

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.3380, -4.3080,
-10.0360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	465844
RGB	70, 88, 68
RGB Percent	27%, 35%, 27%
CMY	0.7255, 0.6549, 0.7333
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.23, 0.65
HSL	114°, 13%, 31%
HSV	114°, 23%, 35%
XYZ	7.0585, 8.6996, 6.7759
YIQ	80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

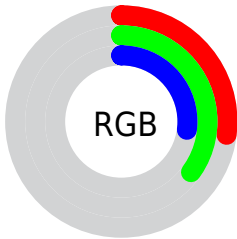
Format	Color
RYB	68, 88, 86
Decimal	4610116
CIELab	35.40, -11.38, 9.36
CIElCh	35, 14.740, 140.562
Yxy	8.6996, 0.3132, 0.3861
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282800196 (0xFF465844)
YUV	80.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664
Hunter-Lab	29.4951, -8.8994, 7.0258

Details

The YIQ color $[80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[75.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360]$, and the grayscale version is $[80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[129.8110, -4.2620, -10.8700]$, and $[35.8650, -4.3540, -9.2020]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[76.9200, -6.1870, -14.5310]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[83.7560, -2.4290, -5.5410]$.

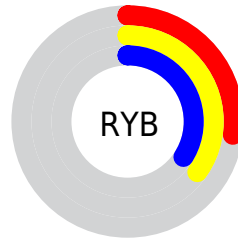
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (35%)

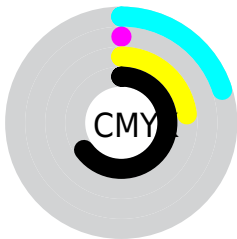
Blue (27%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (34%)

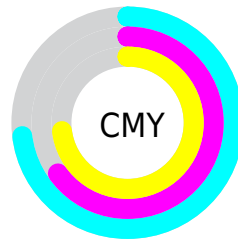


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360 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 80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.3380, -4.3080,
-10.0360

■ 80.3380, -4.3080,
-10.0360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.4520, -4.6290,
-9.7250

■ 129.8110, -4.2620,
-10.8700

■ 35.8650, -4.3540,
-9.2020

■ 155.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820

■ 13.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

■ 182.3980, -4.5370,
-11.3930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.9850, -4.8120,
-11.9160

■ 238.5720, -5.0870,
-12.4390

254.6580, 0.9630,

-0.9330

■ 80.3380, -4.3080,
-10.0360

■ 80.3380, -4.3080,
-10.0360

■ 76.9200, -6.1870,
-14.5310

■ 83.7560, -2.4290,
-5.5410

■ 73.5020, -8.0660,
-19.0260

■ 87.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 70.1980, -10.2660,
-23.2100

■ 90.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

■ 66.7800, -12.1450,
-27.7050

■ 93.8960, 3.5290,
7.6330

■ 63.3620, -14.0240,
-32.2000

■ 97.3140, 5.4080,
12.1280

■ 59.9440, -15.9030,
-36.6950

■ 100.7320, 7.2870,
16.6230

■ 56.5260, -17.7820,
-41.1900

■ 103.8510, 8.5700,
20.9060

■ 54.3470, -18.8360,
-44.1160

■ 107.1550, 10.7700,
25.0900

■ 110.5730, 12.6490,
29.5850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.6660, 6.5120, -7.8880



80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



78.8790, -16.1370, -10.4170

Triad

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



80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



81.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790



84.6820, 18.7510, 7.0950

Complementary

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



80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



75.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360

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.



85.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



84.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290

Square

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



80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



78.7180, -25.6290, -3.5890



85.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



83.8190, 19.6230, 2.3030

Rectangle

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



80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



77.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



85.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



85.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280

Sweetspot

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



80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



111.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



84.5460, 6.9700, -5.1740



56.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



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.



80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



103.0940, -6.7370, -15.5770



80.6520, -8.0680, -7.9720



41.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



66.0980, -22.8690, -53.6290



144.8220, -50.9170, -118.0290

Inverse Universe

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



75.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



95.9060, 6.7370, 15.5770



75.3480, 8.0680, 7.9720



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



40.9020, 22.8690, 53.6290



89.8790, 50.3210, 117.8170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

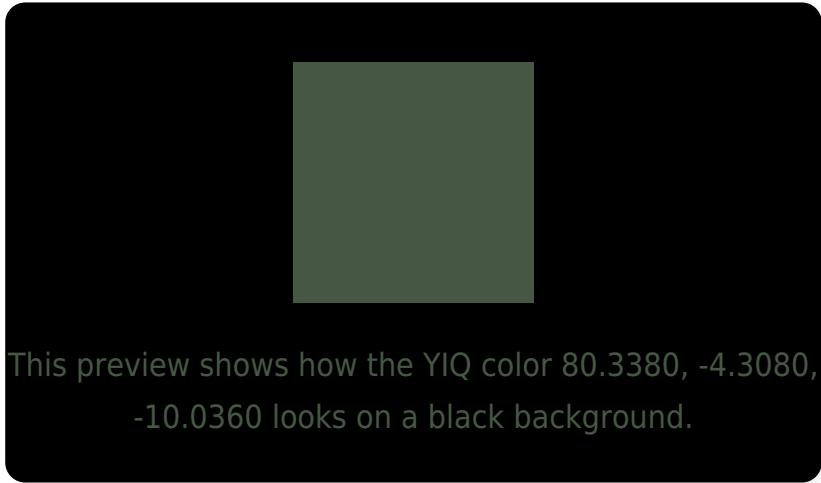
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

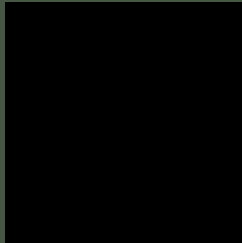
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360.

-10.0360.

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

80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360

Protanopia

82.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

Deuteranopia

83.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



Tritanopia

82.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360

Protanomaly

81.7520, 3.3940, -6.4460

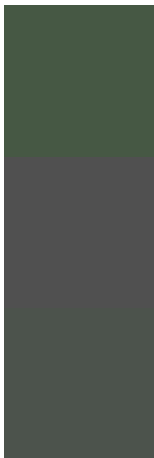
Deuteranomaly

82.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

Tritanomaly

81.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360 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(70, 88, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 88, 68)  
}
```

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(70, 88, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 88, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360 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(70, 88, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 88, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(70, 88, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 88, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 88, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 88, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 88, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 88,  
68) }
```

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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