Details

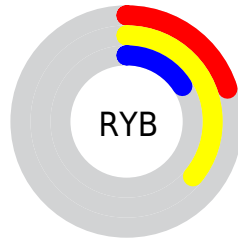
The YIQ color **80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **51.9830, -18.5250, 10.8430**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.2730, 20.6800, -11.3520**, and **34.8750, 16.0490, -10.0230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.8170, 21.9640, -12.5960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.2170, 15.0860, -9.0900**.

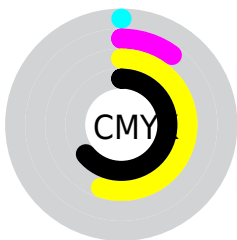
Distribution



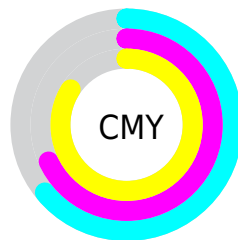
- Red (36%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430 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 80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.0170, 18.5250,
-10.8430

80.0170, 18.5250,
-10.8430

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.8320, 17.6080,
-10.7440

129.2730, 20.6800,
-11.3520

34.8750, 16.0490,
-10.0230

155.4580, 21.5970,
-11.4510

15.6600, 6.6490,
-4.8630

182.6430, 22.5140,
-11.5500

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

210.4150, 23.1560,
-12.1720

238.7140, 23.7520,
-11.9600

251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

80.0170, 18.5250,
-10.8430

80.0170, 18.5250,
-10.8430

77.8170, 21.9640,
-12.5960

82.2170, 15.0860,
-9.0900

76.2040, 25.1280,
-14.8720

83.8300, 11.9220,
-6.8140

74.0040, 28.5670,
-16.6250

86.0300, 8.4830,
-5.0610

71.8040, 32.0060,
-18.3780

88.2300, 5.0440,
-3.3080

71.2340, 33.6110,
-19.9330

89.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 92.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 93.7700, -5.0440,
3.3080

■ 95.9700, -8.4830,
5.0610

■ 98.1700, -11.9220,
6.8140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.4470, 29.2980, -2.3340



80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430



78.0580, 2.1120, -16.2560

Triad

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



80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430



65.9740, -59.0050, -15.4610



84.0920, 15.0810, 18.5450

Complementary

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



80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430



51.9830, -18.5250, 10.8430

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.



83.7460, -4.4960, 15.4080



80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430



67.5000, -57.3100, -7.6300

Square

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



80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430



64.8790, -51.6680, -21.7800



79.6720, -28.0150, 6.6170



83.6280, 28.0110, 15.4910

Rectangle

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



80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430



75.2890, -11.7800, -17.7960



79.6720, -28.0150, 6.6170



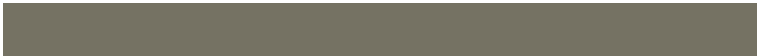
84.1560, 9.0290, 18.0930

Sweetspot

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



80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430



113.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290



56.9760, 26.9110, 13.3990



56.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430



100.0040, 28.5670, -16.6250



80.5160, 6.5140, -18.9420



44.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



85.7200, 40.8100, -23.7500



184.7410, 87.9020, -51.2180

Inverse Universe

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



51.9830, -18.5250, 10.8430



56.9960, -28.5670, 16.6250



51.4840, -6.5140, 18.9420



42.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



24.2800, -40.8100, 23.7500



52.2590, -87.9020, 51.2180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

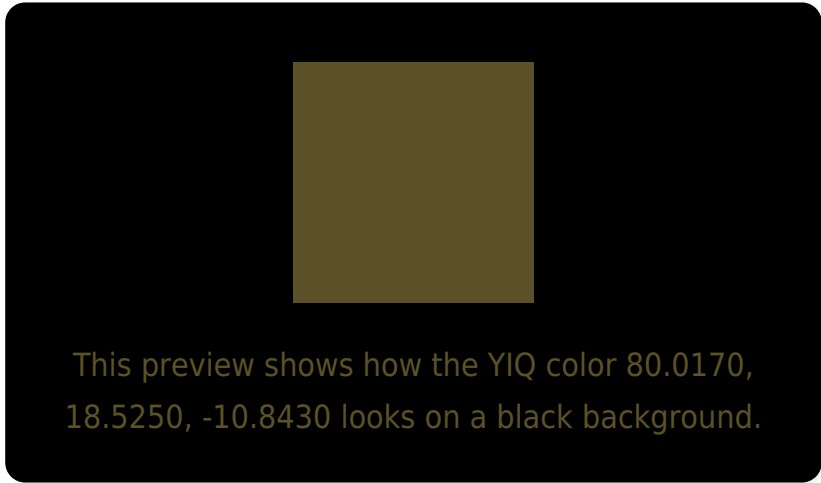
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

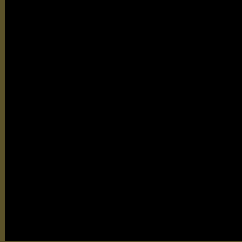
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0170, 18.5250,

-10.8430.

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

80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Protanopia

80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Deuteranopia

80.7730, 25.2640, -6.3200



Tritanopia

83.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Protanomaly

80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Deuteranomaly

80.1640, 22.6050, -7.6910

Tritanomaly

82.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430 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(91, 82, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 82, 41)  
}
```

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(91, 82, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 82, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430 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(91, 82, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 82, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 82, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 82, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 82, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 82, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 82, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 82,  
41) }
```

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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