

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.9460, 17.2870,
-10.4330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B532C
RGB	91, 83, 44
RGB Percent	36%, 33%, 17%
CMY	0.6431, 0.6745, 0.8273
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.52, 0.64
HSL	50°, 35%, 26%
HSV	50°, 52%, 36%
XYZ	7.8623, 8.5921, 3.6294
YIQ	80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

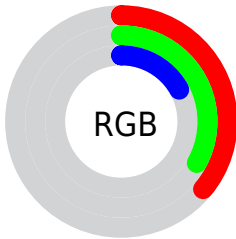
Format	Color
R_{YB}	54, 91, 44
Decimal	5985068
CIE _{Lab}	35.19, -2.77, 23.89
CIE _{LCh}	35, 24.048, 96.624
Yxy	8.5921, 0.3915, 0.4278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284175148 (0xFF5B532C)
YUV	80.9460, -18.2144, 8.8174
Hunter-Lab	29.3123, -3.4180, 13.1774

Details

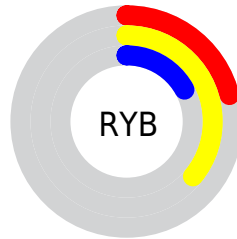
The YIQ color **80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **54.0540, -17.2870, 10.4330**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.3160, 19.1210, -10.6310**, and **35.4620, 15.7740, -10.5460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7460, 20.7260, -12.1860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.1460, 13.8480, -8.6800**.

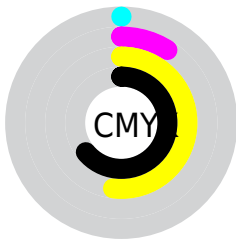
Distribution



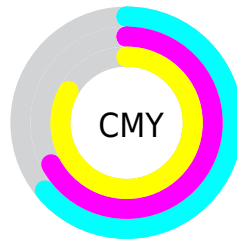
- Red (36%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330 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 80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.9460, 17.2870,
-10.4330

■ 80.9460, 17.2870,
-10.4330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.7610, 16.3700,
-10.3340

■ 130.3160, 19.1210,
-10.6310

■ 35.4620, 15.7740,
-10.5460

■ 156.3870, 20.3590,
-11.0410

■ 16.2470, 6.3740,
-5.3860

■ 183.5720, 21.2760,
-11.1400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.4580, 21.5970,
-11.4510

■ 239.6430, 22.5140,
-11.5500

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,

-9.9520

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 80.9460, 17.2870,
-10.4330

■ 80.9460, 17.2870,
-10.4330

■ 78.7460, 20.7260,
-12.1860

■ 83.1460, 13.8480,
-8.6800

■ 77.1330, 23.8900,
-14.4620

■ 84.7590, 10.6840,
-6.4040

■ 74.9330, 27.3290,
-16.2150

■ 86.9590, 7.2450,
-4.6510

■ 73.3200, 30.4930,
-18.4910

■ 88.5720, 4.0810,
-2.3750

■ 71.8210, 33.3360,
-20.4560

■ 90.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 92.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 94.6990, -6.2820,
3.7180

■ 96.3120, -9.4460,
5.9940

■ 98.5120, -12.8850,
7.7470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.3760, 28.0600, -1.9240



80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330



78.4000, 1.1490, -15.3230

Triad

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



80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330



65.9740, -59.0050, -15.4610



85.1520, 14.8520, 17.1880

Complementary

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



80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330



54.0540, -17.2870, 10.4330

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.



84.5180, -3.8540, 14.7860



80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330



72.5720, -48.6450, -4.9730

Square

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



80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330



68.6950, -45.1580, -18.6140



80.7540, -25.3100, 7.1540



84.5030, 26.8650, 14.2330

Rectangle

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



80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330



76.8160, -11.8260, -16.9620



80.7540, -25.3100, 7.1540



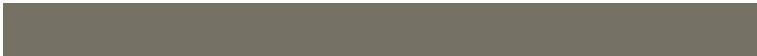
85.5150, 9.3960, 16.9480

Sweetspot

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



80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330



113.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180



59.0790, 25.1230, 12.7630



56.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330



101.7480, 26.4120, -16.1160



81.1570, 6.1470, -17.7970



44.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



86.3070, 40.5350, -24.2730



186.5020, 87.0770, -52.7870

Inverse Universe

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



54.0540, -17.2870, 10.4330



60.2520, -26.4120, 16.1160



53.8430, -6.1470, 17.7970



42.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



23.6930, -40.5350, 24.2730



50.4980, -87.0770, 52.7870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

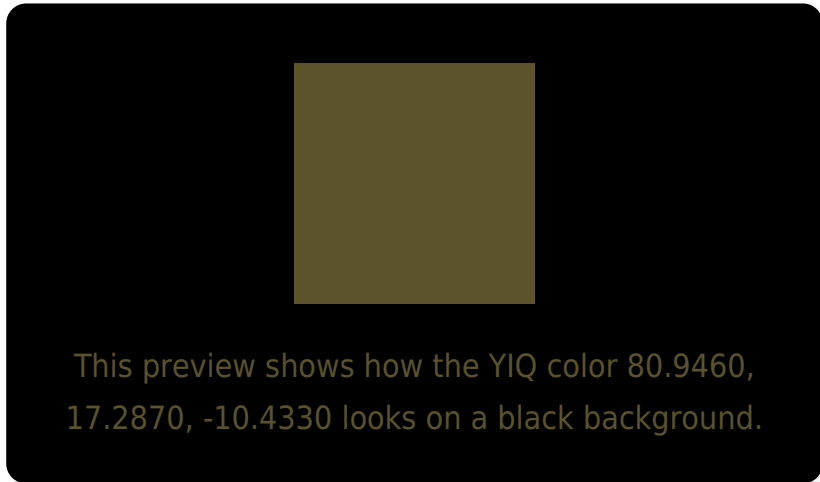
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

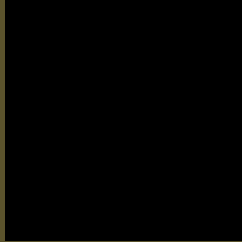
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.9460, 17.2870,

-10.4330.

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

80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

Protanopia

80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

Deuteranopia

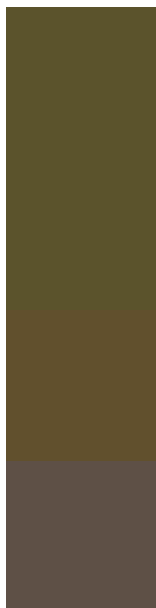
81.7020, 24.0260, -5.9100



Tritanopia

83.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

Protanomaly

80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

Deuteranomaly

81.0930, 21.3670, -7.2810

Tritanomaly

83.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330 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(91, 83, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 83, 44)  
}
```

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(91, 83, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 83, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330 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(91, 83, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 83, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 83, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 83, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 83, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 83, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 83, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 83,  
44) }
```

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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