

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030)
contains.

YIQ(80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030)	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>	30

Color

**YIQ(80.1100, -98.8090,
23.1030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005CE5
RGB	0, 92, 229
RGB Percent	0%, 36%, 90%
CMY	0.9998, 0.6391, 0.1025
CMYK	1.00, 0.60, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	216°, 100%, 45%
HSV	216°, 100%, 90%
XYZ	17.9556, 13.3111, 75.6587
YIQ	80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

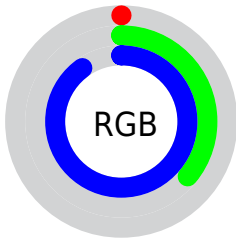
Format	Color
R _Y B	0, 66, 229
Decimal	23781
CIE Lab	43.23, 31.60, -75.03
CIE LCh	43, 81.411, 292.841
Yxy	13.3111, 0.1679, 0.1245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278213861 (0xFF005CE5)
YUV	80.1100, 73.4028, -70.2565
Hunter-Lab	36.4844, 24.0004, -97.4122

Details

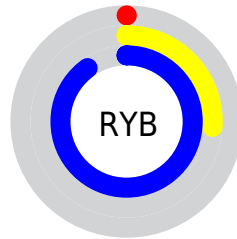
The YIQ color **80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **148.8900, 98.8090, -23.1030**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.8300, -56.8580, 28.2460**, and **47.7840, -68.4120, 28.3880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.2050, -88.9510, 20.6570**.

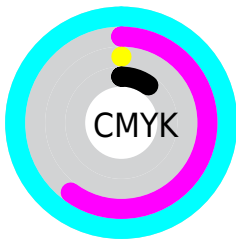
Distribution



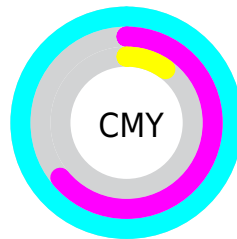
- Red (0%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030 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 80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.1100, -98.8090,
23.1030

■ 80.1100, -98.8090,
23.1030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.3030, -83.1750,
26.1130

■ 144.4170,
-57.1330, 27.7230

■ 47.7840, -68.4120,
28.3880

■ 169.5460,
-44.6150, 21.1210

■ 33.5530, -54.5200,
29.9280

■ 194.9630,
-32.9680, 13.7840

■ 18.7350, -40.3530,
31.9910

■ 220.9670,
-21.5960, 5.9240

■ 17.5320, -32.8320,
22.3360

■ 246.6720,
-10.8200, -2.1480

■ 11.8610, -23.7530,
17.4870

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,

12.4260

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 80.1100, -98.8090,
23.1030

■ 95.2050, -88.9510,
20.6570

■ 109.7130,
-78.8180, 18.7340

■ 124.8080,
-68.9600, 16.2880

■ 139.9030,
-59.1020, 13.8420

■ 154.1120,
-49.5650, 11.7070

■ 169.2070,
-39.7070, 9.2610

■ 184.3020,
-29.8490, 6.8150

■ 199.3970,
-19.9910, 4.3690

■ 213.9050, -9.8580,
2.4460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.3380, -108.6190, 13.6610



80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030



97.1280, 25.7090, 68.2450

Triad

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



80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030



89.3610, 94.3100, 8.8860



84.5980, -61.8430, -41.1310

Complementary

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



80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030



148.8900, 98.8090, -23.1030

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.



72.2010, -33.8250, -64.3290



80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030



96.7390, 56.9940, -19.6940

Square

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



80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030



69.6580, 108.6970, 62.0490



89.3430, 13.3500, -43.7220



93.1650, -84.5880, -19.8840

Rectangle

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



80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030



75.9170, 72.3800, 86.9720



89.3430, 13.3500, -43.7220



81.2750, -53.8640, -48.0720

Sweetspot

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



80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030



205.2740, -32.6460, 7.9460



149.6990, -105.9890, -78.0930



97.8100, -19.7160, 4.8920



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.



80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030



89.5310, -110.1800, 25.4360



31.7870, -62.1850, 75.2470



107.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



62.6700, -77.2590, 18.0130



18.1410, -22.1460, 4.8780

Inverse Universe

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



78.9590, 106.9520, 77.1600



87.9870, 118.9170, 86.0930



197.2130, 62.1850, -75.2470



107.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



61.7290, 83.5720, 60.3400



17.6430, 23.6550, 17.3430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030 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 80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

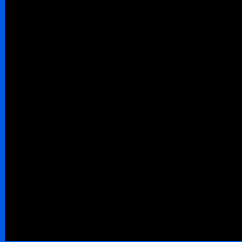
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1100, -98.8090,

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

80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030

Deuteranopia

81.3400, -85.7380, 0.9660

Tritanopia

80.0110, -69.5950, -21.7790

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030

Deuteranomaly

81.0440, -90.4160, 8.6560

Tritanomaly

79.8750, -80.2350, -5.1550

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.8330, -35.7180, 8.5540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030 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(0, 92, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 92, 229)  
}
```

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(0, 92, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 92, 229) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030 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(0, 92, 229) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 92, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 92, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 92, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 92, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 92, 229)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.1100, -98.8090, 23.1030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 92, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 92,  
229) }
```

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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