

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.4110, -14.5790,
-5.6110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F5857
RGB	63, 88, 87
RGB Percent	25%, 35%, 34%
CMY	0.7530, 0.6549, 0.6589
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.01, 0.65
HSL	178°, 17%, 30%
HSV	178°, 28%, 35%
XYZ	7.2592, 8.7253, 10.3153
YIQ	80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

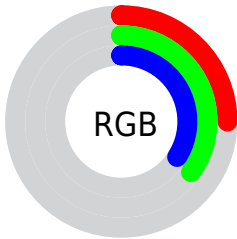
Format	Color
RYB	63, 76, 88
Decimal	4151383
CIELab	35.45, -9.63, -2.47
CIELCh	35, 9.939, 194.372
Yxy	8.7253, 0.2760, 0.3318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282341463 (0xFF3F5857)
YUV	80.4110, 3.2484, -15.2694
Hunter-Lab	29.5386, -7.8257, -0.0278

Details

The YIQ color **80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **70.5890, 14.5790, 5.6110**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230**, and **35.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.7200, -19.9430, -7.5190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030**.

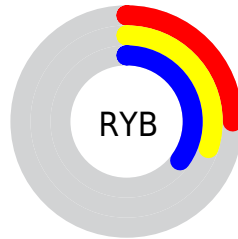
Distribution



 Red (25%)

 Green (35%)

 Blue (34%)



 Red (25%)

 Yellow (30%)

 Blue (35%)

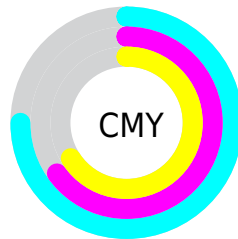


 Cyan (28%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (1%)

 Black (65%)



 Cyan (75%)

 Magenta (65%)

 Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110 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 80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.4110, -14.5790,
-5.6110

■ 80.4110, -14.5790,
-5.6110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.4110, -14.5790,
-5.6110

■ 130.1120,
-15.1750, -5.8230

■ 35.4110, -14.5790,
-5.6110

■ 155.8130,
-15.7710, -6.0350

■ 15.8950, -13.0660,
-5.4980

■ 182.8130,
-15.7710, -6.0350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.5140,
-16.3670, -6.2470

■ 239.1010,
-16.6420, -6.7700

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960

■ 80.4110, -14.5790,
-5.6110

■ 80.4110, -14.5790,
-5.6110

■ 77.7200, -19.9430,
-7.5190

■ 83.1020, -9.2150,
-3.7030

■ 74.9150, -24.9860,
-9.7380

■ 85.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 72.5230, -29.7540,
-11.4340

■ 88.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 69.8320, -35.1180,
-13.3420

■ 90.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 67.0270, -40.1610,
-15.5610

■ 93.7950, 11.0030,
4.3390

■ 64.3360, -45.5250,
-17.4690

■ 96.4860, 16.3670,
6.2470

■ 61.5310, -50.5680,
-19.6880

■ 99.2910, 21.4100,
8.4660

■ 61.2320, -51.1640,
-19.9000

■ 101.6830, 26.1780,
10.1620

■ 104.3740, 31.5420,
12.0700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



80.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

Triad

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



80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



84.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



83.4050, 11.9210, -1.2870

Complementary

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



80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



70.5890, 14.5790, 5.6110

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.



84.2960, 13.8460, 2.3740



80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



84.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380

Square

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



80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



83.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280



84.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860



82.7740, 6.3280, -4.5520

Rectangle

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



80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



81.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



84.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860



84.1170, 12.7920, -0.5520

Sweetspot

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



80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



111.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



77.9740, -6.2790, -12.8630



56.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



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.



80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



103.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900



74.0680, -11.8750, 0.4530



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



74.5510, -62.4880, -23.9280



163.5950, -136.8500, -52.9300

Inverse Universe

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



70.5890, 14.5790, 5.6110



87.7750, 22.9230, 8.5790



76.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



32.4490, 62.4880, 23.9280



71.4050, 136.8500, 52.9300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

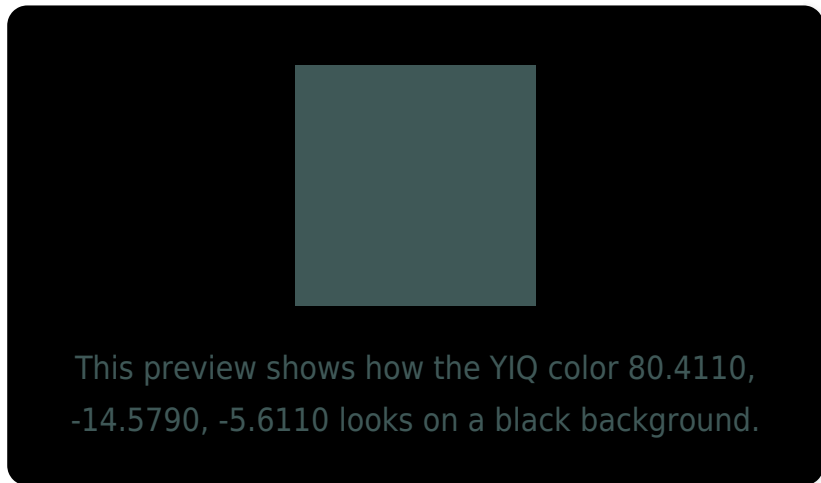
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

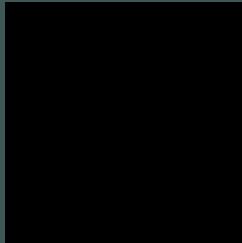
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

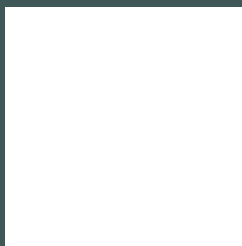
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4110, -14.5790,

-5.6110.

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

80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110

Protanopia

83.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Deuteranopia

84.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



Tritanopia

81.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110

Protanomaly

82.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080

Deuteranomaly

83.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Tritanomaly

80.5790, -14.9920, -3.6320

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110 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(63, 88, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 88, 87)  
}
```

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(63, 88, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 88, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110 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(63, 88, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 88, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 88, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 88, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 88, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 88, 87)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 88, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 88,  
87) }
```

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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