

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.5580, 15.8640,
-1.1600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F4D3D
RGB	95, 77, 61
RGB Percent	37%, 30%, 24%
CMY	0.6274, 0.6981, 0.7607
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.36, 0.63
HSL	28°, 22%, 31%
HSV	28°, 36%, 37%
XYZ	8.2164, 8.0772, 5.5436
YIQ	80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

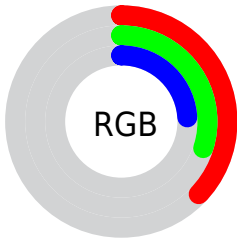
Format	Color
RYB	95, 91, 61
Decimal	6245693
CIELab	34.14, 4.95, 12.33
CIELCh	34, 13.282, 68.136
Yxy	8.0772, 0.3763, 0.3699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284435773 (0xFF5F4D3D)
YUV	80.5580, -9.6421, 12.6656
Hunter-Lab	28.4204, 1.8689, 8.3293




Details

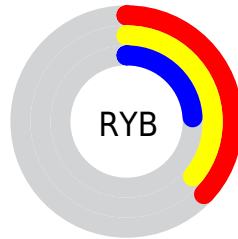
The YIQ color **80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **75.4420, -15.8640, 1.1600**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580**, and **35.8890, 13.4340, -1.1740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5970, 20.1280, -1.3440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.6330, 11.2790, -0.6650**.

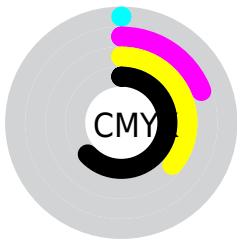
Distribution







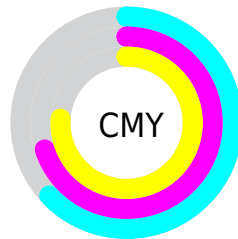
-  Red (37%)
-  Green (30%)
-  Blue (24%)






-  Red (37%)
-  Yellow (36%)
-  Blue (24%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (19%)
-  Yellow (36%)
-  Black (63%)



-  Cyan (63%)
-  Magenta (70%)
-  Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600 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 80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.5580, 15.8640,
-1.1600

■ 80.5580, 15.8640,
-1.1600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.3730, 14.9470,
-1.0610

■ 130.0420, 17.3770,
-1.0470

■ 35.8890, 13.4340,
-1.1740

■ 156.2270, 18.2940,
-1.1460

■ 14.5300, 13.0670,
-0.0290

■ 182.8250, 19.4860,
-0.7220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.7110, 19.8070,
-1.0330

■ 238.1130, 18.6150,
-1.4570

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,

-3.7320

■ 80.5580, 15.8640,
-1.1600

■ 80.5580, 15.8640,
-1.1600

■ 76.5970, 20.1280,
-1.3440

■ 84.6330, 11.2790,
-0.6650

■ 72.5220, 24.7130,
-1.8390

■ 88.5940, 7.0150,
-0.4810

■ 68.5610, 28.9770,
-2.0230

■ 92.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 64.4860, 33.5620,
-2.5180

■ 96.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 60.5250, 37.8260,
-2.7020

■ 100.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 56.4500, 42.4110,
-3.1970

■ 104.6660,
-10.6830, 0.8770

■ 54.8200, 44.2450,
-3.3950

■ 108.7410,
-15.2680, 1.3720

■ 112.7020,
-19.5320, 1.5560

■ 116.7770,
-24.1170, 2.0510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.3890, 18.0180, 3.8580



80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



79.6880, 9.4460, -5.9940

Triad

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



80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



75.7910, -18.7050, -7.9290



81.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280

Complementary

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



80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



75.4420, -15.8640, 1.1600

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.



80.0020, -11.5090, 4.8350



80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



76.3330, -23.1070, -5.2430

Square

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



80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



77.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



77.4630, -20.3570, -0.0130



82.1740, 8.6180, 9.0180

Rectangle

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



80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



79.1110, 3.7610, -7.5910



77.4630, -20.3570, -0.0130



81.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670

Sweetspot

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



80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



116.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



73.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060



57.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



100.2230, 24.1170, -2.0510



90.5370, 11.1890, -10.0510



46.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



64.5990, 52.1770, -3.9750



138.0910, 111.9650, -8.2190

Inverse Universe

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



75.4420, -15.8640, 1.1600



92.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280



65.4630, -11.1890, 10.0510



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



47.4010, -52.1770, 3.9750



101.9090, -111.9650, 8.2190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

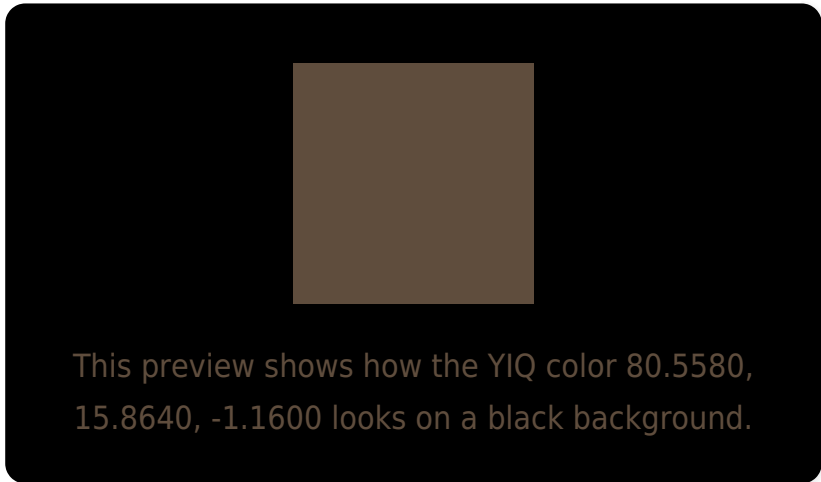
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

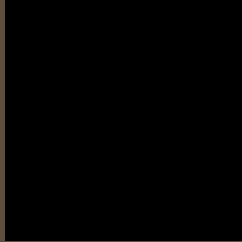
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600.



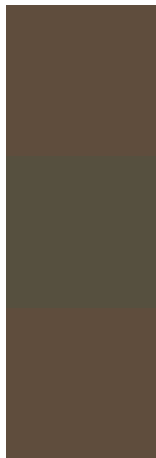
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5580, 15.8640,

-1.1600.

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

80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Protanopia

79.8560, 9.0330, -4.0150

Deuteranopia

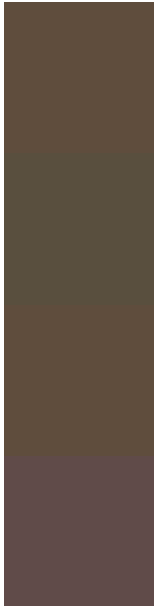
80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



Tritanopia

81.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Protanomaly

80.0520, 11.4170, -3.1670

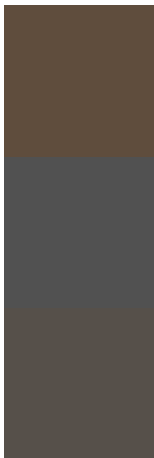
Deuteranomaly

80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Tritanomaly

81.0510, 13.1580, 3.8300

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600 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(95, 77, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 77, 61)  
}
```

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(95, 77, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 77, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600 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(95, 77, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 77, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(95, 77, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 77, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 77, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 77, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 77, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 77,  
61) }
```

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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