

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.1820, -11.0550,
29.6570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58408F
RGB	88, 64, 143
RGB Percent	35%, 25%, 56%
CMY	0.6548, 0.7491, 0.4393
CMYK	0.38, 0.55, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	258°, 38%, 41%
HSV	258°, 55%, 56%
XYZ	10.8158, 7.7241, 26.8968
YIQ	80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

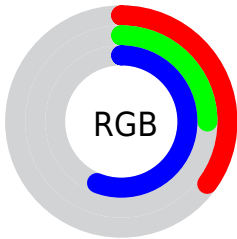
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 64, 143
Decimal	5783695
CIE _{Lab}	33.40, 29.36, -40.32
CIE _{LCh}	33, 49.871, 306.062
Yxy	7.7241, 0.2380, 0.1700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283973775 (0xFF58408F)
YUV	80.1820, 30.9693, 6.8564
Hunter-Lab	27.7922, 20.8299, -37.9253

Details

The YIQ color $[80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663399 . A complement of this color would be $[126.8180, 11.0550, -29.6570]$, and the grayscale version is $[80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[130.9480, -10.2760, 32.0600]$, and $[32.9920, -13.5760, 25.7840]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[68.9740, -13.1650, 34.8590]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[91.3900, -8.9450, 24.4550]$.

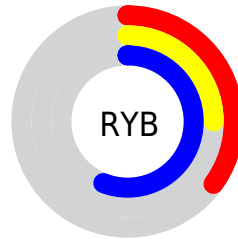
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (25%)

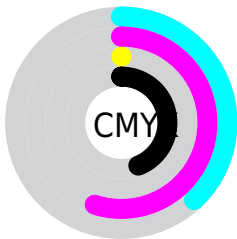
Blue (56%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (56%)

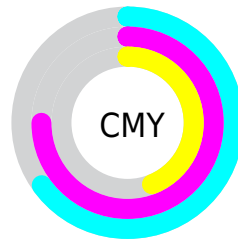


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570 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 80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.1820, -11.0550,
29.6570

80.1820, -11.0550,
29.6570

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

55.9430, -11.8800,
28.0880

130.9480,
-10.2760, 32.0600

32.9920, -13.5760,
25.7840

157.0020,
-10.3680, 33.7280

10.1440, -17.0600,
22.8440

184.4150,
-10.0930, 34.2510

6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

209.0490, -0.5550,
26.5890

3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

234.1560, 9.0290,
18.0930

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

251.4780, 1.6500,

3.1380

■ 80.1820, -11.0550,
29.6570

■ 80.1820, -11.0550,
29.6570

■ 68.9740, -13.1650,
34.8590

■ 91.3900, -8.9450,
24.4550

■ 57.1790, -15.0000,
40.5840

■ 103.1850, -7.1100,
18.7300

■ 45.9710, -17.1100,
45.7860

■ 114.3930, -5.0000,
13.5280

■ 34.7630, -19.2200,
50.9880

■ 125.6010, -2.8900,
8.3260

■ 29.4580, -19.6790,
53.8010

■ 136.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 148.6040, 1.0550,
-2.6010

■ 159.8120, 3.1650,
-7.8030

■ 171.0200, 5.2750,
-13.0050

■ 182.8150, 7.1100,
-18.7300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.5590, -72.9930, 6.7750



80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570



77.0640, 30.6200, 39.8040

Triad

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



80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570



73.4480, 53.9200, -8.0320



66.1560, -54.0060, -23.4620

Complementary

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



80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570



126.8180, 11.0550, -29.6570

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.



60.1940, -39.9740, -35.4780



80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570



72.9840, 31.3190, -22.4490

Square

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



80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570



72.7490, 61.3430, 17.1430



65.9970, 2.9410, -36.7950



69.9010, -65.9290, -11.1210

Rectangle

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



80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570



72.2310, 49.1430, 40.0150



65.9970, 2.9410, -36.7950



64.5600, -49.5120, -27.8160

Sweetspot

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



80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570



161.2250, -4.5870, 11.5490



105.2910, -40.4840, -4.1960



78.9600, -2.5230, 7.1810



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570



88.3840, -16.8350, 46.3090



91.8430, 12.1890, 37.9250



65.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



27.6490, -18.8990, 50.6770



1.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

Inverse Universe

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



93.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530



109.5810, 45.7020, 52.8220



115.1570, -12.1890, -37.9250



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



51.0810, 50.2860, 57.8540



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570 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 80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

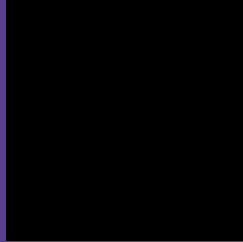
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1820, -11.0550,

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

80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570

Protanopia

70.7680, -54.2880, 14.7040

Deuteranopia

69.6830, -52.9110, 6.2650



Tritanopia

78.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570

Protanomaly

74.4280, -38.4710, 19.9050

Deuteranomaly

73.4510, -37.2780, 14.8020

Tritanomaly

79.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.9970, -3.9450, 10.9270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570 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(88, 64, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 64, 143)  
}
```

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(88, 64, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 64, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570 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(88, 64, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 64, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 64, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 64, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 64, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 64,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 64, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 64,  
143) }
```

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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