

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.0180, 0.7300,  
19.8180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	503664
RGB	80, 54, 100
RGB Percent	31%, 21%, 39%
CMY	0.6862, 0.7883, 0.6079
CMYK	0.20, 0.46, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	274°, 30%, 30%
HSV	274°, 46%, 39%
XYZ	6.9287, 5.2637, 12.7053
YIQ	67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

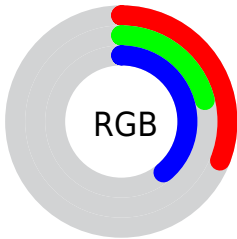
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	80, 54, 100
Decimal	5256804
CIE Lab	27.47, 21.48, -22.78
CIE LCh	27, 31.312, 313.326
Yxy	5.2637, 0.2783, 0.2114
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283446884 (0xFF503664)
YUV	67.0180, 16.2601, 11.3852
Hunter-Lab	22.9429, 13.7569, -16.7736

# Details

The YIQ color  $[67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $663366$ . A complement of this color would be  $[86.9820, -0.7300, -19.8180]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[115.3710, 1.2340, 21.6980]$ , and  $[22.3660, -0.3700, 17.7260]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[59.9520, 1.0960, 24.2000]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[74.0840, 0.3640, 15.4360]$ .

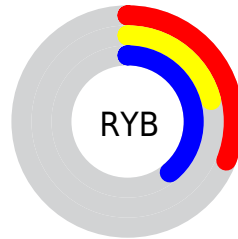
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (21%)

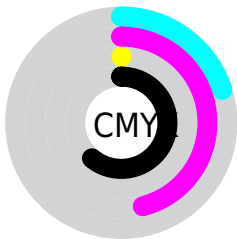
Blue (39%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (39%)

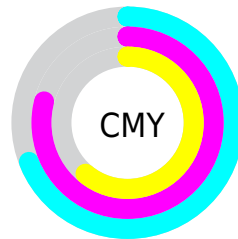


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180 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 67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.0180, 0.7300,  
19.8180

67.0180, 0.7300,  
19.8180

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

44.1920, 0.1800,  
18.7720

115.3710, 1.2340,  
21.6980

22.3660, -0.3700,  
17.7260

141.7840, 1.5090,  
22.2210

5.4420, -6.6960,  
11.2240

168.3110, 1.4630,  
23.0550

0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

195.1370, 2.0130,  
24.1010

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

222.3390, 4.2600,  
21.9240

243.2600, 5.5000,

10.4600

■ 67.0180, 0.7300,  
19.8180

■ 67.0180, 0.7300,  
19.8180

■ 59.9520, 1.0960,  
24.2000

■ 74.0840, 0.3640,  
15.4360

■ 52.5870, 0.8660,  
28.3700

■ 81.4490, 0.5940,  
11.2660

■ 45.5210, 1.2320,  
32.7520

■ 88.5150, 0.2280,  
6.8840

■ 38.4550, 1.5980,  
37.1340

■ 95.5810, -0.1380,  
2.5020

■ 31.0900, 1.3680,  
41.3040

■ 102.9460, 0.0920,  
-1.6680

■ 28.4430, 1.8720,  
43.1840

■ 110.0120, -0.2740,  
-6.0500

■ 117.0780, -0.6400,  
-10.4320

■ 124.4430, -0.4100,  
-14.6020

■ 131.5090, -0.7760,  
-18.9840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.2960, -29.7120, 9.8400



67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180



65.9190, 23.0580, 22.6580

# Triad

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



67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180



63.1820, 31.3620, -6.7020



53.7490, -45.2500, -16.9460

# Complementary

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



67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180



86.9820, -0.7300, -19.8180

# 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.



50.3120, -36.9500, -24.1980



67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180



61.2570, 17.6090, -16.2710

# Square

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



67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180



63.6210, 37.9160, 6.6840



58.3020, -4.6270, -20.7790



55.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580



# Rectangle

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



67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180



64.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000



58.3020, -4.6270, -20.7790



52.8370, -42.6820, -19.4340

# Sweetspot

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



67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180



117.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180



71.5710, -20.5410, 3.3230



58.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180



79.0540, 1.0490, 30.5610



72.7700, 13.2920, 23.4360



47.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



32.5450, 1.8250, 49.5450



68.5510, 3.9700, 104.3060



# Inverse Universe

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



70.0340, 20.9960, 15.9720



83.7630, 32.3650, 24.6930



81.2300, -13.2920, -23.4360



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.0850, 52.4900, 39.9300



84.3280, 110.5270, 83.9590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

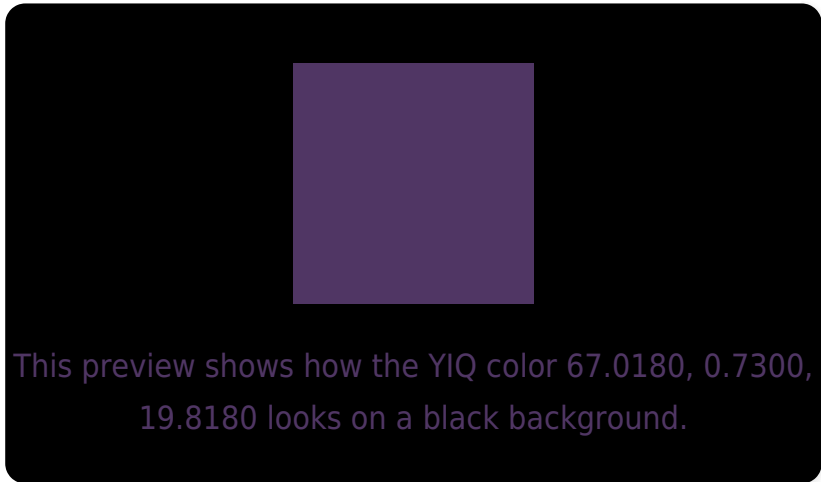
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

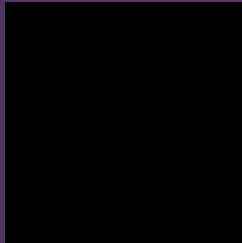
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.0180, 0.7300,



# 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

67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180

### Protanopia

64.0470, -24.5770, 10.3910

### Deuteranopia

64.2770, -19.5330, 7.0830



## Tritanopia

66.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180

## Protanomaly

64.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940

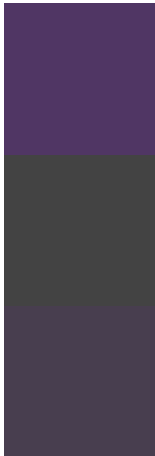
## Deuteranomaly

65.3320, -12.1980, 11.8180

## Tritanomaly

66.5480, 4.6290, 9.7250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.9280, 0.5030, 7.4070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180 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, 54, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 54, 100)  
}
```

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, 54, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 54, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180 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, 54, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 54, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 54, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 54, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 54, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 54,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 54, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 54,  
100) }
```

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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