

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.0990, 12.0620,
-20.3700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	505B21
RGB	80, 91, 33
RGB Percent	31%, 36%, 13%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6431, 0.8705
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.64, 0.64
HSL	71°, 47%, 24%
HSV	71°, 64%, 36%
XYZ	7.3232, 9.2977, 2.8492
YIQ	81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

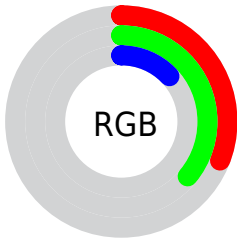
Format	Color
RYB	33, 91, 44
Decimal	5266209
CIELab	36.55, -13.75, 31.23
CIELCh	37, 34.123, 113.769
Yxy	9.2977, 0.3761, 0.4775
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283456289 (0xFF505B21)
YUV	81.0990, -23.7128, -0.9638
Hunter-Lab	30.4921, -10.4910, 15.8043

Details

The YIQ color **81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **42.9010, -12.0620, 20.3700**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.0560, 13.6210, -21.0910**, and **36.5810, 7.8890, -16.3270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.4750, 13.7590, -23.5930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.7230, 10.3650, -17.1470**.

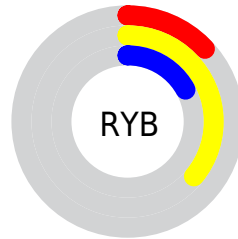
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (36%)

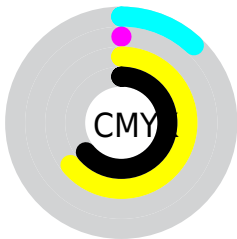
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (17%)

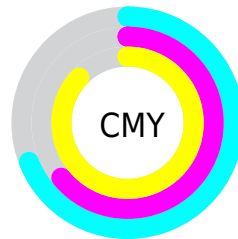


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (64%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700 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 81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.0990, 12.0620,
-20.3700

81.0990, 12.0620,
-20.3700

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.6860, 11.7870,
-20.8930

131.0560, 13.6210,
-21.0910

36.5810, 7.8890,
-16.3270

156.9420, 13.9420,
-21.4020

15.5610, -6.5540,
-13.3860

184.6000, 14.9050,
-22.3350

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

212.4860, 15.2260,
-22.6460

240.6710, 16.1430,
-22.7450

250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

■ 81.0990, 12.0620,
-20.3700

■ 81.0990, 12.0620,
-20.3700

■ 79.4750, 13.7590,
-23.5930

■ 82.7230, 10.3650,
-17.1470

■ 78.1500, 16.0520,
-26.6040

■ 84.0480, 8.0720,
-14.1360

■ 76.5260, 17.7490,
-29.8270

■ 85.6720, 6.3750,
-10.9130

■ 75.5430, 19.0790,
-31.9050

■ 87.2960, 4.6780,
-7.6900

■ 89.0340, 2.6600,
-4.1560

■ 90.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 91.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 93.6070, -3.0270,
5.3010

■ 95.2310, -4.7240,
8.5240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.7210, 31.0420, -11.9180



81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700



76.6210, -15.9510, -24.8070

Triad

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



81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700



71.7590, -68.4050, -10.3010



87.3500, 32.0900, 24.1700

Complementary

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



81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700



42.9010, -12.0620, 20.3700

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.



88.7420, 10.4950, 24.5670



81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700



69.3770, -69.9650, -4.0530

Square

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



81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700



70.3110, -61.5720, -18.5000



86.3730, -19.4430, 16.4690



85.6420, 42.5910, 15.5750

Rectangle

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



81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700



66.0930, -49.6950, -30.0070



86.3730, -19.4430, 16.4690



87.7670, 26.5420, 25.5980

Sweetspot

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



81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700



113.2960, 4.6780, -7.6900



56.7990, 31.5430, 6.5430



56.5070, 2.7060, -4.9900



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.



81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700



101.7710, 18.4370, -31.2830



72.4280, -5.2220, -26.5180



45.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



91.1810, 22.7940, -38.6620



196.5270, 49.2570, -83.2470

Inverse Universe

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



42.9010, -12.0620, 20.3700



43.2290, -18.4370, 31.2830



51.5720, 5.2220, 26.5180



41.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



18.8190, -22.7940, 38.6620



40.4730, -49.2570, 83.2470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700 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 81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

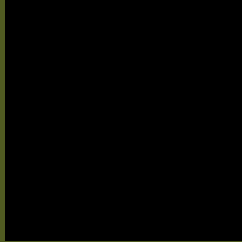
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0990, 12.0620,

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

81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700

Protanopia

82.8340, 23.2940, -14.6740

Deuteranopia

84.2310, 29.6660, -9.0060



Tritanopia

86.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700

Protanomaly

82.2140, 19.1680, -16.9920

Deuteranomaly

82.8880, 23.2020, -13.0060

Tritanomaly

84.2790, 3.3480, -5.6120

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700 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(80, 91, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 91, 33)  
}
```

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(80, 91, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 91, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700 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(80, 91, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 91, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 91, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 91, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 91, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 91, 33)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 91, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 91,  
33) }
```

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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