

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570)
contains.

YIQ(71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(71.1270, -1.1950,
16.1570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	503D64
RGB	80, 61, 100
RGB Percent	31%, 24%, 39%
CMY	0.6862, 0.7608, 0.6079
CMYK	0.20, 0.39, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	269°, 24%, 32%
HSV	269°, 39%, 39%
XYZ	7.2779, 5.9628, 12.8217
YIQ	71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

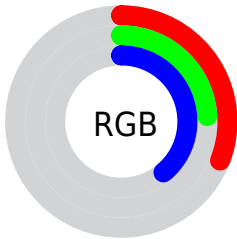
Format	Color
R_{YB}	80, 61, 100
Decimal	5258596
CIE _{Lab}	29.32, 16.98, -19.89
CIE _{LCh}	29, 26.157, 310.485
Yxy	5.9628, 0.2792, 0.2288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283448676 (0xFF503D64)
YUV	71.1270, 14.2344, 7.7816
Hunter-Lab	24.4189, 10.4678, -14.0383

Details

The YIQ color **71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140**, and **26.7740, -1.6990, 14.2770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7620, -1.4250, 20.3270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.4920, -0.9650, 11.9870**.

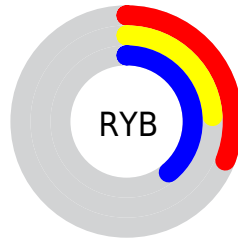
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (24%)

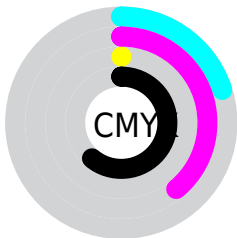
Blue (39%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (39%)

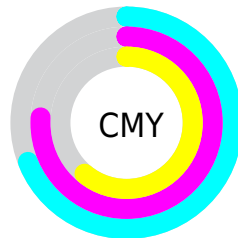


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 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 71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

71.1270, -1.1950,
16.1570

71.1270, -1.1950,
16.1570

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

48.3010, -1.7450,
15.1110

120.0670, -0.9660,
17.5140

26.7740, -1.6990,
14.2770

145.5940, -1.0120,
18.3480

7.8340, -1.9280,
12.9200

172.0070, -0.7370,
18.8710

0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

199.5340, -0.7830,
19.7050

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

227.0350, 2.0600,
17.7400

248.5430, 3.0250,

5.7530

■ 71.1270, -1.1950,
16.1570

■ 71.1270, -1.1950,
16.1570

■ 63.7620, -1.4250,
20.3270

■ 78.4920, -0.9650,
11.9870

■ 56.3970, -1.6550,
24.4970

■ 85.8570, -0.7350,
7.8170

■ 49.0320, -1.8850,
28.6670

■ 93.2220, -0.5050,
3.6470

■ 41.6670, -2.1150,
32.8370

■ 100.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 34.0030, -2.9410,
36.7950

■ 108.2510, 0.5510,
-4.4810

■ 26.6380, -3.1710,
40.9650

■ 115.6160, 0.7810,
-8.6510

■ 26.0510, -2.8960,
41.4880

■ 122.9810, 1.0110,
-12.8210

■ 130.3460, 1.2410,
-16.9910

■ 137.7110, 1.4710,
-21.1610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.2810, -25.3560, 7.9880



71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



71.0600, 18.1070, 18.7710

Triad

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



71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



68.0230, 27.5560, -3.8040



55.0370, -46.1210, -17.6810

Complementary

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



71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



89.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570

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.



58.6340, -25.9930, -19.0250



71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



66.4080, 15.8660, -12.2140

Square

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



71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



68.9840, 32.4600, 6.4440



63.7910, -1.5100, -16.6940



56.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490

Rectangle

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



71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



70.1980, 26.4060, 17.0460



63.7910, -1.5100, -16.6940



54.2390, -43.8740, -19.8580

Sweetspot

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



71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



118.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720



77.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690



59.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



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.



71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



84.9240, -1.7010, 25.3310



76.8080, 10.1290, 20.1850



47.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



29.8540, -3.5390, 47.6370



62.8700, -7.3540, 100.2780

Inverse Universe

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



74.9410, 16.8240, 14.4880



90.7730, 26.4050, 22.5730



84.1920, -10.1290, -20.1850



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



41.1110, 49.6010, 42.7290



86.4940, 104.4280, 89.8680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

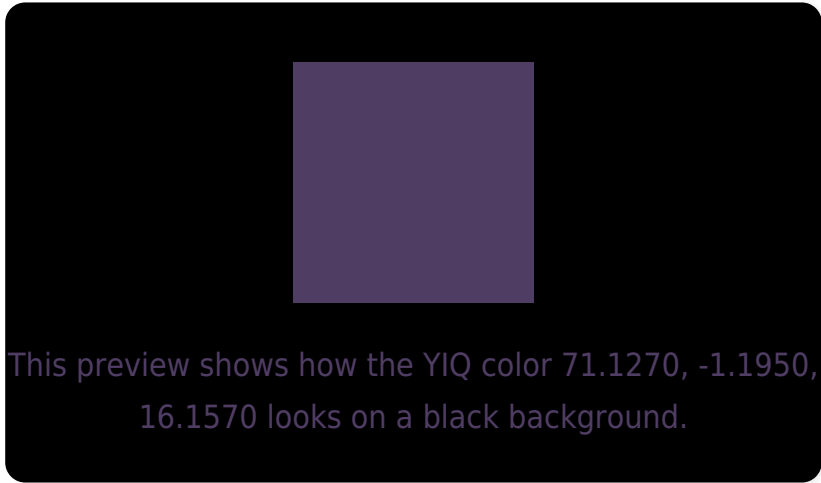
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

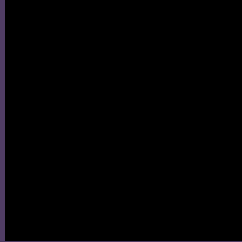
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.1270, -1.1950,

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

71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

Protanopia

68.7440, -19.3500, 9.2740

Deuteranopia

69.0170, -15.8650, 6.6870



Tritanopia

69.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

Protanomaly

69.4460, -12.5190, 12.1290

Deuteranomaly

69.7620, -10.5930, 10.2630

Tritanomaly

70.5260, 1.6950, 7.8310

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 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, 61, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 61, 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, 61, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 61, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 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, 61, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 61, 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, 61, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 61, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 61, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 61,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 61, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 61,  
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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