

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.5360, 20.9570,
-21.8830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	575914
RGB	87, 89, 20
RGB Percent	34%, 35%, 8%
CMY	0.6589, 0.6510, 0.9214
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.77, 0.65
HSL	62°, 63%, 21%
HSV	62°, 77%, 35%
XYZ	7.6284, 9.2211, 2.0413
YIQ	80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

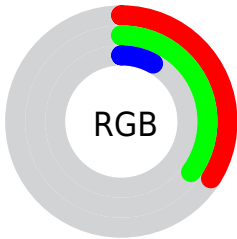
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 89, 22
Decimal	5724436
CIE Lab	36.41, -10.22, 37.23
CIE LCh	36, 38.602, 105.345
Yxy	9.2211, 0.4038, 0.4881
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283914516 (0xFF575914)
YUV	80.5360, -29.8442, 5.6689
Hunter-Lab	30.3663, -8.3000, 17.2709

Details

The YIQ color **80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **28.4640, -20.9570, 21.8830**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.0200, 22.4700, -21.7700**, and **37.4890, 11.1440, -14.7440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.5100, 23.8460, -24.6820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.5620, 18.0680, -19.0840**.

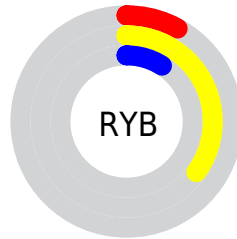
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (35%)

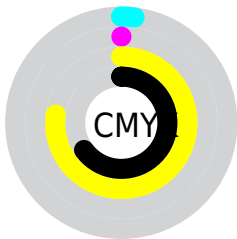
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (9%)

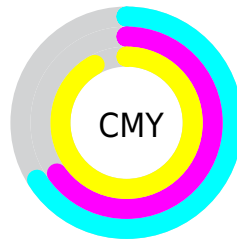


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (77%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830 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 80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.5360, 20.9570,
-21.8830

80.5360, 20.9570,
-21.8830

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.2800, 18.8020,
-21.3740

131.0200, 22.4700,
-21.7700

37.4890, 11.1440,
-14.7440

157.0910, 23.7080,
-22.1800

16.7790, -1.2360,
-10.6440

184.2760, 24.6250,
-22.2790

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

212.3470, 25.8630,
-22.6890

240.5320, 26.7800,
-22.7880

248.7300, 17.6550,

-17.1050

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 80.5360, 20.9570,
-21.8830

■ 80.5360, 20.9570,
-21.8830

■ 79.5100, 23.8460,
-24.6820

■ 81.5620, 18.0680,
-19.0840

■ 78.1850, 26.1390,
-27.6930

■ 82.8870, 15.7750,
-16.0730

■ 77.9570, 26.7810,
-28.3150

■ 83.9130, 12.8860,
-13.2740

■ 84.9390, 9.9970,
-10.4750

■ 85.9650, 7.1080,
-7.6760

■ 87.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 88.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 89.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 90.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.2660, 39.7530, -10.0950



80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830



76.1610, -8.8440, -26.9560

Triad

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



80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830



72.8190, -68.6340, -11.6580



86.3270, 30.8970, 29.2730

Complementary

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



80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830



28.4640, -20.9570, 21.8830

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.



88.7890, 3.1130, 26.1930



80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830



71.1210, -72.1200, -3.5440

Square

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



80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830



70.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120



83.2940, -35.3980, 13.7700



84.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510

Rectangle

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



80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830



66.3340, -43.1840, -32.3680



83.2940, -35.3980, 13.7700



87.4340, 23.2860, 29.5420

Sweetspot

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



80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830



111.6230, 8.0710, -8.6090



41.2180, 40.8490, 14.1050



56.7630, 4.8610, -5.4990



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.



80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830



101.9050, 32.5590, -33.9130



70.3700, 0.6930, -29.0910



42.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



93.9050, 32.5590, -33.9130



206.1170, 71.2630, -74.5690

Inverse Universe

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



28.4640, -20.9570, 21.8830



21.0950, -32.5590, 33.9130



38.6300, -0.6930, 29.0910



39.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



13.0950, -32.5590, 33.9130



28.8830, -71.2630, 74.5690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

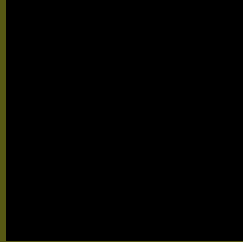
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5360, 20.9570,

-21.8830.

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

80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830

Protanopia

81.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170

Deuteranopia

82.5750, 34.3890, -12.0030



Tritanopia

86.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830

Protanomaly

81.0420, 25.4040, -19.8760

Deuteranomaly

81.8300, 29.1170, -15.5790

Tritanomaly

84.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.8510, 7.4290, -7.9870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830 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(87, 89, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 89, 20)  
}
```

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(87, 89, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 89, 20) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830 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(87, 89, 20) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 89, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 89, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 89, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 89, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 89, 20)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5360, 20.9570, -21.8830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 89, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 89,  
20) }
```

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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