

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780)
contains.

YIQ(80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780)	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(80.5900, 22.0060,
8.6780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B4547
RGB	107, 69, 71
RGB Percent	42%, 27%, 28%
CMY	0.5803, 0.7295, 0.7215
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.34, 0.58
HSL	357°, 22%, 35%
HSV	357°, 36%, 42%
XYZ	9.3314, 7.8367, 6.9857
YIQ	80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

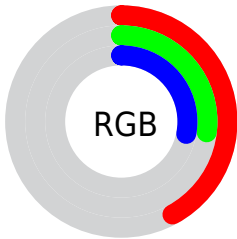
Format	Color
R_{YB}	107, 69, 71
Decimal	7030087
CIE Lab	33.64, 16.69, 5.52
CIE LCh	34, 17.582, 18.302
Yxy	7.8367, 0.3863, 0.3245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285220167 (0xFF6B4547)
YUV	80.5900, -4.7279, 23.1616
Hunter-Lab	27.9942, 10.5102, 4.8005

Details

The YIQ color **80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **95.4100, -22.0060, -8.6780**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.6720, 24.7110, 9.2150**, and **35.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.9930, 28.2410, 11.3210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1870, 15.7710, 6.0350**.

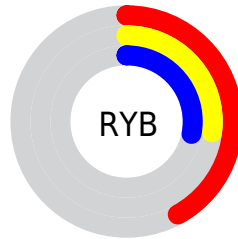
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (27%)

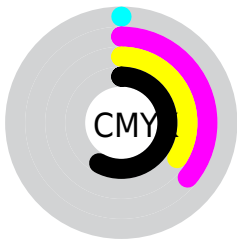
Blue (28%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (28%)

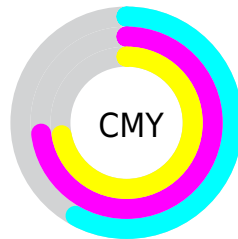


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780 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 80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.5900, 22.0060,
8.6780

80.5900, 22.0060,
8.6780

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.1060, 20.4930,
8.5650

130.6720, 24.7110,
9.2150

35.2090, 18.7050,
7.9290

156.3840, 25.5820,
9.9500

11.4760, 22.3270,
8.3670

183.5690, 26.4990,
9.8510

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

211.2810, 27.3700,
10.5860

234.1980, 17.2380,
6.9820

254.4130, 0.2750,

0.5230

■ 80.5900, 22.0060,
8.6780

■ 80.5900, 22.0060,
8.6780

■ 72.9930, 28.2410,
11.3210

■ 88.1870, 15.7710,
6.0350

■ 65.9830, 34.2010,
13.4410

■ 95.1970, 9.8110,
3.9150

■ 58.3860, 40.4360,
16.0840

■ 102.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

■ 50.7890, 46.6710,
18.7270

■ 110.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 43.0780, 53.2270,
21.0590

■ 117.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 36.0680, 59.1870,
23.1790

■ 125.1120,
-15.1750, -5.8230

■ 32.6770, 61.8460,
24.5500

■ 132.7090,
-21.4100, -8.4660

■ 140.3060,
-27.6450, -11.1090

■ 147.3160,
-33.6050, -13.2290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.9900, 15.1280, 12.1840



80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780



79.7870, 22.6490, 2.5290

Triad

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



80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780



75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040



76.0650, -24.9880, 1.3160

Complementary

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



80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780



95.4100, -22.0060, -8.6780

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.



72.2440, -33.1020, -5.8220



80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780



73.1560, -18.4750, -12.0990

Square

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



80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780



77.3950, 8.7130, -9.2310



71.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120



78.9960, -11.3720, 7.8600

Rectangle

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



80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780



79.4830, 20.4490, -1.6550



71.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120



74.4450, -29.1140, -1.0020

Sweetspot

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



80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780



129.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910



83.7970, 8.6620, 19.2380



64.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780



98.2820, 34.7970, 13.6530



89.7540, 18.2480, -0.3120



49.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



35.6670, 67.8060, 26.6700



74.7370, 141.8470, 55.9830

Inverse Universe

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



80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780



98.2820, 34.7970, 13.6530



86.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120



49.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



35.6670, 67.8060, 26.6700



74.7370, 141.8470, 55.9830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

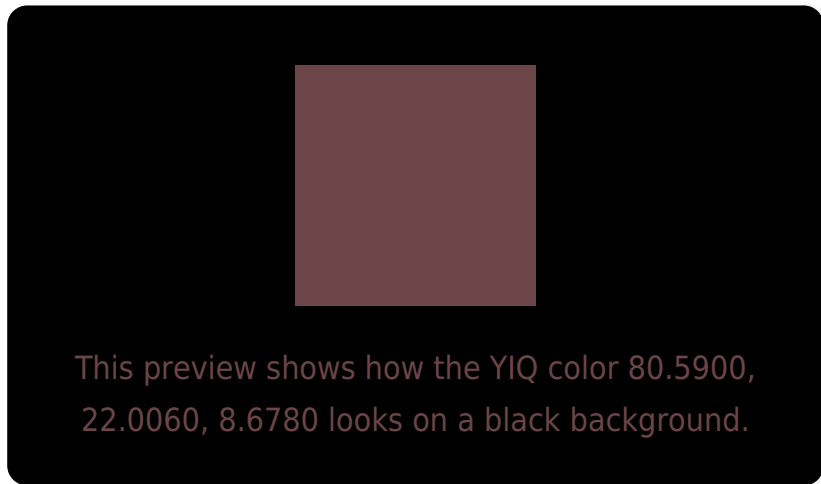
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5900, 22.0060,

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

80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780

Protanopia

79.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970

Deuteranopia

80.3880, 10.5910, 0.7910



Tritanopia

80.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780

Protanomaly

79.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810

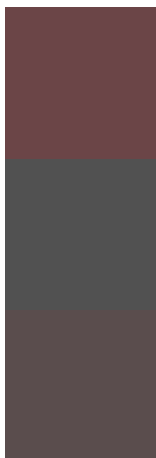
Deuteranomaly

80.4210, 14.9920, 3.6320

Tritanomaly

80.8180, 21.3640, 9.3000

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780 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(107, 69, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 69, 71)  
}
```

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(107, 69, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 69, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780 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(107, 69, 71) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 69, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(107, 69, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 69, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 69, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 69,  
71) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 69, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107, 69,  
71) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor