

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.0950, 27.0530,
-11.2110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63501F
RGB	99, 80, 31
RGB Percent	39%, 31%, 12%
CMY	0.6118, 0.6863, 0.8783
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.69, 0.61
HSL	43°, 52%, 25%
HSV	43°, 69%, 39%
XYZ	8.2619, 8.4881, 2.5018
YIQ	80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

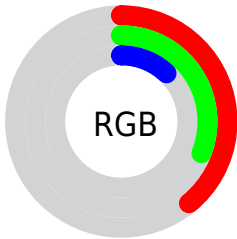
Format	Color
R_{YB}	57, 99, 31
Decimal	6508575
CIE Lab	34.98, 1.75, 31.04
CIE LCh	35, 31.086, 86.775
Yxy	8.4881, 0.4291, 0.4409
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284698655 (0xFF63501F)
YUV	80.0950, -24.2038, 16.5797
Hunter-Lab	29.1344, -0.3664, 15.3027

Details

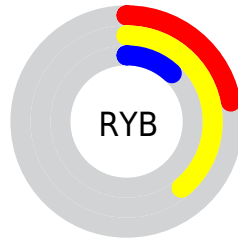
The YIQ color **80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **49.9050, -27.0530, 11.2110**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960**, and **36.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.1940, 31.0880, -12.7520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.9960, 23.0180, -9.6700**.

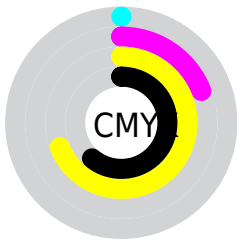
Distribution



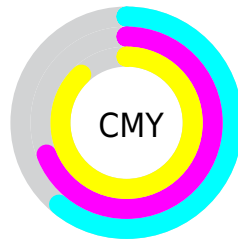
- Red (39%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110 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 80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.0950, 27.0530,
-11.2110

■ 80.0950, 27.0530,
-11.2110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.4970, 25.8610,
-11.6350

■ 130.0630, 30.0790,
-10.9850

■ 36.0820, 19.9000,
-8.2280

■ 156.4330, 31.9130,
-11.1830

■ 16.2800, 10.7750,
-2.5450

■ 183.5040, 33.1510,
-11.5930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.1020, 34.3430,
-11.1690

■ 235.9980, 28.7040,
-13.6000

■ 249.7560, 14.7660,

-14.3060

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 80.0950, 27.0530,
-11.2110

■ 80.0950, 27.0530,
-11.2110

■ 77.1940, 31.0880,
-12.7520

■ 82.9960, 23.0180,
-9.6700

■ 74.2930, 35.1230,
-14.2930

■ 85.8970, 18.9830,
-8.1290

■ 71.9790, 38.8830,
-16.3570

■ 88.2110, 15.2230,
-6.0650

■ 71.2780, 39.4790,
-16.1450

■ 91.1120, 11.1880,
-4.5240

■ 94.0130, 7.1530,
-2.9830

■ 96.8000, 3.4390,
-1.7530

■ 99.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 102.0150, -4.3560,
1.8520

■ 104.9160, -8.3910,
3.3930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.6330, 37.6420, 0.6340



80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110



77.2990, 8.6230, -18.6170

Triad

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



80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110



67.0340, -59.2340, -16.8180



84.7590, 11.8250, 22.4890

Complementary

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



80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110



49.9050, -27.0530, 11.2110

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.



83.5970, -14.2620, 16.1860



80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110



68.0260, -64.7830, -9.8630

Square

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



80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110



64.7710, -51.4840, -25.1160



73.3040, -50.5260, 1.5860



83.2850, 30.7150, 21.5550

Rectangle

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



80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110



75.2200, -7.3320, -21.3160



73.3040, -50.5260, 1.5860



84.8120, 4.3060, 21.0900

Sweetspot

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



80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110



120.2260, 10.8670, -4.2130



53.4980, 34.4290, 20.3250



59.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110



98.4200, 41.9550, -16.9650



86.7630, 12.8880, -24.3280



46.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



81.0350, 44.4770, -18.6190



173.3110, 95.4650, -39.5990

Inverse Universe

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



49.9050, -27.0530, 11.2110



51.9930, -41.6800, 17.4880



43.2370, -12.8880, 24.3280



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



30.9650, -44.4770, 18.6190



66.6890, -95.4650, 39.5990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

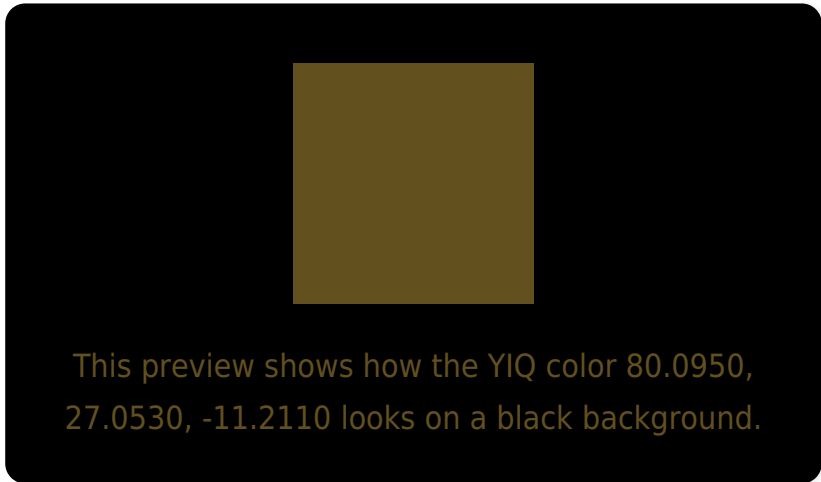
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

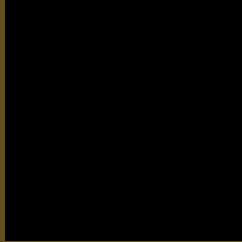
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0950, 27.0530,

-11.2110.

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

80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110

Protanopia

79.8770, 21.7350, -13.9530

Deuteranopia

80.2310, 29.6660, -9.0060



Tritanopia

84.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110

Protanomaly

80.1870, 23.7980, -12.7940

Deuteranomaly

80.5190, 28.7950, -9.7410

Tritanomaly

82.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110 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(99, 80, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 80, 31)  
}
```

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(99, 80, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 80, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110 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(99, 80, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 80, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 80, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 80, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 80, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 80, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.0950, 27.0530, -11.2110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 80, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 80,  
31) }
```

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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