

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.1050, 69.2150,
94.7750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CD00A5
RGB	205, 0, 165
RGB Percent	80%, 0%, 65%
CMY	0.1955, 0.9999, 0.3528
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.20, 0.20
HSL	312°, 100%, 40%
HSV	312°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	32.0133, 15.7185, 36.9619
YIQ	80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

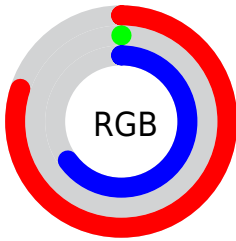
Format	Color
R_{YB}	205, 0, 165
Decimal	13435045
CIE _{Lab}	46.60, 78.04, -31.58
CIE _{LCh}	47, 84.191, 337.969
Yxy	15.7185, 0.3780, 0.1856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291625125 (0xFFCD00A5)
YUV	80.1050, 41.8532, 109.5329
Hunter-Lab	39.6466, 74.7513, -27.5225

Details

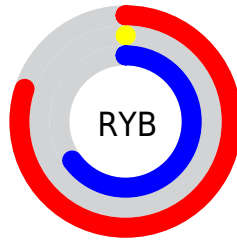
The YIQ color **80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0099**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **124.8950, -69.2150, -94.7750**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.7420, 56.3350, 74.8870**, and **56.5360, 50.7430, 66.0950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.8880, 62.1560, 85.0360**.

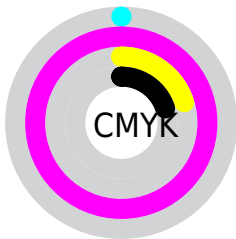
Distribution



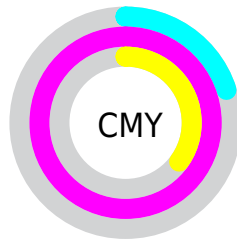
- Red (80%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (20%)





- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750 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 80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 80.1050, 69.2150,
94.7750


 80.1050, 69.2150,
94.7750


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 68.0570, 60.0020,
80.0180


 154.7420, 56.3350,
74.8870


 56.5360, 50.7430,
66.0950


 176.2450, 38.5010,
67.6930


 45.0150, 41.4840,
52.1720


 193.9520, 28.6000,
54.3920

 33.6080, 31.9040,
38.5600

 211.5620, 20.3500,
38.7020

 23.0270, 22.8740,
25.9940

 229.1720, 12.1000,
23.0120

 11.1360, 11.7810,
12.2690

 246.7820, 3.8500,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

7.3220

0.0000

■ 80.1050, 69.2150,
94.7750

■ 92.8880, 62.1560,
85.0360

■ 105.0840, 55.3720,
75.8200

■ 117.8670, 48.3130,
66.0810

■ 130.0630, 41.5290,
56.8650

■ 142.8460, 34.4700,
47.1260

■ 155.0420, 27.6860,
37.9100

■ 167.8250, 20.6270,
28.1710

■ 180.0210, 13.8430,
18.9550

■ 192.8040, 6.7840,
9.2160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111.0670, -17.0200, 55.1720



80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750



79.3010, 105.9890, 78.0930

Triad

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



80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750



102.2000, 38.9780, -34.6060



103.4640, -101.1870, -10.9070

Complementary

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



80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750



124.8950, -69.2150, -94.7750

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.



96.1850, -79.3130, -32.8890



80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750



82.8990, -21.1710, -62.3790

Square

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



80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750



103.1060, 81.2460, -7.6660



85.7600, -54.0920, -54.9560



105.1860, -114.3030, 6.5370

Rectangle

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



80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750



72.3770, 116.8580, 62.8260



85.7600, -54.0920, -54.9560



101.6570, -94.7210, -17.9610

Sweetspot

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



80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750



208.6780, 25.7150, 35.0830



34.7320, -43.1570, 71.8110



99.9720, 15.5390, 21.2590



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750



99.6150, 86.1750, 117.8150



68.7050, 101.3150, 63.6750



95.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



64.7960, 56.2430, 76.5550



14.8960, 12.6970, 17.6970

Inverse Universe

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



80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750



99.6150, 86.1750, 117.8150



136.2950, -101.3150, -63.6750



95.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



64.7960, 56.2430, 76.5550



14.8960, 12.6970, 17.6970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

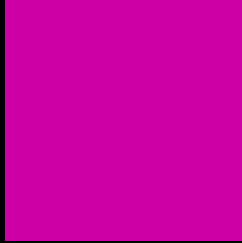
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

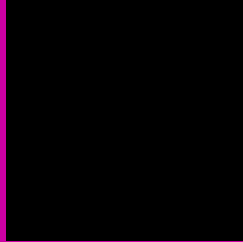
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1050, 69.2150,

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

80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750

Protanopia

89.7300, -103.8510, 15.3570

Deuteranopia

112.4280, -21.2760, 11.1400



Tritanopia

104.9240, 77.3880, 29.2280

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750



Protanomaly

86.5260, -40.7220, 44.1900



Deuteranomaly

101.0650, 11.6840, 41.5720



Tritanomaly

95.7230, 74.5410, 53.3010

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750



Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

80.2650, 25.4400, 34.5600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750 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(205, 0, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 0, 165)  
}
```

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(205, 0, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 0, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750 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(205, 0, 165) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 0, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(205, 0, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 0, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 0, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 0,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.1050, 69.2150, 94.7750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 0, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205, 0,  
165) }
```

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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