

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610)
contains.

YIQ(80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610)	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(80.6610, 31.2710,
-10.5610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	684F1C
RGB	104, 79, 28
RGB Percent	41%, 31%, 11%
CMY	0.5921, 0.6902, 0.8900
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.73, 0.59
HSL	40°, 58%, 26%
HSV	40°, 73%, 41%
XYZ	8.7151, 8.6179, 2.3053
YIQ	80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

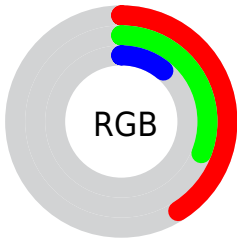
Format	Color
RYB	65, 104, 28
Decimal	6835996
CIELab	35.24, 4.61, 33.01
CIELCh	35, 33.333, 82.047
Yxy	8.6179, 0.4438, 0.4388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285026076 (0xFF684F1C)
YUV	80.6610, -25.9619, 20.4683
Hunter-Lab	29.3563, 1.6179, 15.8935

Details

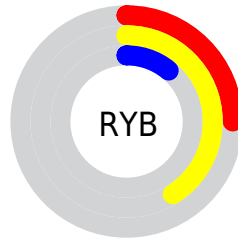
The YIQ color **80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **51.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.9280, 34.8930, -10.1230**, and **36.6910, 22.5590, -6.8570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.7600, 35.3060, -12.1020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.5620, 27.2360, -9.0200**.

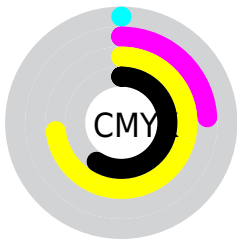
Distribution



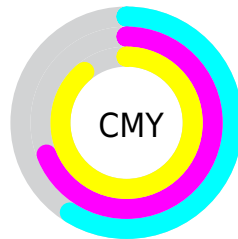
- Red (41%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610 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 80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.6610, 31.2710,
-10.5610

■ 80.6610, 31.2710,
-10.5610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.6500, 29.8040,
-11.5080

■ 130.9280, 34.8930,
-10.1230

■ 36.6910, 22.5590,
-6.8570

■ 157.2980, 36.7270,
-10.3210

■ 16.8890, 13.4340,
-1.1740

■ 184.4830, 37.6440,
-10.4200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.9670, 39.1570,
-10.3070

■ 235.0690, 29.9420,
-14.0100

■ 249.3000, 16.0500,

-15.5500

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

■ 80.6610, 31.2710,
-10.5610

■ 80.6610, 31.2710,
-10.5610

■ 77.7600, 35.3060,
-12.1020

■ 83.5620, 27.2360,
-9.0200

■ 74.1580, 39.9370,
-13.4310

■ 87.1640, 22.6050,
-7.6910

■ 72.1860, 42.7340,
-14.5620

■ 90.0650, 18.5700,
-6.1500

■ 93.6670, 13.9390,
-4.8210

■ 96.5680, 9.9040,
-3.2800

■ 100.0560, 5.5940,
-2.2620

■ 103.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 105.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 109.5740, -7.4280,
2.4600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.0680, 40.8510, 3.0510



80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610



78.2240, 13.2080, -19.1120

Triad

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



80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610



67.9800, -59.1420, -18.4860



85.7310, 9.0280, 23.6200

Complementary

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



80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610



51.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610

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.



82.9490, -21.1850, 14.9990



80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610



69.3140, -65.6540, -10.5980

Square

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



80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610



64.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830



67.0460, -67.5350, -4.0390



83.8660, 30.5770, 24.0570

Rectangle

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



80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610



75.5470, -3.9390, -22.2350



67.0460, -67.5350, -4.0390



85.3000, -0.0040, 22.1080

Sweetspot

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



80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610



125.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



53.5740, 37.2710, 23.8870



63.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610



98.5410, 48.9240, -16.6120



91.4490, 16.6480, -26.3920



49.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



79.5840, 47.3650, -15.8910



167.4520, 99.6820, -33.4220

Inverse Universe

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



51.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610



52.4590, -48.9240, 16.6120



40.5510, -16.6480, 26.3920



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



35.4160, -47.3650, 15.8910



74.5480, -99.6820, 33.4220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610 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 80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610 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 80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610.

-10.5610.

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

80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610

Protanopia

79.8340, 23.2940, -14.6740

Deuteranopia

80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610



Tritanopia

84.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610

Protanomaly

80.4430, 25.9530, -13.3030

Deuteranomaly

80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610

Tritanomaly

83.5590, 23.2910, 1.9070

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.6390, 11.1420, -3.6900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610 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(104, 79, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 79, 28)  
}
```

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(104, 79, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 79, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610 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(104, 79, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 79, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 79, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 79, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 79, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 79,  
28) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 79, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104, 79,  
28) }
```

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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