

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.5730, -14.8550,
-0.6070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	425560
RGB	66, 85, 96
RGB Percent	26%, 33%, 38%
CMY	0.7412, 0.6666, 0.6236
CMYK	0.31, 0.11, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	202°, 19%, 32%
HSV	202°, 31%, 38%
XYZ	7.6058, 8.5004, 12.3020
YIQ	80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

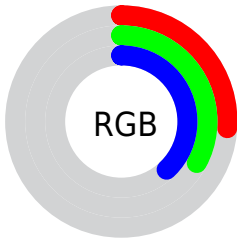
Format	Color
R_{YB}	66, 78, 96
Decimal	4347232
CIE Lab	35.00, -4.38, -8.75
CIE LCh	35, 9.785, 243.395
Yxy	8.5004, 0.2677, 0.2992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282537312 (0xFF425560)
YUV	80.5730, 7.6055, -12.7805
Hunter-Lab	29.1554, -4.4567, -4.6085

Details

The YIQ color **80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **81.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190**, and **35.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790**.

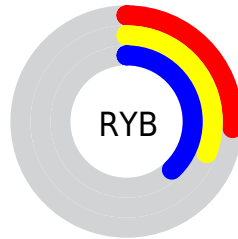
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (33%)

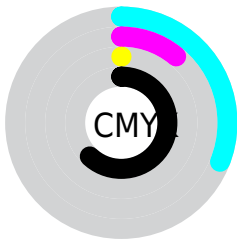
Blue (38%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (38%)

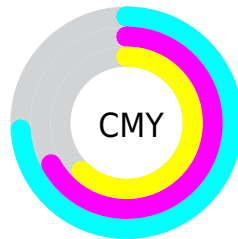


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070 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 80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.5730, -14.8550,
-0.6070

■ 80.5730, -14.8550,
-0.6070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.4590, -14.5340,
-0.9180

■ 130.2740,
-15.4510, -0.8190

■ 35.4590, -14.5340,
-0.9180

■ 156.3880,
-15.7720, -0.5080

■ 15.0460, -14.8090,
-1.4410

■ 183.0890,
-16.3680, -0.7200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.2030,
-16.6890, -0.4090

■ 238.9750,
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,

-0.8480

■ 80.5730, -14.8550,
-0.6070

■ 80.5730, -14.8550,
-0.6070

■ 75.2350, -19.7150,
-0.6350

■ 85.9110, -9.9950,
-0.5790

■ 70.7830, -24.2540,
-0.9740

■ 90.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 65.4450, -29.1140,
-1.0020

■ 95.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 60.9930, -33.6530,
-1.3410

■ 100.1530, 3.9430,
0.1270

■ 55.6550, -38.5130,
-1.3690

■ 105.4910, 8.8030,
0.1550

■ 50.9040, -43.6480,
-1.9200

■ 110.2420, 13.9380,
0.7060

■ 46.7510, -47.5910,
-2.0470

■ 115.2810, 18.2020,
0.5220

■ 120.0320, 23.3370,
1.0730

■ 125.0710, 27.6010,
0.8890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330



80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



82.3180, -9.5830, 2.9690

Triad

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



80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



83.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



80.7950, 1.8350, -5.7250

Complementary

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



80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



81.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070

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.



82.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930



80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



83.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960

Square

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



80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



83.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



82.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



79.9620, -6.0050, -6.8130

Rectangle

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



80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



83.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880



82.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



81.5780, 3.9440, -5.4000

Sweetspot

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



80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



119.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



84.7500, -11.4600, -12.5800



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



101.2670, -22.7410, -0.8610



71.7680, -10.7300, 7.2380



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



54.4450, -55.4770, -2.3010



116.5840, -118.8400, -4.8560

Inverse Universe

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



77.1360, 11.7810, 12.2690



96.0600, 18.1070, 18.7710



89.6450, 11.0050, -6.7150



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.5820, 43.9610, 45.8250



89.0880, 94.2480, 98.1520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

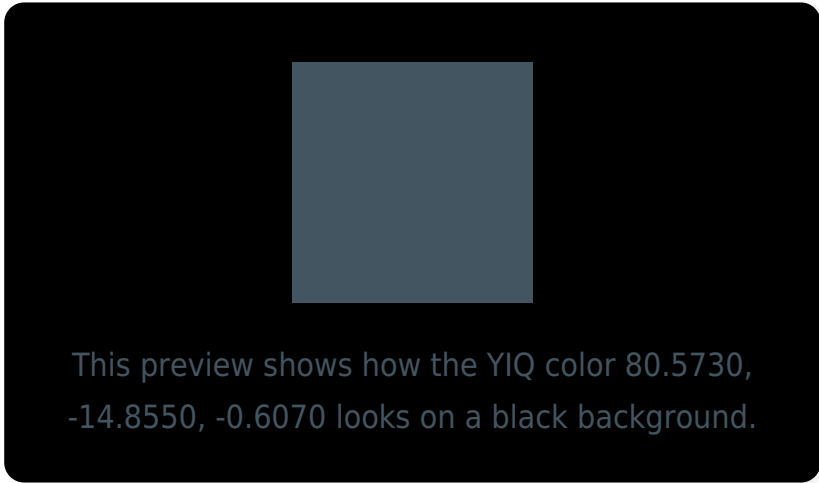
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

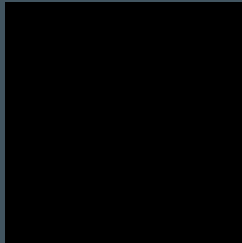
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070.



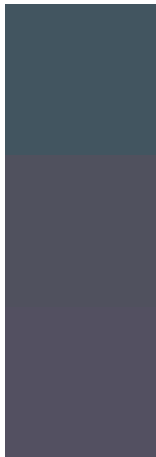
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5730, -14.8550,

-0.6070.

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

80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070

Protanopia

82.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Deuteranopia

82.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230



Tritanopia

80.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070

Protanomaly

81.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590

Deuteranomaly

82.2150, -7.7950, 3.6050

Tritanomaly

80.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070 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(66, 85, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(66, 85, 96)  
}
```

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(66, 85, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 85, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070 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(66, 85, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 85, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 85, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 85, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 85, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 85, 96)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 85, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 85,  
96) }
```

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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