

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.2840, 22.1470,
-10.4050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F5126
RGB	95, 81, 38
RGB Percent	37%, 32%, 15%
CMY	0.6274, 0.6824, 0.8509
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.60, 0.63
HSL	45°, 43%, 26%
HSV	45°, 60%, 37%
XYZ	8.0118, 8.4571, 3.0465
YIQ	80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

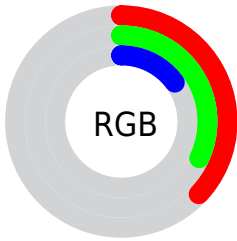
Format	Color
R_{YB}	57, 95, 38
Decimal	6246694
CIE Lab	34.92, -0.24, 27.07
CIE LCh	35, 27.073, 90.509
Yxy	8.4571, 0.4105, 0.4334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284436774 (0xFF5F5126)
YUV	80.2840, -20.8460, 12.9059
Hunter-Lab	29.0811, -1.7152, 14.1457

Details

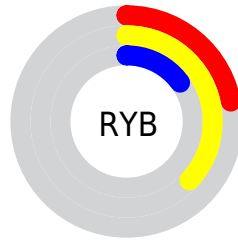
The YIQ color **80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **52.7160, -22.1470, 10.4050**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.8390, 24.8980, -10.7020**, and **35.7720, 17.8370, -9.3870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.0840, 25.5860, -12.1580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410**.

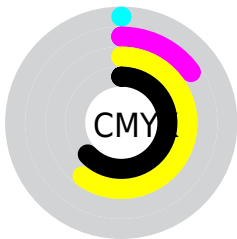
Distribution



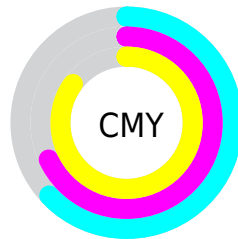
- Red (37%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050 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 80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.2840, 22.1470,
-10.4050

80.2840, 22.1470,
-10.4050

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.8000, 20.6340,
-10.5180

129.8390, 24.8980,
-10.7020

35.7720, 17.8370,
-9.3870

156.0240, 25.8150,
-10.8010

15.9700, 8.7120,
-3.7040

183.2090, 26.7320,
-10.9000

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

210.6930, 28.2450,
-10.7870

237.9700, 25.9070,
-12.4690

250.5540, 12.5190,

-12.1290

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 80.2840, 22.1470,
-10.4050

■ 80.2840, 22.1470,
-10.4050

■ 78.0840, 25.5860,
-12.1580

■ 82.5980, 18.3870,
-8.3410

■ 75.1830, 29.6210,
-13.6990

■ 85.3850, 14.6730,
-7.1110

■ 72.9830, 33.0600,
-15.4520

■ 87.6990, 10.9130,
-5.0470

■ 70.6690, 36.8200,
-17.5160

■ 89.8990, 7.4740,
-3.2940

■ 92.8000, 3.4390,
-1.7530

■ 95.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 97.3140, -3.7600,
2.0640

■ 100.1010, -7.4740,
3.2940

■ 102.4150,
-11.2340, 5.3580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400



80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050



77.9120, 5.4590, -16.3410

Triad

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



80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050



66.3330, -58.6380, -16.6060



84.9500, 12.6050, 19.3650

Complementary

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



80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050



52.7160, -22.1470, 10.4050

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.



83.2940, -9.0350, 15.0690



80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050



66.3960, -62.9490, -10.0610

Square

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



80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050



63.9390, -51.8970, -23.1370



77.6110, -35.2130, 4.9070



83.5080, 28.4690, 18.2050

Rectangle

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



80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050



75.7300, -8.7080, -18.4040



77.6110, -35.2130, 4.9070



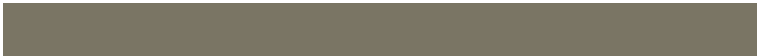
84.7150, 5.9570, 18.7010

Sweetspot

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



80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050



116.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270



56.6390, 29.4780, 16.4380



57.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740



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.



80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050



99.6410, 34.0230, -16.3850



84.3160, 9.9530, -20.6950



46.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



83.3830, 43.3770, -20.7110



178.0070, 93.2650, -43.7830

Inverse Universe

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



52.7160, -22.1470, 10.4050



56.9460, -34.2980, 15.8620



48.6840, -9.9530, 20.6950



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



29.2040, -43.6520, 20.1880



61.9930, -93.2650, 43.7830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

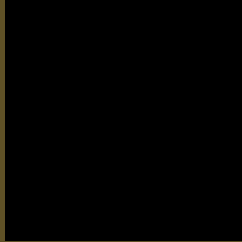
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050.

-10.4050.

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

80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050

Protanopia

79.6750, 19.4880, -11.7760

Deuteranopia

80.7300, 26.8230, -7.0410



Tritanopia

83.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050

Protanomaly

79.9740, 20.0840, -11.5640

Deuteranomaly

80.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000

Tritanomaly

82.6120, 15.7720, 0.5080

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050 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(95, 81, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 81, 38)  
}
```

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(95, 81, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 81, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050 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(95, 81, 38) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 81, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(95, 81, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 81, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 81, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 81, 38)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 81, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 81,  
38) }
```

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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