

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300)
contains.

YIQ(80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300)	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(80.0790, 23.9820,
-16.1300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D541A
RGB	93, 84, 26
RGB Percent	36%, 33%, 10%
CMY	0.6353, 0.6706, 0.8979
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.72, 0.64
HSL	52°, 56%, 23%
HSV	52°, 72%, 36%
XYZ	7.8707, 8.7417, 2.2519
YIQ	80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

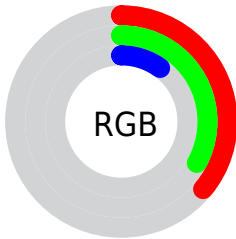
Format	Color
RYB	36, 93, 26
Decimal	6116378
CIELab	35.48, -3.97, 33.86
CIELCh	35, 34.096, 96.687
Yxy	8.7417, 0.4172, 0.4634
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284306458 (0xFF5D541A)
YUV	80.0790, -26.6609, 11.3317
Hunter-Lab	29.5664, -4.2239, 16.1808

Details

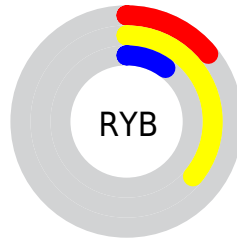
The YIQ color **80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **38.9210, -23.9820, 16.1300**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.7480, 26.4120, -16.1160**, and **36.0490, 15.4990, -11.0690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.4660, 27.1460, -18.4060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.6920, 20.8180, -13.8540**.

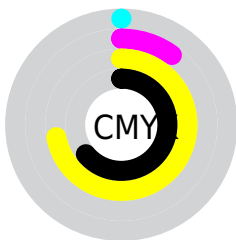
Distribution



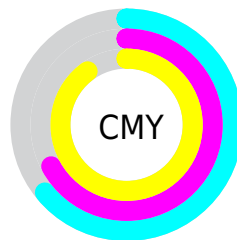
- Red (36%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300 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 80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.0790, 23.9820,
-16.1300

80.0790, 23.9820,
-16.1300

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.2530, 23.4320,
-17.1760

129.7480, 26.4120,
-16.1160

36.0490, 15.4990,
-11.0690

156.2320, 27.9250,
-16.0030

16.5350, 5.5030,
-6.1210

183.3030, 29.1630,
-16.4130

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

211.0750, 29.8050,
-17.0350

238.3630, 28.9340,
-17.7700

249.1860, 16.3710,

-15.8610

252.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530

80.0790, 23.9820,
-16.1300

80.0790, 23.9820,
-16.1300

78.4660, 27.1460,
-18.4060

81.6920, 20.8180,
-13.8540

76.1520, 30.9060,
-20.4700

83.4190, 17.3330,
-11.2670

75.3540, 33.1530,
-22.6470

85.6190, 13.8940,
-9.5140

87.2320, 10.7300,
-7.2380

88.9590, 7.2450,
-4.6510

■ 90.5720, 4.0810,
-2.3750

■ 92.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 94.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 96.1120, -6.0070,
4.2410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.8840, 38.1930, -3.8470



80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300



76.8850, 0.9210, -22.2070

Triad

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



80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300



69.4620, -63.3150, -14.4430



85.5430, 21.3610, 25.8810

Complementary

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



80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300



38.9210, -23.9820, 16.1300

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.



85.7230, -5.6890, 20.5110



80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300



69.1660, -67.9930, -6.7530

Square

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



80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300



67.0850, -55.2440, -23.0520



77.8970, -41.7700, 8.1020



83.5910, 38.6010, 21.8090

Rectangle

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



80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300



72.7670, -19.2980, -24.7220



77.8970, -41.7700, 8.1020



86.4110, 12.9250, 24.5810

Sweetspot

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



80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300



114.5740, 9.7670, -6.3050



47.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140



58.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300



100.0400, 36.9130, -24.7110



78.4850, 7.7990, -25.7130



44.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



88.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650



191.1980, 84.8770, -56.9710

Inverse Universe

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



38.9210, -23.9820, 16.1300



36.9600, -36.9130, 24.7110



40.5150, -7.7990, 25.7130



42.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



21.3450, -39.4350, 26.3650



45.8020, -84.8770, 56.9710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

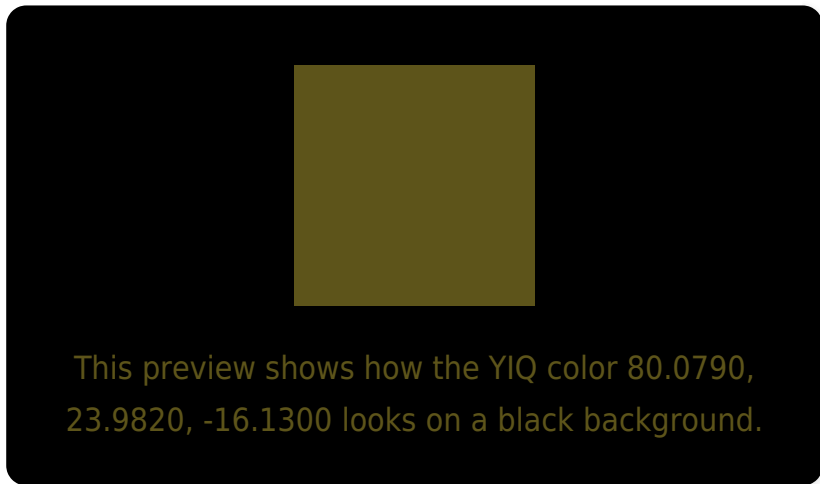
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

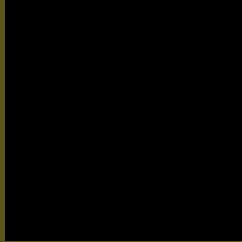
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0790, 23.9820,

-16.1300.

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

80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300

Protanopia

80.3780, 24.5780, -15.9180

Deuteranopia

80.9600, 31.8670, -10.3490



Tritanopia

84.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300

Protanomaly

80.3780, 24.5780, -15.9180

Deuteranomaly

80.8240, 29.2540, -12.5540

Tritanomaly

82.9600, 14.6720, -1.5840

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.8020, 9.1250, -5.6830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300 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(93, 84, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 84, 26)  
}
```

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(93, 84, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 84, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300 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(93, 84, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 84, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 84, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 84, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 84, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 84, 26)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 84, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 84,  
26) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor