

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220)
contains.

YIQ(80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(80.5610, 2.6140,
-3.3220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	515248
RGB	81, 82, 72
RGB Percent	32%, 32%, 28%
CMY	0.6824, 0.6784, 0.7176
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.12, 0.68
HSL	66°, 6%, 30%
HSV	66°, 12%, 32%
XYZ	7.5803, 8.2518, 7.3249
YIQ	80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

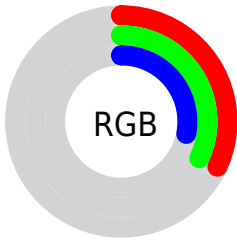
Format	Color
R_{YB}	72, 82, 73
Decimal	5329480
CIE _{Lab}	34.50, -2.46, 5.73
CIE _{LCh}	35, 6.236, 113.221
Yxy	8.2518, 0.3273, 0.3563
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283519560 (0xFF515248)
YUV	80.5610, -4.2206, 0.3850
Hunter-Lab	28.7260, -3.1672, 4.9897




Details

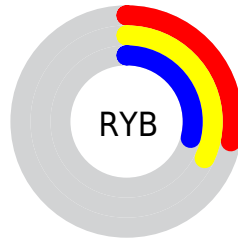
The YIQ color **80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **73.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330**, and **35.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.3500, 4.5860, -6.0220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220**.

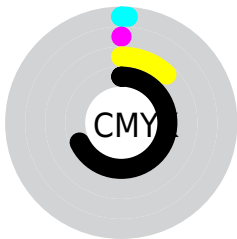
Distribution







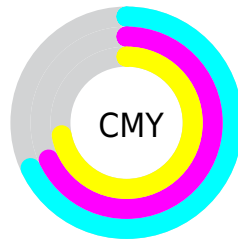
-  Red (32%)
-  Green (32%)
-  Blue (28%)






-  Red (28%)
-  Yellow (32%)
-  Blue (29%)



-  Cyan (1%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (12%)
-  Black (68%)



-  Cyan (68%)
-  Magenta (68%)
-  Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220 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 80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.5610, 2.6140,
-3.3220

■ 80.5610, 2.6140,
-3.3220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.6750, 2.2930,
-3.0110

■ 129.4470, 2.9350,
-3.6330

■ 35.7890, 1.9720,
-2.7000

■ 155.4470, 2.9350,
-3.6330

■ 14.9910, 4.2190,
-4.8770

■ 182.4470, 2.9350,
-3.6330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.3330, 3.2560,
-3.9440

■ 238.3330, 3.2560,
-3.9440

■ 80.5610, 2.6140,
-3.3220

■ 80.5610, 2.6140,
-3.3220

■ 79.3500, 4.5860,
-6.0220

■ 81.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 78.1390, 6.5580,
-8.7220

■ 82.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 77.1130, 9.4470,
-11.5210

■ 84.0090, -4.2190,
4.8770

■ 75.9020, 11.4190,
-14.2210

■ 85.2200, -6.1910,
7.5770

■ 74.6910, 13.3910,
-16.9210

■ 86.4310, -8.1630,
10.2770

■ 73.4800, 15.3630,
-19.6210

■ 87.6420, -10.1350,
12.9770

■ 72.2690, 17.3350,
-22.3210

■ 88.8530, -12.1070,
15.6770

■ 70.9440, 19.6280,

■ 90.1780, -14.4000,

-25.3320

18.6880

■ 70.2600, 21.5540,
-27.1980

■ 91.0900, -16.9680,
21.1760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270



80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



79.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

Triad

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



80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



79.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900



82.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Complementary

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



80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



73.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220

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.



82.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



80.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150

Square

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



80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



79.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



81.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



82.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570

Rectangle

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



80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



79.7280, -5.2260, -4.4100



81.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



82.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100

Sweetspot

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



80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



106.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



75.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



53.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



104.5780, 3.9440, -5.4000



79.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



40.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



89.7410, 27.1490, -34.9870



198.6750, 60.7640, -77.0280

Inverse Universe

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



73.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



93.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000



74.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



15.2590, -27.1490, 34.9870



33.3250, -60.7640, 77.0280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

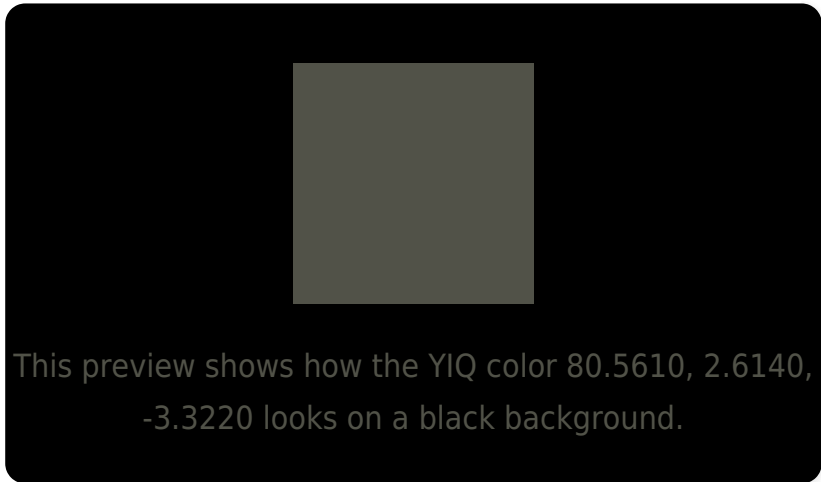
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

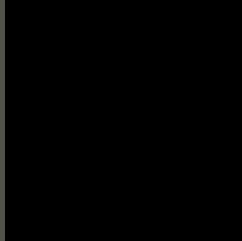
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220.



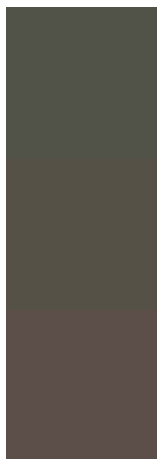
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5610, 2.6140,

-3.3220.

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

80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

Protanopia

81.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Deuteranopia

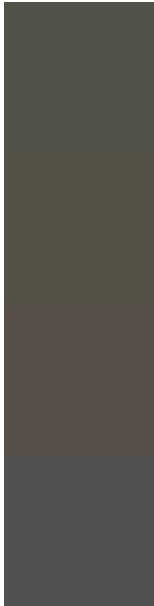
81.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



Tritanopia

81.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

Protanomaly

80.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

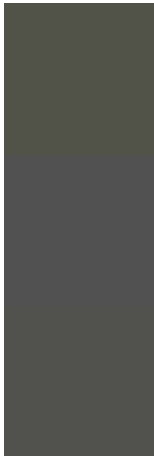
Deuteranomaly

81.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420

Tritanomaly

81.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220 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(81, 82, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 82, 72)  
}
```

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(81, 82, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 82, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220 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(81, 82, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 82, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(81, 82, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 82, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 82, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 82, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 82, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 82,  
72) }
```

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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