

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.1510, 6.2840,
-14.7720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D5830
RGB	77, 88, 48
RGB Percent	30%, 35%, 19%
CMY	0.6981, 0.6549, 0.8117
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.45, 0.65
HSL	77°, 29%, 27%
HSV	77°, 45%, 35%
XYZ	7.0834, 8.7709, 4.1175
YIQ	80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

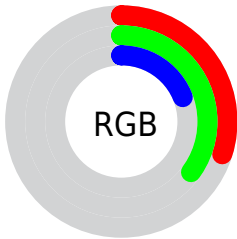
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 88, 59
Decimal	5068848
CIE Lab	35.54, -11.74, 21.73
CIE LCh	36, 24.699, 118.381
Yxy	8.7709, 0.3547, 0.4392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283258928 (0xFF4D5830)
YUV	80.1510, -15.8504, -2.7634
Hunter-Lab	29.6158, -9.1346, 12.4880

Details

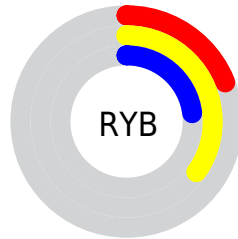
The YIQ color **80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **55.8490, -6.2840, 14.7720**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.8090, 7.2470, -15.7050**, and **34.9230, 6.9260, -15.3940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.5270, 7.9810, -17.9950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.7750, 4.5870, -11.5490**.

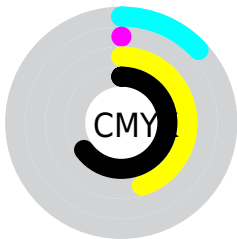
Distribution



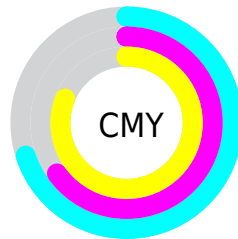
- Red (30%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720 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 80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.1510, 6.2840,
-14.7720

80.1510, 6.2840,
-14.7720

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.2650, 5.9630,
-14.4610

129.8090, 7.2470,
-15.7050

34.9230, 6.9260,
-15.3940

155.6950, 7.5680,
-16.0160

13.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

182.5810, 7.8890,
-16.3270

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

210.3530, 8.5310,
-16.9490

238.9400, 8.2560,
-17.4720

251.9220, 8.6670,

-8.3970

■ 80.1510, 6.2840,
-14.7720

■ 80.1510, 6.2840,
-14.7720

■ 78.5270, 7.9810,
-17.9950

■ 81.7750, 4.5870,
-11.5490

■ 76.6040, 9.0820,
-21.4300

■ 83.6980, 3.4860,
-8.1140

■ 75.0940, 10.4580,
-24.3420

■ 85.2080, 2.1100,
-5.2020

■ 73.1710, 11.5590,
-27.7770

■ 87.1310, 1.0090,
-1.7670

■ 71.5470, 13.2560,
-31.0000

■ 88.7550, -0.6880,
1.4560

■ 70.7920, 13.9440,
-32.4560

■ 90.6780, -1.7890,
4.8910

■ 92.3020, -3.4860,
8.1140

■ 93.8120, -4.8620,
11.0260

■ 95.7350, -5.9630,
14.4610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.1530, 21.1380, -8.6380



80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720



76.9190, -13.6140, -17.5980

Triad

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



80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720



67.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820



85.4860, 25.5350, 16.3110

Complementary

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



80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720



55.8490, -6.2840, 14.7720

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.



86.2270, 10.2670, 17.6830



80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720



79.7530, -32.7370, 4.0870

Square

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



80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720



66.8060, -58.5920, -17.4400



84.9410, -9.5390, 13.1890



84.2060, 31.9550, 10.0910

Rectangle

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



80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720



73.8940, -29.6610, -18.6290



84.9410, -9.5390, 13.1890



85.9740, 21.2250, 17.3290

Sweetspot

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



80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720



111.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360



66.4170, 20.8150, 2.7270



56.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



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.



80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720



102.4360, 9.4950, -23.4090



74.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120



42.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



86.1310, 17.0630, -39.4250



188.7750, 36.6950, -86.8650

Inverse Universe

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



55.8490, -6.2840, 14.7720



64.2650, -10.0910, 23.1970



61.8290, 5.6360, 19.0120



39.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



21.1680, -16.4670, 39.6370



46.2250, -36.6950, 86.8650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

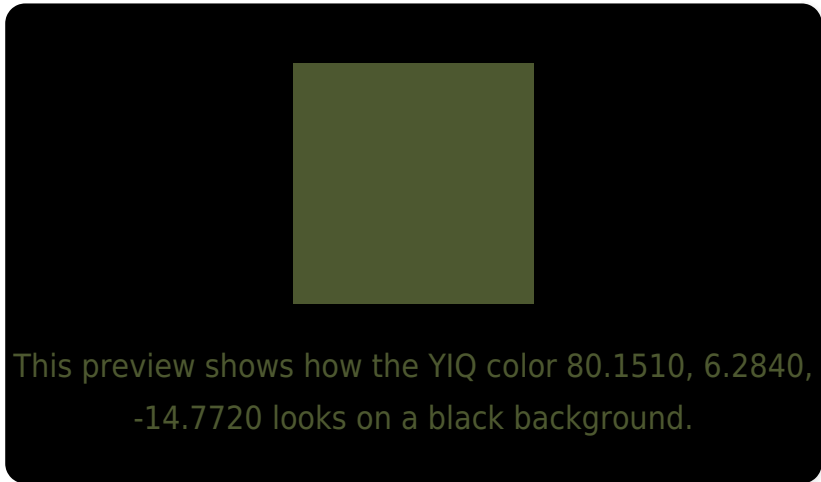
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

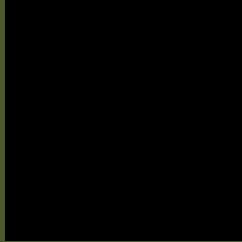
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

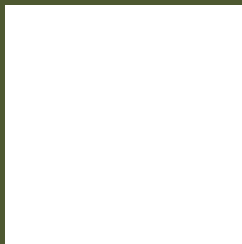
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1510, 6.2840,

-14.7720.

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

80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720

Protanopia

82.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220

Deuteranopia

82.8590, 22.1460, -4.8780



Tritanopia

83.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720

Protanomaly

81.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940

Deuteranomaly

81.8150, 16.2780, -8.6660

Tritanomaly

82.3650, 0.2300, -4.1700

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720 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(77, 88, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 88, 48)  
}
```

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(77, 88, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 88, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720 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(77, 88, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 88, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 88, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 88, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 88, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 88, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 88, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 88,  
48) }
```

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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