

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.1840, -5.3690,  
25.7270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5B4182
RGB	91, 65, 130
RGB Percent	36%, 25%, 51%
CMY	0.6430, 0.7451, 0.4903
CMYK	0.30, 0.50, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	264°, 33%, 38%
HSV	264°, 50%, 51%
XYZ	10.2347, 7.6160, 22.0433
YIQ	80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

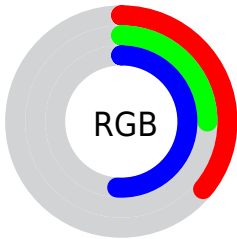
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	91, 65, 130
Decimal	5980546
CIELab	33.17, 25.93, -32.66
CIELCh	33, 41.705, 308.452
Yxy	7.6160, 0.2565, 0.1909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284170626 (0xFF5B4182)
YUV	80.1840, 24.5593, 9.4856
Hunter-Lab	27.5972, 17.9033, -28.0399

# Details

The YIQ color  $[80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $663366$ . A complement of this color would be  $[114.8160, 5.3690, -25.7270]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[130.5370, -4.8650, 27.6070]$ , and  $[34.0050, -6.4230, 22.8010]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[70.1610, -6.5620, 30.8300]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[90.2070, -4.1760, 20.6240]$ .

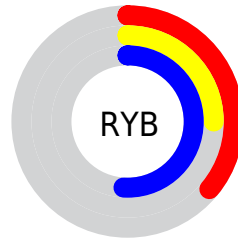
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (25%)

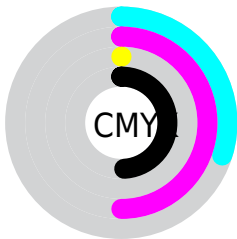
Blue (51%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (51%)

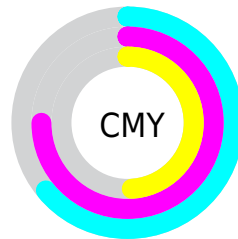


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270 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 80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.1840, -5.3690,  
25.7270

80.1840, -5.3690,  
25.7270

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

56.3580, -5.9190,  
24.6810

130.5370, -4.8650,  
27.6070

34.0050, -6.4230,  
22.8010

156.4770, -4.6360,  
28.9640

12.4780, -6.3770,  
21.9670

184.0040, -4.6820,  
29.7980

5.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

209.9350, -0.2340,  
26.2780

1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

235.0420, 9.3500,  
17.7820

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

252.0650, 1.3750,

2.6150

■ 80.1840, -5.3690,  
25.7270

■ 80.1840, -5.3690,  
25.7270

■ 70.1610, -6.5620,  
30.8300

■ 90.2070, -4.1760,  
20.6240

■ 60.1380, -7.7550,  
35.9330

■ 100.2300, -2.9830,  
15.5210

■ 50.4140, -8.3520,  
41.2480

■ 109.9540, -2.3860,  
10.2060

■ 40.3910, -9.5450,  
46.3510

■ 119.9770, -1.1930,  
5.1030

■ 30.3680, -10.7380,  
51.4540

■ 130.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 140.0230, 1.1930,  
-5.1030

■ 150.0460, 2.3860,  
-10.2060

■ 159.7700, 2.9830,  
-15.5210

■ 169.7930, 4.1760,  
-20.6240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.4800, -62.5850, 5.3750



80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270



78.1680, 27.0910, 32.1710

# Triad

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



80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270



74.3700, 45.3920, -7.6640



64.5090, -53.5020, -21.5820

# Complementary

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



80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270



114.8160, 5.3690, -25.7270

# 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.



59.9320, -41.9920, -31.9440



80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270



72.0870, 29.5310, -23.0850

# Square

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



80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270



75.0250, 51.5780, 12.3940



68.4130, -0.8660, -28.3700



67.4560, -63.1780, -11.4180



# Rectangle

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



80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270



76.0140, 42.0840, 30.2760



68.4130, -0.8660, -28.3700



63.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140

# Sweetspot

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



80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270



148.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950



95.3030, -31.5900, -0.1820



72.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270



90.7730, -7.9850, 40.1030



89.7520, 13.7030, 32.5110



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



29.8410, -10.6920, 50.6200



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



88.8810, 26.2210, 25.9090



104.1530, 40.6150, 40.3830



104.9490, -14.2990, -32.7230



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



46.9360, 51.8920, 50.7720

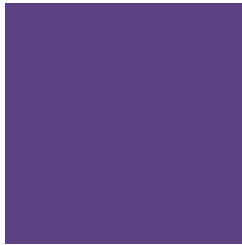


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270 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 80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270 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 80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1840, -5.3690,



# 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

80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270

### Protanopia

74.7390, -38.1490, 14.0670

### Deuteranopia

75.2030, -33.8840, 8.3560



## Tritanopia

78.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270

## Protanomaly

76.7190, -26.2290, 18.3070

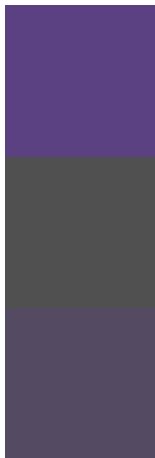
## Deuteranomaly

77.1660, -23.2940, 14.6740

## Tritanomaly

78.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270 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(91, 65, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 65, 130)  
}
```

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(91, 65, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 65, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270 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(91, 65, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 65, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 65, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 65, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 65, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 65,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.1840, -5.3690, 25.7270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 65, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 65,  
130) }
```

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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