

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(80.3860, 22.1000,  
-4.0440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	634D31
RGB	99, 77, 49
RGB Percent	39%, 30%, 19%
CMY	0.6117, 0.6981, 0.8077
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.50, 0.61
HSL	34°, 34%, 29%
HSV	34°, 50%, 39%
XYZ	8.3548, 8.1816, 4.0477
YIQ	80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

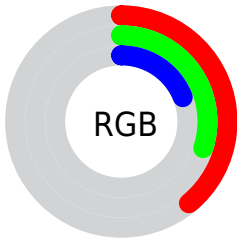
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	88, 99, 49
Decimal	6507825
CIELab	34.36, 5.25, 20.08
CIElCh	34, 20.751, 75.335
Yxy	8.1816, 0.4059, 0.3975
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284697905 (0xFF634D31)
YUV	80.3860, -15.4733, 16.3245
Hunter-Lab	28.6035, 2.0818, 11.6323

# Details

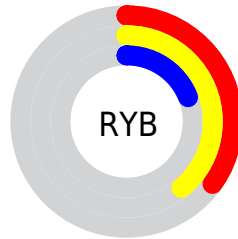
The YIQ color **80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **67.6140, -22.1000, 4.0440**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.0550, 24.5300, -4.0300**, and **34.9620, 20.3580, -5.5140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8980, 26.4100, -5.0620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260**.

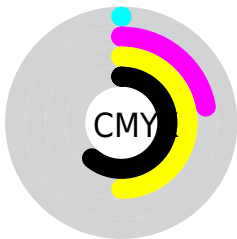
# Distribution



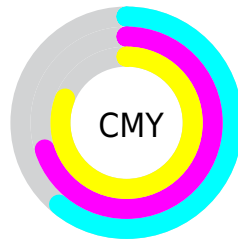
- Red (39%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440 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 80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80.3860, 22.1000,  
-4.0440

■ 80.3860, 22.1000,  
-4.0440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 57.0160, 20.2660,  
-3.8460

■ 130.0550, 24.5300,  
-4.0300

■ 34.9620, 20.3580,  
-5.5140

■ 156.2400, 25.4470,  
-4.1290

■ 14.8290, 13.6630,  
0.1830

■ 182.7240, 26.9600,  
-4.0160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 210.9090, 27.8770,  
-4.1150

■ 236.4030, 23.4300,  
-6.1220

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,

-8.0860

■ 80.3860, 22.1000,  
-4.0440

■ 80.3860, 22.1000,  
-4.0440

■ 76.8980, 26.4100,  
-5.0620

■ 83.8740, 17.7900,  
-3.0260

■ 72.8230, 30.9950,  
-5.5570

■ 87.9490, 13.2050,  
-2.5310

■ 69.3350, 35.3050,  
-6.5750

■ 91.4370, 8.8950,  
-1.5130

■ 65.8470, 39.6150,  
-7.5930

■ 94.9250, 4.5850,  
-0.4950

■ 61.8860, 43.8790,  
-7.7770

■ 99.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 102.3740, -3.9890,  
0.7070

■ 106.4490, -8.5740,  
1.2020

■ 109.9370,  
-12.8840, 2.2200

■ 113.4250,  
-17.1940, 3.2380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.7660, 27.1420, 3.7020



80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440



78.5370, 11.1890, -10.0510

# Triad

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



80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440



70.1520, -39.0150, -14.3030



83.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580

# Complementary

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



80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440



67.6140, -22.1000, 4.0440

# 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.



80.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670



80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440



69.7910, -45.0680, -9.2280

# Square

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



80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440



73.9060, -20.7670, -14.6150



75.8190, -33.1030, -0.2950



83.0550, 16.5030, 14.7990



# Rectangle

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



80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440



77.1660, 1.9280, -12.9200



75.8190, -33.1030, -0.2950



82.3500, -3.4410, 12.8070

# Sweetspot

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



80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440



120.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130



66.5720, 22.4170, 17.7530



59.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



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.



80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440



98.5630, 34.6630, -5.9530



92.7020, 14.8580, -15.9740



46.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



70.4690, 49.4270, -9.2050



150.4180, 106.1900, -19.2020



# Inverse Universe

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



67.6140, -22.1000, 4.0440



78.8500, -34.3880, 6.4760



55.5970, -14.2620, 16.1860



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



41.5310, -49.4270, 9.2050

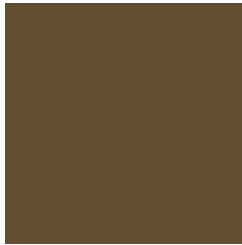


89.5820, -106.1900, 19.2020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

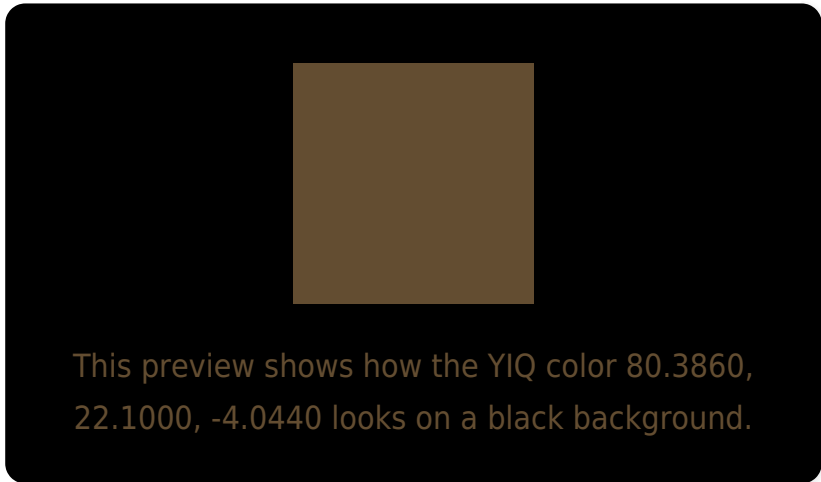
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

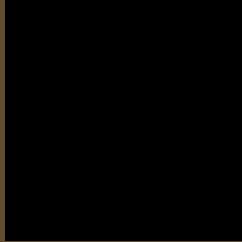
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.3860, 22.1000,

-4.0440.

# 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

80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440

### Protanopia

79.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460

### Deuteranopia

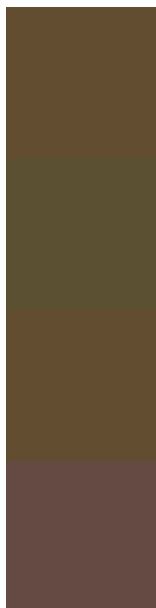
80.0870, 21.5040, -4.2560



## Tritanopia

82.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440

## Protanomaly

80.1680, 16.7820, -6.7860

## Deuteranomaly

80.0870, 21.5040, -4.2560

## Tritanomaly

81.3890, 18.0180, 3.8580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440 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, 77, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 77, 49)  
}
```

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, 77, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 77, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440 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, 77, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 77, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 77, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 77, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 77, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 77, 49)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 77, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 77,  
49) }
```

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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