

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.4370, 43.2850,
-19.0430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E5100
RGB	110, 81, 0
RGB Percent	43%, 32%, 0%
CMY	0.5686, 0.6824, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 1.00, 0.57
HSL	44°, 100%, 22%
HSV	44°, 100%, 43%
XYZ	9.3728, 9.1984, 1.2832
YIQ	80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

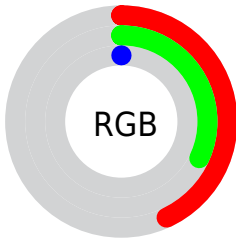
Format	Color
R_{YB}	39, 110, 0
Decimal	7229696
CIE Lab	36.36, 5.30, 44.77
CIE LCh	36, 45.081, 83.253
Yxy	9.1984, 0.4721, 0.4633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285419776 (0xFF6E5100)
YUV	80.4370, -39.6554, 25.9268
Hunter-Lab	30.3289, 2.0879, 18.7217

Details

The YIQ color **80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **29.5630, -43.2850, 19.0430**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.9150, 44.9350, -15.9050**, and **38.7620, 23.7970, -7.2670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.4520, 38.9290, -17.1910**.

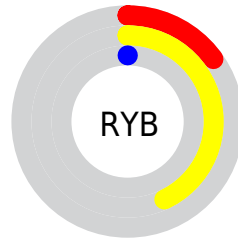
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (32%)

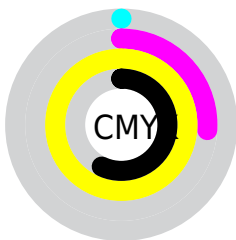
Blue (0%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (0%)

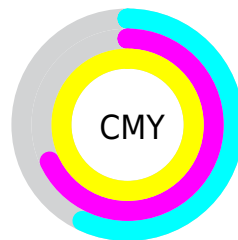


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430 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 80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.4370, 43.2850,
-19.0430

80.4370, 43.2850,
-19.0430

253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

59.1620, 34.1140,
-12.5260

131.9150, 44.9350,
-15.9050

38.7620, 23.7970,
-7.2670

158.5840, 47.3650,
-15.8910

19.8460, 14.9930,
-1.8950

186.0680, 48.8780,
-15.7780

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

213.8510, 50.9870,
-15.4530

233.9630, 35.8120,
-21.2760

247.0200, 22.4700,

-21.7700

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,
-13.0620

■ 80.4370, 43.2850,
-19.0430

■ 83.4520, 38.9290,
-17.1910

■ 86.4670, 34.5730,
-15.3390

■ 89.4820, 30.2170,
-13.4870

■ 92.4970, 25.8610,
-11.6350

■ 95.5120, 21.5050,
-9.7830

■ 97.9400, 17.4240,
-7.4080

■ 100.9550, 13.0680,
-5.5560

■ 103.9700, 8.7120,
-3.7040

■ 106.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110



80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430



77.4120, 18.0700, -30.1380

Triad

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



80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430



72.7560, -64.3230, -18.2030



87.8660, 13.3820, 32.8220

Complementary

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



80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430



29.5630, -43.2850, 19.0430

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.



84.3320, -29.3930, 20.5830



80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430



75.0020, -73.4030, -7.8270

Square

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



80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430



68.5380, -52.4460, -29.7100



72.0160, -76.0180, 1.0220



83.8340, 42.7710, 34.3470

Rectangle

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



80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430



74.1840, -7.6510, -32.0590



72.0160, -76.0180, 1.0220



87.7550, 0.4530, 30.3490

Sweetspot

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



80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430



131.0540, 17.1030, -7.0970



36.1960, 56.2510, 32.3390



64.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430



104.3920, 56.3530, -24.5990



89.6860, 19.8140, -39.7220



54.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



87.5360, 47.3200, -20.5840



180.6870, 97.1620, -42.8220

Inverse Universe

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



29.5630, -43.2850, 19.0430



38.6080, -56.3530, 24.5990



20.3140, -19.8140, 39.7220



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



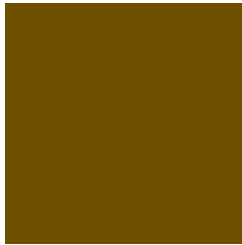
32.4640, -47.3200, 20.5840



66.3130, -97.1620, 42.8220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

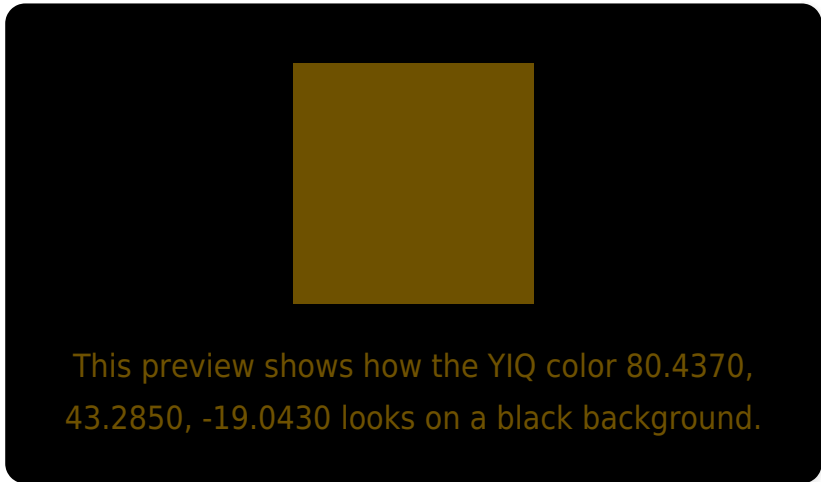
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4370, 43.2850,

-19.0430.

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

80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430

Protanopia

80.1690, 32.2360, -22.5480

Deuteranopia

80.7250, 42.4140, -19.7780



Tritanopia

87.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430

Protanomaly

80.2620, 36.4080, -21.0640

Deuteranomaly

80.7250, 42.4140, -19.7780

Tritanomaly

84.9140, 29.4810, -0.1430

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.9830, 15.8650, -6.6870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430 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(110, 81, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 81, 0)  
}
```

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(110, 81, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 81, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430 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(110, 81, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 81, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 81, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 81, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 81, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 81, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 81, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 81,  
0) }
```

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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