

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.2280, 8.5260,  
10.6860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F4759
RGB	95, 71, 89
RGB Percent	37%, 28%, 35%
CMY	0.6274, 0.7216, 0.6510
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.06, 0.63
HSL	315°, 14%, 33%
HSV	315°, 25%, 37%
XYZ	8.7771, 7.6604, 10.4683
YIQ	80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

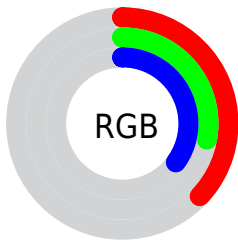
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 71, 89
Decimal	6244185
CIE Lab	33.27, 13.65, -6.68
CIE LCh	33, 15.197, 333.915
Yxy	7.6604, 0.3262, 0.2847
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284434265 (0xFF5F4759)
YUV	80.2280, 4.3246, 12.9550
Hunter-Lab	27.6774, 8.1708, -3.0508

# Details

The YIQ color **80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **85.7720, -8.5260, -10.6860**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.9400, 9.3970, 11.4210**, and **35.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010**.

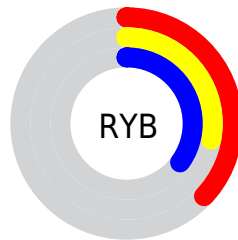
# Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (28%)

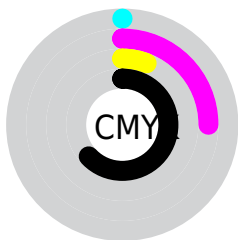
Blue (35%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (35%)

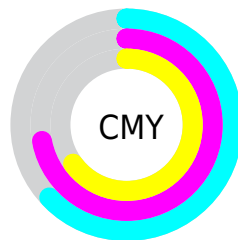


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860 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 80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.2280, 8.5260,  
10.6860

80.2280, 8.5260,  
10.6860

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

56.9290, 7.9300,  
10.4740

129.9400, 9.3970,  
11.4210

35.2170, 7.0590,  
9.7390

155.3530, 9.6720,  
11.9440

12.4670, 9.3510,  
12.2550

182.6520, 10.2680,  
12.1560

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

210.0650, 10.5430,  
12.6790

237.8800, 9.6260,  
12.7780

80.2280, 8.5260,  
10.6860

80.2280, 8.5260,  
10.6860

74.1300, 11.9180,  
15.2940

85.7390, 5.4090,  
6.6010

68.5050, 15.3560,  
19.0680

91.9510, 1.6960,  
2.3040

62.4070, 18.7480,  
23.6760

97.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

56.7820, 22.1860,  
27.4500

103.6740, -5.1340,  
-6.0780

50.6840, 25.5780,  
32.0580

109.7720, -8.5260,  
-10.6860

45.1730, 28.6950,  
36.1430

115.2830,  
-11.6430, -14.7710

38.9610, 32.4080,  
40.4400


121.4950,  
-15.3560, -19.0680

36.4990, 33.8290,

127.0060,

42.2210

-18.4730, -23.1530

 133.1040,  
-21.8650, -27.7610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.7150, -3.2110, 8.6370



80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860



79.7790, 17.1000, 9.4840

# Triad

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



80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860



77.3570, 11.8760, -5.9800



72.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

# Complementary

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



80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860



85.7720, -8.5260, -10.6860

# 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.



72.9540, -20.7220, -9.9220



80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860



76.2740, 1.7440, -9.5840

# Square

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



80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860



78.6400, 18.5690, -0.6230



74.5870, -9.4430, -10.5870



74.3700, -24.5290, -1.4970



# Rectangle

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



80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860



79.7530, 19.9890, 6.6850



74.5870, -9.4430, -10.5870



72.4850, -26.5910, -8.1830

# Sweetspot

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



80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860



116.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



75.5300, -4.1280, 8.7360



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860



99.8420, 12.7890, 16.0290



78.8600, 12.3780, 6.9540



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



43.0640, 39.7880, 49.8680



92.2800, 85.2600, 106.8600



# Inverse Universe

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



80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860



99.8420, 12.7890, 16.0290



87.1400, -12.3780, -6.9540



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



43.0640, 39.7880, 49.8680



92.2800, 85.2600, 106.8600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860 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 80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

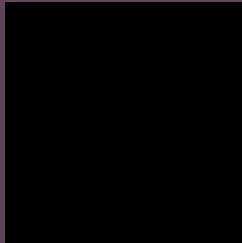
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2280, 8.5260,



# 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

80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860

### Protanopia

78.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

### Deuteranopia

79.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



## Tritanopia

79.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860

## Protanomaly

79.0310, -1.2850, 6.7710

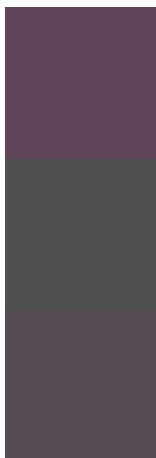
## Deuteranomaly

79.4830, 3.2540, 7.1100

## Tritanomaly

79.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860 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(95, 71, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 71, 89)  
}
```

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(95, 71, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 71, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860 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(95, 71, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 71, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 71, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 71, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 71, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 71, 89)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 71, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 71,  
89) }
```

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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