

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	465457
RGB	70, 84, 87
RGB Percent	27%, 33%, 34%
CMY	0.7255, 0.6706, 0.6589
CMYK	0.20, 0.03, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	191°, 11%, 31%
HSV	191°, 20%, 34%
XYZ	7.4159, 8.3313, 10.2319
YIQ	80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

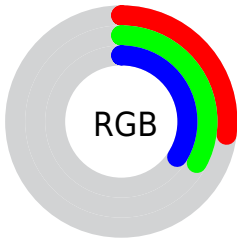
Format	Color
R_{YB}	70, 78, 87
Decimal	4609111
CIE Lab	34.66, -4.72, -3.58
CIE LCh	35, 5.925, 217.134
Yxy	8.3313, 0.2855, 0.3207
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282799191 (0xFF465457)
YUV	80.1560, 3.3741, -8.9068
Hunter-Lab	28.8640, -4.6509, -0.8127

Details

The YIQ color **80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **76.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470**, and **35.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730**.

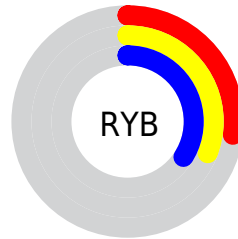
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (33%)

Blue (34%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (34%)

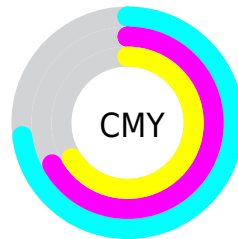


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350 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 80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350

■ 80.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350

■ 129.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 35.4550, -8.7110,
-1.8230

■ 155.5580,
-10.4990, -2.4590

■ 13.8460, -11.3700,
-3.1940

■ 182.5580,
-10.4990, -2.4590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.6720,
-10.8200, -2.1480

■ 238.2590,
-11.0950, -2.6710

■ 80.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350

■ 80.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350

■ 76.2910, -14.1210,
-2.8970

■ 84.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 73.3120, -18.6140,
-4.0700

■ 87.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.4470, -23.4280,
-4.9320

■ 90.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

■ 66.1690, -28.5170,
-6.3170

■ 94.1430, 9.9030,
2.2470

■ 62.3040, -33.3310,
-7.1790

■ 97.7090, 14.1210,
2.8970

■ 59.3250, -37.8240,
-8.3520

■ 100.9870, 19.2100,
4.2820

■ 55.4600, -42.6380,
-9.2140

■ 104.8520, 24.0240,
5.1440

■ 52.1820, -47.7270,

■ 108.1300, 29.1130,

-10.5990

6.5290

■ 111.6960, 33.3310,
7.1790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.5860, -7.7020, -3.5900



80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



80.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570

Triad

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



80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



82.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



81.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860

Complementary

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



80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



76.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350

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.



81.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



82.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Square

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



80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



82.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



82.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



80.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470

Rectangle

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



80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



81.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270



82.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



81.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390

Sweetspot

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



80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



109.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



80.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



54.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



101.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200



75.4600, -7.1070, 2.1490



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



63.8540, -58.5470, -12.7470



140.0810, -128.5100, -27.8540

Inverse Universe

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



76.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580



96.2820, 8.4340, 12.3540



81.5400, 7.1070, -2.1490



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



42.0250, 35.5240, 50.0520



92.2670, 78.1070, 109.8430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

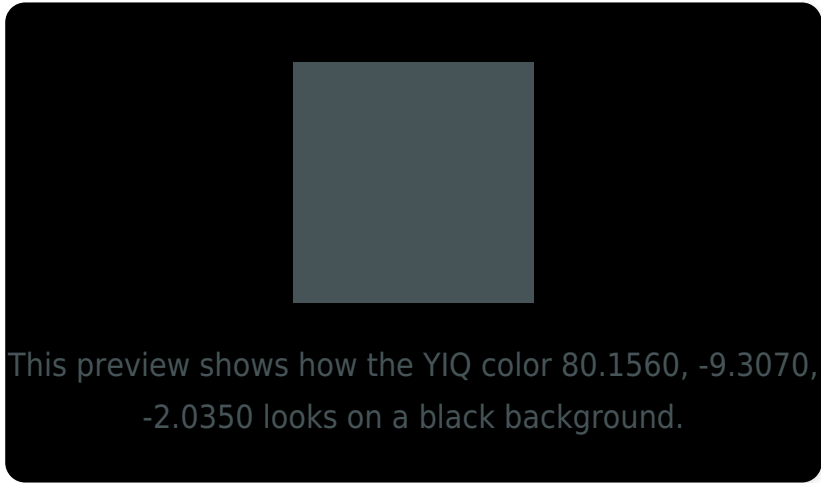
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

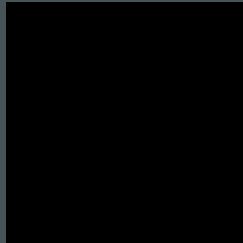
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350.

-2.0350.

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

80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

Protanopia

81.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

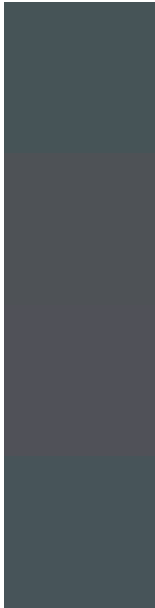
82.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



Tritanopia

80.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

Protanomaly

81.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

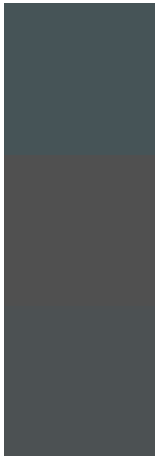
Deuteranomaly

81.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Tritanomaly

80.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350 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(70, 84, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 84, 87)  
}
```

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(70, 84, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 84, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350 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(70, 84, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 84, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 84, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 84, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 84, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 84, 87)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 84, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 84,  
87) }
```

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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