

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840)
contains.

YIQ(80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840)	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(80.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C544C
RGB	76, 84, 76
RGB Percent	30%, 33%, 30%
CMY	0.7020, 0.6706, 0.7020
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.10, 0.67
HSL	120°, 5%, 31%
HSV	120°, 10%, 33%
XYZ	7.4551, 8.3992, 8.0656
YIQ	80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

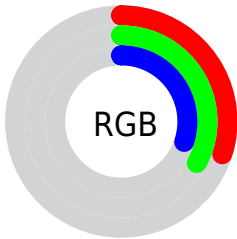
Format	Color
R_{YB}	76, 84, 84
Decimal	5002316
CIE Lab	34.80, -4.94, 3.59
CIE LCh	35, 6.107, 143.973
Yxy	8.3992, 0.3117, 0.3511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283192396 (0xFF4C544C)
YUV	80.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184
Hunter-Lab	28.9814, -4.8007, 3.7863

Details

The YIQ color **80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070**, and **36.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

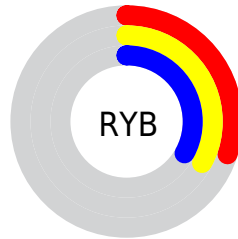
Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (33%)

Blue (30%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (33%)

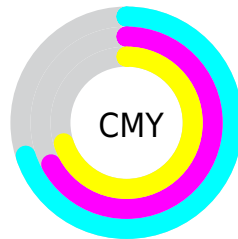


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 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 80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 80.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 130.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 36.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 156.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 14.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 182.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 238.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 80.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 80.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 77.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 84.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 87.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 70.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 91.0210, 4.6750,
8.8910

■ 66.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 94.7380, 7.1500,
13.5980

■ 63.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 98.0420, 9.3500,
17.7820

■ 60.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

■ 101.3460, 11.5500,
21.9660

■ 56.3290, -18.4250,
-35.0410

■ 105.0630, 14.0250,
26.6730

■ 53.0250, -20.6250,

■ 108.3670, 16.2250,

-39.2250

30.8570

■ 49.3080, -23.1000,
-43.9320

■ 112.0840, 18.7000,
35.5640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



80.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

Triad

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



80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



81.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



82.7730, 8.0690, 2.4450

Complementary

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



80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

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.



83.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



82.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220

Square

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



80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



80.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



82.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



82.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660

Rectangle

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



80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



80.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



82.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



83.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670

Sweetspot

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



80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



108.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



83.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



55.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



105.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



81.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



39.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



61.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



136.1840, -63.8000, -121.3360

Inverse Universe

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



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



102.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



38.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



43.2510, 29.1960, 54.6040



95.8160, 63.8000, 121.3360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

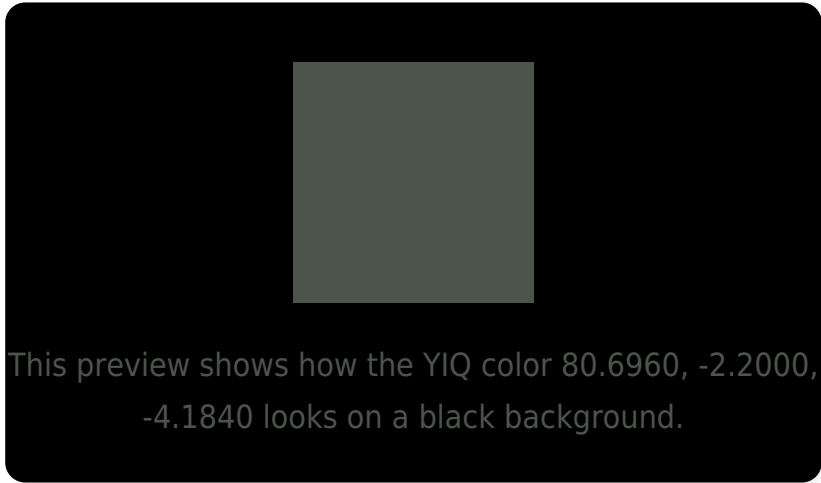
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

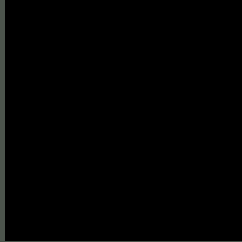
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840.



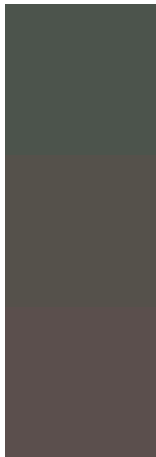
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840.

-4.1840.

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

80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

Protanopia

81.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

Deuteranopia

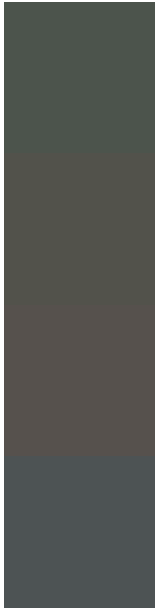
82.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220



Tritanopia

81.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

Protanomaly

81.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770

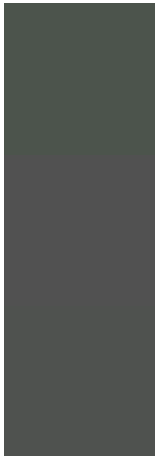
Deuteranomaly

82.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840

Tritanomaly

81.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 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(76, 84, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 84, 76)  
}
```

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(76, 84, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 84, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 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(76, 84, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 84, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 84, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 84, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 84, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 84, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 84, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 84,  
76) }
```

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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