

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5320, -52.3090,
-26.6850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.5320, -52.3090,
-26.6850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E705D
RGB	14, 112, 93
RGB Percent	5%, 44%, 36%
CMY	0.9453, 0.5606, 0.6355
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.17, 0.56
HSL	168°, 78%, 25%
HSV	168°, 88%, 44%
XYZ	7.9525, 12.4797, 12.3342
YIQ	80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

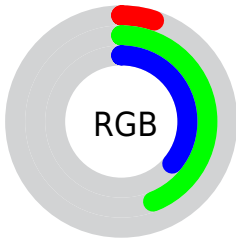
Format	Color
RYB	14, 68, 112
Decimal	946269
CIELab	41.97, -31.18, 3.17
CIElCh	42, 31.338, 174.186
Yxy	12.4797, 0.2427, 0.3809
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279136349 (0xFF0E705D)
YUV	80.5320, 6.1467, -58.3486
Hunter-Lab	35.3267, -21.6392, 4.0277

Details

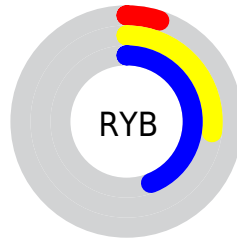
The YIQ color **80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **45.4680, 52.3090, 26.6850**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.1910, -43.9190, -24.5510**, and **42.3390, -32.4120, -18.3320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.0150, -58.2230, -29.6390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0490, -46.3950, -23.7310**.

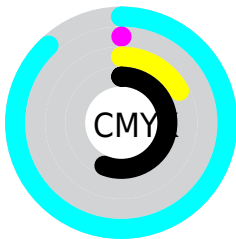
Distribution



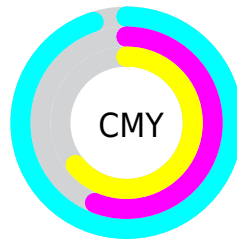
- Red (5%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850 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 80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.5320, -52.3090,
-26.6850

80.5320, -52.3090,
-26.6850

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

58.9350, -46.0740,
-24.0420

136.1910,
-43.9190, -24.5510

42.3390, -32.4120,
-18.3320

164.0770,
-43.5980, -24.8620

27.0310, -19.6210,
-13.3570

191.6640,
-43.8730, -25.3850

7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

220.2510,
-44.1480, -25.9080

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

235.6360,
-37.5020, -14.1900

244.2360,

-21.4560, -7.6320

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

80.5320, -52.3090,
-26.6850

80.5320, -52.3090,
-26.6850

77.0150, -58.2230,
-29.6390

84.0490, -46.3950,
-23.7310

76.0040, -59.6900,
-30.5860

87.5660, -40.4810,
-20.7770

91.3820, -33.9710,
-17.6110

95.0130, -28.3780,
-14.3460

98.5300, -22.4640,
-11.3920

■ 102.0470,
-16.5500, -8.4380

■ 105.5640,
-10.6360, -5.4840

■ 109.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 113.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.5720, -14.2550, -22.5030



80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850



79.3100, -68.9990, -21.5670

Triad

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



80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850



99.9280, -16.6920, 16.1720



98.9430, 39.7050, 1.7930

Complementary

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



80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850



45.4680, 52.3090, 26.6850

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.



99.6310, 41.1240, 14.6280



80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850



102.3890, 9.9910, 22.6870

Square

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



80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850



90.7170, -50.2510, 2.1090



100.8120, 30.6690, 22.3890



97.2910, 29.4370, -10.3630

Rectangle

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



80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850



80.4330, -73.5390, -16.3790



100.8120, 30.6690, 22.3890



99.3610, 41.5840, 6.2880

Sweetspot

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



80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850



133.1390, -19.8050, -10.0210



77.5060, -15.0300, -47.0140



66.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850



98.4530, -77.4320, -39.4480



65.6750, -50.4330, -5.6090



54.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



81.4980, -64.1370, -32.5930



167.6750, -131.8040, -67.2920

Inverse Universe

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



45.4680, 52.3090, 26.6850



46.5470, 77.4320, 39.4480



60.3250, 50.4330, 5.6090



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



38.5020, 64.1370, 32.5930



79.3250, 131.8040, 67.2920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5320, -52.3090,

-26.6850.

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

80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850

Protanopia

98.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720

Deuteranopia

99.4140, 7.7020, 3.5900



Tritanopia

87.7860, -46.6720, -13.2000

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850

Protanomaly

91.8360, -14.5780, -11.1380

Deuteranomaly

92.3570, -14.4870, -7.2790

Tritanomaly

84.9550, -48.8260, -18.2180

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.7370, -18.6130, -9.5970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850 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(14, 112, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 112, 93)  
}
```

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(14, 112, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 112, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850 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(14, 112, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 112, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 112, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 112, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 112, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 112,  
93) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 112, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 112,  
93) }
```

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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