

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.8060, -5.8660,
-14.8420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	425C3E
RGB	66, 92, 62
RGB Percent	26%, 36%, 24%
CMY	0.7413, 0.6392, 0.7569
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.33, 0.64
HSL	112°, 19%, 30%
HSV	112°, 33%, 36%
XYZ	6.9430, 9.1615, 5.9598
YIQ	80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

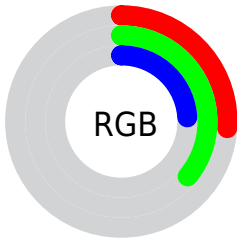
Format	Color
RYB	62, 92, 88
Decimal	4348990
CIELab	36.29, -16.39, 14.22
CIELCh	36, 21.701, 139.048
Yxy	9.1615, 0.3147, 0.4152
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282539070 (0xFF425C3E)
YUV	80.8060, -9.2714, -12.9849
Hunter-Lab	30.2680, -12.0241, 9.5132

Details

The YIQ color **80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **73.1940, 5.8660, 14.8420**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.2790, -5.8200, -15.6760**, and **35.4470, -6.2330, -13.6970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.3880, -7.7450, -19.3370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470**.

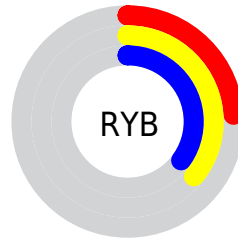
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (36%)

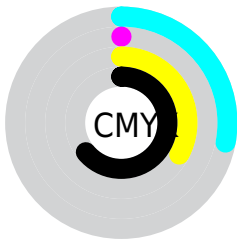
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (35%)

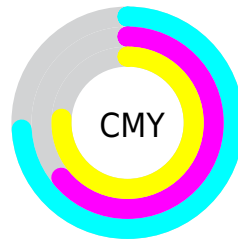


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420 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 80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.8060, -5.8660,
-14.8420

80.8060, -5.8660,
-14.8420

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.3330, -5.9120,
-14.0080

130.2790, -5.8200,
-15.6760

35.4470, -6.2330,
-13.6970

156.4530, -6.3700,
-16.7220

15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

183.3390, -6.0490,
-17.0330

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

210.9260, -6.3240,
-17.5560

239.5130, -6.5990,
-18.0790

252.6640, 0.8260,

-3.9580

■ 80.8060, -5.8660,
-14.8420

■ 80.8060, -5.8660,
-14.8420

■ 77.3880, -7.7450,
-19.3370

■ 84.2240, -3.9870,
-10.3470

■ 73.9700, -9.6240,
-23.8320

■ 87.6420, -2.1080,
-5.8520

■ 70.4380, -11.1820,
-28.6380

■ 91.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 67.0200, -13.0610,
-33.1330

■ 94.5920, 1.3290,
3.4490

■ 63.6020, -14.9400,
-37.6280

■ 98.0100, 3.2080,
7.9440

■ 60.1840, -16.8190,
-42.1230

■ 101.4280, 5.0870,
12.4390

■ 57.5920, -18.1480,
-45.5720

■ 104.8460, 6.9660,
16.9340

■ 108.3780, 8.5240,
21.7400

■ 111.7960, 10.4030,
26.2350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.2980, 10.3640, -11.6200



80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420



77.2260, -24.6640, -15.5760

Triad

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



80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420



80.7590, -32.8740, 1.0620



86.6940, 27.6450, 11.1090

Complementary

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



80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420



73.1940, 5.8660, 14.8420

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.



87.8380, 18.6120, 15.1240



80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420



85.4950, -14.2150, 9.8250

Square

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



80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420



74.4210, -46.9020, -9.0300



87.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290



85.8370, 28.3800, 3.2920

Rectangle

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



80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420



74.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350



87.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290



87.0790, 25.1230, 12.7630

Sweetspot

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



80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420



115.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



86.2320, 10.7300, -7.2380



58.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420



102.3830, -9.3490, -23.3090



80.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690



44.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



69.0550, -21.3100, -54.3500



148.3880, -46.6990, -117.3790

Inverse Universe

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



73.1940, 5.8660, 14.8420



90.6170, 9.3490, 23.3090



73.1360, 11.7810, 12.2690



42.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



40.9450, 21.3100, 54.3500



88.6120, 46.6990, 117.3790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

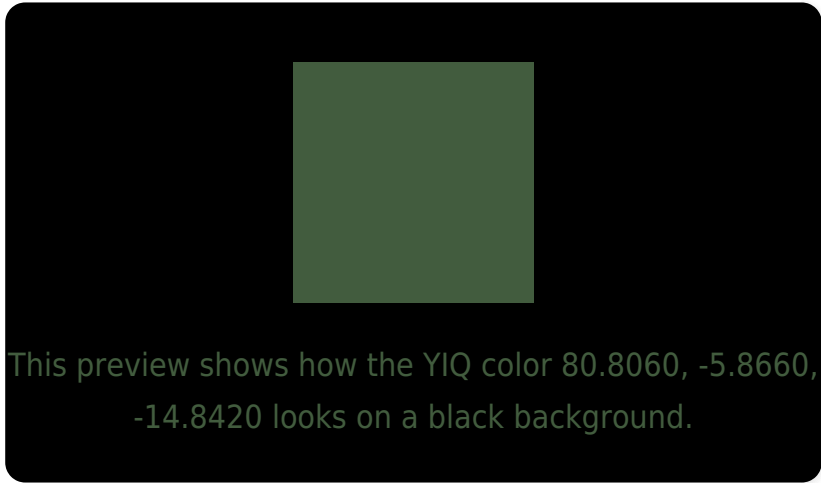
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

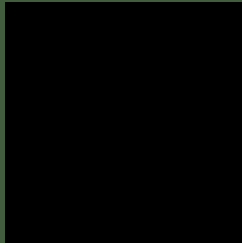
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420.



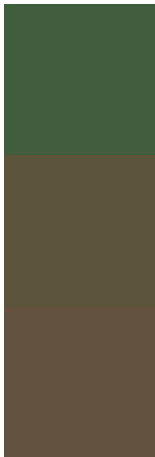
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420.

-14.8420.

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

80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420

Protanopia

84.1290, 12.5180, -6.6020

Deuteranopia

85.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



Tritanopia

84.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420

Protanomaly

83.3130, 6.0080, -9.7680

Deuteranomaly

83.9760, 8.5750, -6.7290

Tritanomaly

82.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420 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, 92, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 92, 62)  
}
```

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, 92, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 92, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420 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, 92, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 92, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(66, 92, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 92, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 92, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 92, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 92, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 92,  
62) }
```

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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