

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.0340, 29.0230,  
-2.8570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A4A2B
RGB	106, 74, 43
RGB Percent	42%, 29%, 17%
CMY	0.5843, 0.7098, 0.8312
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.59, 0.58
HSL	29°, 42%, 29%
HSV	29°, 59%, 42%
XYZ	8.8302, 8.1355, 3.3938
YIQ	80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

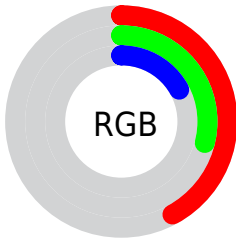
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	106, 104, 43
Decimal	6965803
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.26, 9.80, 23.72
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 25.664, 67.549
Yxy	8.1355, 0.4337, 0.3996
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285155883 (0xFF6A4A2B)
YUV	80.0340, -18.2578, 22.7722
Hunter-Lab	28.5228, 5.3456, 12.9112




# Details

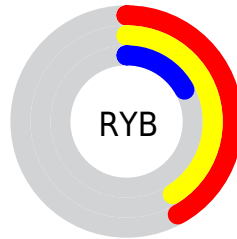
The YIQ color **80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **68.9660, -29.0230, 2.8570**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.8880, 32.3700, -2.9420**, and **34.6530, 25.7220, -3.6060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.2230, 24.1170, -2.0510**.

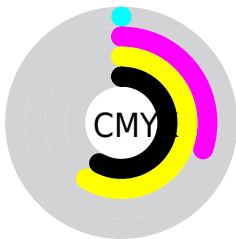
# Distribution







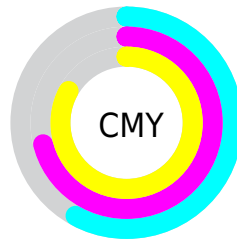
-  Red (42%)
-  Green (29%)
-  Blue (17%)






-  Red (42%)
-  Yellow (41%)
-  Blue (17%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (30%)
-  Yellow (59%)
-  Black (58%)



-  Cyan (58%)
-  Magenta (71%)
-  Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570 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 80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.0340, 29.0230,  
-2.8570

80.0340, 29.0230,  
-2.8570

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

56.3650, 26.5930,  
-2.8710

129.8880, 32.3700,  
-2.9420

34.6530, 25.7220,  
-3.6060

155.7850, 34.1580,  
-2.3060

13.9760, 17.7430,  
3.3350

183.2690, 35.6710,  
-2.1930

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

211.3400, 36.9090,  
-2.6030

233.8440, 26.5020,  
-6.7300

251.1240, 10.9140,

-10.5740

254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

80.0340, 29.0230,  
-2.8570

80.0340, 29.0230,  
-2.8570

75.8450, 33.9290,  
-3.6630

84.2230, 24.1170,  
-2.0510

71.1830, 38.7890,  
-3.6350

88.8850, 19.2570,  
-2.0790

66.9940, 43.6950,  
-4.4410

93.0740, 14.3510,  
-1.2730

62.3320, 48.5550,  
-4.4130

97.7360, 9.4910,  
-1.3010

62.2180, 48.8760,  
-4.7240

101.9250, 4.5850,  
-0.4950

■ 106.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 110.7760, -5.1810,  
0.2830

■ 114.9650,  
-10.0870, 1.0890

■ 119.6270,  
-14.9470, 1.0610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.8100, 33.0100, 7.4900



80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570



78.3050, 17.6540, -11.5780

# Triad

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



80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570



63.1070, -52.3100, -21.1580



82.3440, -3.3040, 15.8320

# Complementary

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



80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570



68.9660, -29.0230, 2.8570

# 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.



78.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640



80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570



64.8000, -58.4550, -14.4150

# Square

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



80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570



72.0860, -21.4540, -18.6860



66.3150, -58.2270, -7.5310



83.2770, 15.9980, 18.4460



# Rectangle

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



80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570



76.9230, 6.9260, -15.3940



66.3150, -58.2270, -7.5310



81.8700, -10.7770, 13.5990

# Sweetspot

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



80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570



127.5190, 11.6000, -0.9760



65.5990, 26.9550, 23.6190



62.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570



97.4780, 45.2080, -4.3280



98.2310, 20.4980, -19.0700



51.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



69.0290, 53.7820, -5.5300



143.6950, 113.0200, -10.8200



# Inverse Universe

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



68.9660, -29.0230, 2.8570



80.5220, -45.2080, 4.3280



50.7690, -20.4980, 19.0700



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



48.5580, -54.0570, 5.0070

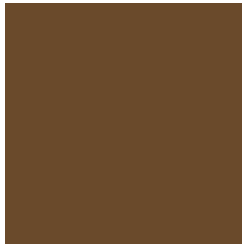


100.7180, -112.7450, 11.3430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

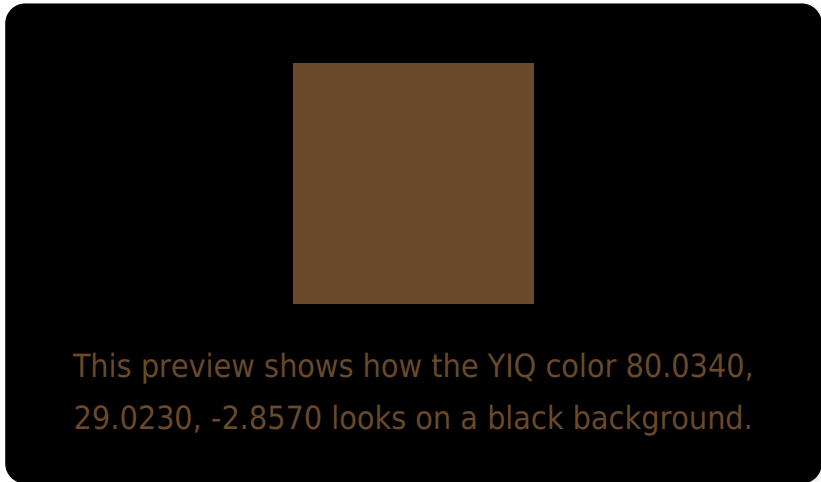
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

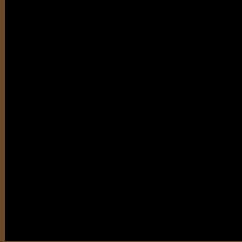
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0340, 29.0230,

-2.8570.

# 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

80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570

### Protanopia

79.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000

### Deuteranopia

79.5880, 24.3470, -6.2210



## Tritanopia

81.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570

## Protanomaly

79.2070, 21.0460, -6.9700

## Deuteranomaly

79.8980, 26.4100, -5.0620

## Tritanomaly

80.8520, 24.0240, 5.1440

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.0350, 10.0870, -1.0890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570 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(106, 74, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 74, 43)  
}
```

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(106, 74, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 74, 43) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570 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(106, 74, 43) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 74, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 74, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 74, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 74, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 74,  
43) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 74, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 74,  
43) }
```

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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