

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.1110, -4.2660,
11.2380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	534A68
RGB	83, 74, 104
RGB Percent	33%, 29%, 41%
CMY	0.6745, 0.7098, 0.5922
CMYK	0.20, 0.29, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	258°, 17%, 35%
HSV	258°, 29%, 41%
XYZ	8.5149, 7.7358, 14.1383
YIQ	80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

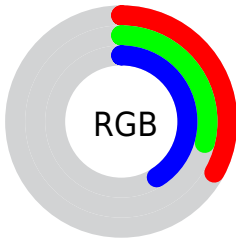
Format	Color
R_{YB}	83, 74, 104
Decimal	5458536
CIE _{Lab}	33.43, 10.68, -16.06
CIE _{LCh}	33, 19.286, 303.629
Yxy	7.7358, 0.2802, 0.2546
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283648616 (0xFF534A68)
YUV	80.1110, 11.7773, 2.5337
Hunter-Lab	27.8133, 5.9735, -10.6696

Details

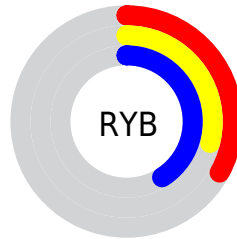
The YIQ color **80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **97.8890, 4.2660, -11.2380**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.6380, -4.3120, 12.0720**, and **35.1710, -4.4950, 9.8810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.1480, -5.6880, 14.9840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920**.

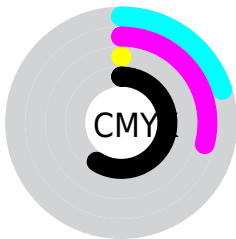
Distribution



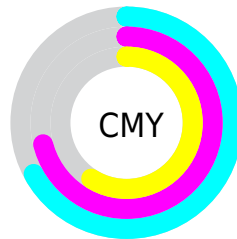
- Red (33%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380 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 80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.1110, -4.2660,
11.2380

■ 80.1110, -4.2660,
11.2380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.9970, -3.9450,
10.9270

■ 129.6380, -4.3120,
12.0720

■ 35.1710, -4.4950,
9.8810

■ 155.1650, -4.3580,
12.9060

■ 12.8940, -2.1570,
11.5630

■ 182.2790, -4.6790,
13.2170

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 210.2790, -4.6790,
13.2170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 237.3240, -0.5520,
10.0080

80.1110, -4.2660,
11.2380

80.1110, -4.2660,
11.2380

72.1480, -5.6880,
14.9840

88.0740, -2.8440,
7.4920

63.2990, -7.4310,
19.0410

96.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

55.3360, -8.8530,
22.7870

104.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

46.7860, -10.0000,
27.0560

113.4360, 1.4680,
-4.5800

38.8230, -11.4220,
30.8020

121.3990, 2.8900,
-8.3260

30.5610, -13.4400,
34.3360

129.6610, 4.9080,
-11.8600

22.0110, -14.5870,
38.6050

138.2110, 6.0550,
-16.1290

21.1250, -14.9080,

146.1740, 7.4770,

38.9160

-19.8750

■ 154.7240, 8.6240,
-24.1440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.0380, -20.3580, 5.5140



80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



80.8910, 11.0930, 13.7250

Triad

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



80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



78.6790, 22.8330, -0.8070



70.6540, -28.7450, -13.2010

Complementary

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



80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



97.8890, 4.2660, -11.2380

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.



73.7390, -12.9270, -13.5270



80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



77.2710, 14.9940, -7.4220

Square

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



80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



79.8630, 25.4910, 6.0910



75.9920, 2.4780, -11.8740



68.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330

Rectangle

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



80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



80.3710, 18.4290, 12.9330



75.9920, 2.4780, -11.8740



71.8780, -23.5640, -13.4840

Sweetspot

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



80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



125.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



89.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530



62.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



97.5440, -6.7430, 17.5850



84.5960, 4.6740, 14.4180



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



23.2760, -16.6510, 42.9730



49.4150, -34.1740, 90.7380

Inverse Universe

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



85.3640, 11.1390, 12.8910



105.8150, 17.4190, 20.2270



93.4040, -4.6740, -14.4180



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



43.5050, 42.8600, 49.2600



91.6240, 89.9830, 103.8630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380 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 80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

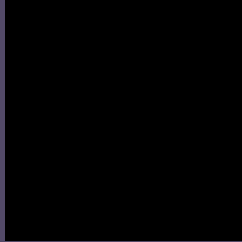
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380.

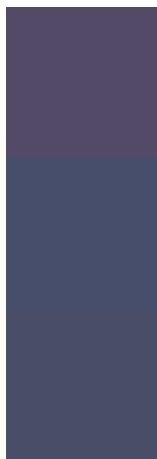


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1110, -4.2660,

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

80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380

Protanopia

78.9140, -14.0770, 7.3230

Deuteranopia

78.7680, -10.7300, 7.2380



Tritanopia

78.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380

Protanomaly

79.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950

Deuteranomaly

79.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090

Tritanomaly

79.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380 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(83, 74, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 74, 104)  
}
```

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(83, 74, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 74, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380 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(83, 74, 104) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 74, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 74, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 74, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 74, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 74,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 74, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 74,  
104) }
```

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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