

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.8080, 36.4920,
21.4840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81394D
RGB	129, 57, 77
RGB Percent	51%, 22%, 30%
CMY	0.4939, 0.7766, 0.6979
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.40, 0.49
HSL	343°, 39%, 36%
HSV	343°, 56%, 51%
XYZ	11.8627, 8.1304, 7.9714
YIQ	80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

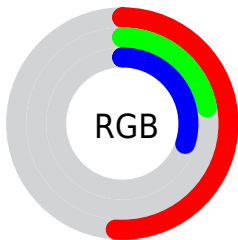
Format	Color
R_{YB}	129, 57, 77
Decimal	8468813
CIE _{Lab}	34.25, 33.27, 2.98
CIE _{LCh}	34, 33.398, 5.112
Yxy	8.1304, 0.4242, 0.2907
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286658893 (0xFF81394D)
YUV	80.8080, -1.8773, 42.2644
Hunter-Lab	28.5138, 24.3632, 3.3844

Details

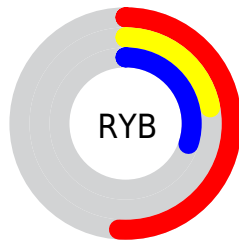
The YIQ color **80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **105.1920, -36.4920, -21.4840**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.1890, 39.7930, 22.2330**, and **29.4210, 33.3280, 23.7600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.1510, 42.9560, 25.4840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.4650, 30.0280, 17.4840**.

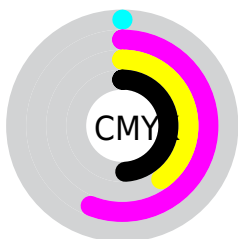
Distribution



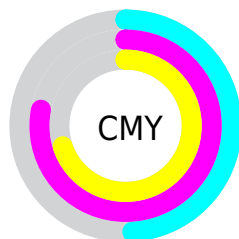
- Red (51%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 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 80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.8080, 36.4920,
21.4840

80.8080, 36.4920,
21.4840

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.0250, 34.3830,
21.1590

132.1890, 39.7930,
22.2330

29.4210, 33.3280,
23.7600

159.0860, 41.5810,
22.8690

16.6880, 27.7820,
14.1340

185.9830, 43.3690,
23.5050

5.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

209.4980, 34.4290,
20.3250

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

229.1260, 17.7410,
14.3890

248.5430, 3.0250,

5.7530

■ 80.8080, 36.4920,
21.4840

■ 80.8080, 36.4920,
21.4840

■ 72.1510, 42.9560,
25.4840

■ 89.4650, 30.0280,
17.4840

■ 63.3800, 49.7410,
29.1730

■ 98.2360, 23.2430,
13.7950

■ 54.7230, 56.2050,
33.1730

■ 106.8930, 16.7790,
9.7950

■ 46.0660, 62.6690,
37.1730

■ 115.5500, 10.3150,
5.7950

■ 42.6750, 65.3280,
38.5440

■ 123.7340, 3.8050,
2.6290

■ 132.3910, -2.6590,
-1.3710

■ 141.0480, -9.1230,
-5.3710

■ 149.8190,
-15.9080, -9.0600

■ 158.4760,
-22.3720, -13.0600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.5320, 19.8940, 24.9340



80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



79.5940, 42.5460, 10.8820

Triad

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



80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



74.4830, 2.1130, -21.7830



66.8350, -65.5630, -6.7390

Complementary

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



80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



105.1920, -36.4920, -21.4840

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.



67.1310, -60.8850, -14.4290



80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



67.3790, -29.8890, -25.5130

Square

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



80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



77.4920, 24.2570, -15.6070



64.7540, -52.8140, -23.0380



74.3590, -43.1910, 6.3210

Rectangle

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



80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



79.7150, 40.3470, 1.1710



64.7540, -52.8140, -23.0380



67.5530, -64.8290, -9.0290

Sweetspot

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



80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



149.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240



80.7560, 7.8800, 33.4160



72.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



93.0220, 56.8010, 33.3850



87.9200, 38.5120, 6.8960



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



42.2620, 65.0530, 38.0210



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840



93.0220, 56.8010, 33.3850



98.0800, -38.5120, -6.8960



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



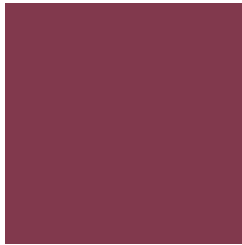
42.2620, 65.0530, 38.0210



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

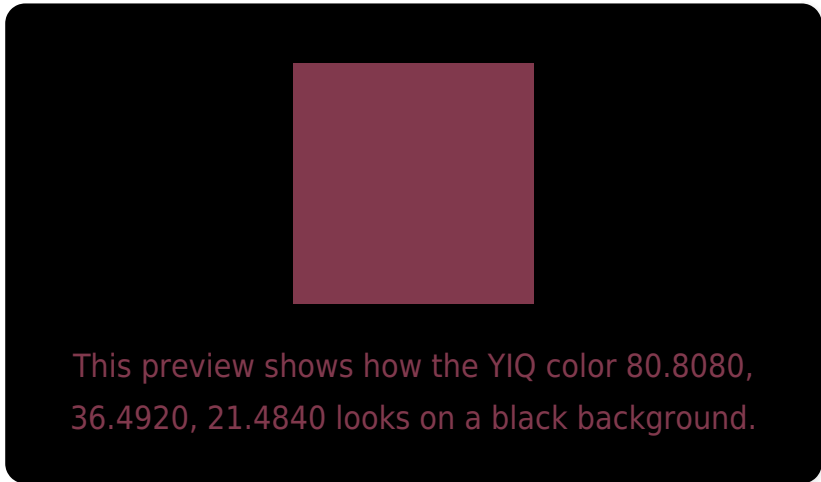
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

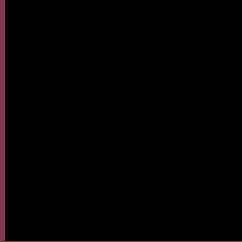
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8080, 36.4920,

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

80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840

Protanopia

81.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

Deuteranopia

81.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240



Tritanopia

80.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840

Protanomaly

81.3700, 11.0020, 9.8660

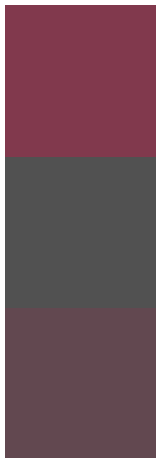
Deuteranomaly

81.0350, 19.2550, 8.9750

Tritanomaly

80.1840, 38.1890, 18.2610

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.6860, 12.9280, 8.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 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(129, 57, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 57, 77)  
}
```

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(129, 57, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 57, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 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(129, 57, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 57, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(129, 57, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 57, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 57, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 57,  
77) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 57, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129, 57,  
77) }
```

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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