

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.1790, 2.1950,  
31.8190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	663B84
RGB	102, 59, 132
RGB Percent	40%, 23%, 52%
CMY	0.5998, 0.7687, 0.4824
CMYK	0.23, 0.55, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	275°, 38%, 37%
HSV	275°, 55%, 52%
XYZ	11.2108, 7.6187, 22.7051
YIQ	80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

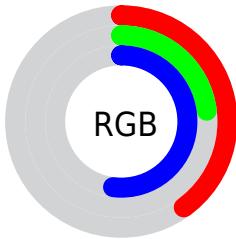
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	102, 59, 132
Decimal	6699908
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.18, 33.24, -33.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 47.419, 314.513
Yxy	7.6187, 0.2699, 0.1834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284889988 (0xFF663B84)
YUV	80.1790, 25.5478, 19.1370
Hunter-Lab	27.6020, 24.1962, -29.4500

# Details

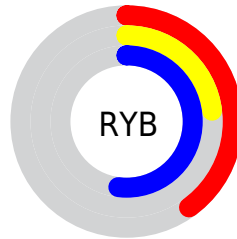
The YIQ color **80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **110.8210, -2.1950, -31.8190**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.9450, 2.9740, 34.2220**, and **31.9400, 1.3700, 30.2500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.0530, 2.7900, 37.5580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800**.

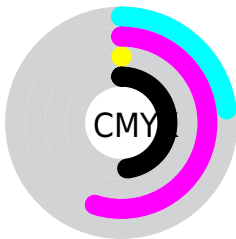
# Distribution



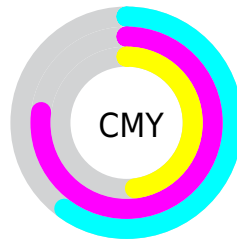
- Red (40%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190 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 80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.1790, 2.1950,  
31.8190

80.1790, 2.1950,  
31.8190

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

56.2390, 1.9660,  
30.4620

130.9450, 2.9740,  
34.2220

31.9400, 1.3700,  
30.2500

157.3580, 3.2490,  
34.7450

15.5820, -0.7380,  
24.3980

184.5970, 4.0740,  
36.3140

4.1040, -11.5560,  
11.1960

210.8870, 8.8890,  
31.6490

1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

248.5430, 3.0250,

5.7530

■ 80.1790, 2.1950,  
31.8190

■ 80.1790, 2.1950,  
31.8190

■ 71.0530, 2.7900,  
37.5580

■ 89.3050, 1.6000,  
26.0800

■ 61.6280, 2.7890,  
43.0850

■ 98.7300, 1.6010,  
20.5530

■ 51.9150, 3.6590,  
49.3470

■ 108.4430, 0.7310,  
14.2910

■ 42.4900, 3.6580,  
54.8740

■ 117.8680, 0.7320,  
8.7640

■ 38.3700, 4.1160,  
57.5880

■ 126.9940, 0.1370,  
3.0250

■ 136.4190, 0.1380,  
-2.5020

■ 145.5450, -0.4570,  
-8.2410

■ 155.2580, -1.3270,  
-14.5030

■ 164.6830, -1.3260,  
-20.0300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.4040, -56.2590, 11.8770



80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190



75.7180, 37.4060, 37.9660

# Triad

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



80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190



73.6920, 47.1810, -12.5550



66.7090, -56.9410, -19.8290

# Complementary

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



80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190



110.8210, -2.1950, -31.8190

# 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.



61.6760, -44.1470, -31.4350



80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190



71.4560, 23.9380, -26.3500

# Square

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



80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190



73.5540, 57.2180, 9.2980



64.4500, -11.4560, -34.6880



69.4110, -67.3050, -8.2090



# Rectangle

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



80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190



72.3250, 51.5740, 34.5020



64.4500, -11.4560, -34.6880



65.2270, -52.7680, -23.8720

# Sweetspot

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



80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190



150.3890, 0.8230, 12.6230



84.9320, -31.6830, 7.0130



74.3410, 0.7780, 7.9300



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190



90.9150, 3.6590, 49.3470



88.4650, 22.0010, 36.3130



61.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



37.8430, 4.1620, 56.7540



0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



# Inverse Universe

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



84.2470, 33.8780, 24.8060



97.0310, 52.5820, 38.2620



102.5350, -22.0010, -36.3130



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



44.9120, 60.4670, 44.0430



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

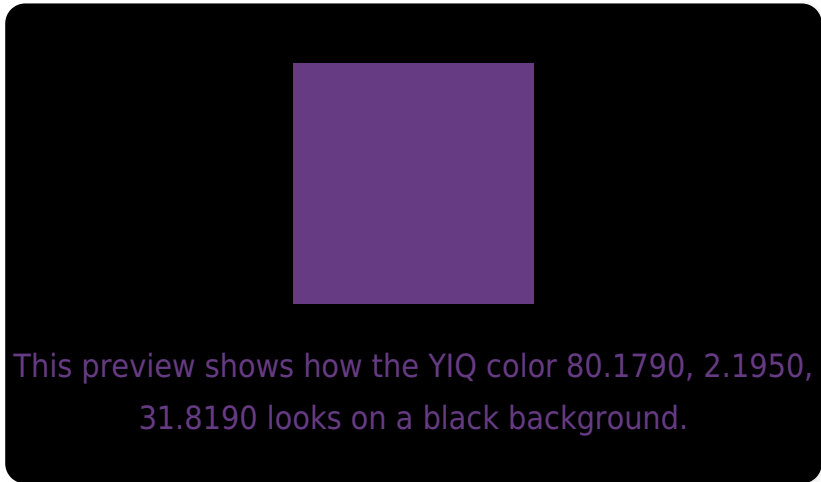
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

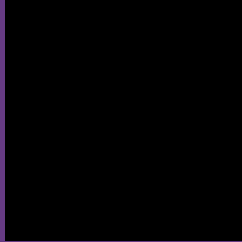
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1790, 2.1950,



# 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

80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190

### Protanopia

72.9600, -46.0810, 14.6470

### Deuteranopia

75.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670



## Tritanopia

79.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190

## Protanomaly

75.6310, -28.7970, 20.7950

## Deuteranomaly

77.3020, -20.6810, 16.8790

## Tritanomaly

79.7920, 7.0580, 15.2660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.8620, 0.8690, 11.7890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190 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(102, 59, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 59, 132)  
}
```

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(102, 59, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 59, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190 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(102, 59, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 59, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 59, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 59, 132); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 59, 132); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 59, 132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 59, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 59,  
132) }
```

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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