

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.2880, -27.2340,
-2.0340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	35596B
RGB	53, 89, 107
RGB Percent	21%, 35%, 42%
CMY	0.7922, 0.6509, 0.5805
CMYK	0.50, 0.17, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	200°, 34%, 31%
HSV	200°, 50%, 42%
XYZ	7.6930, 8.9645, 15.2262
YIQ	80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

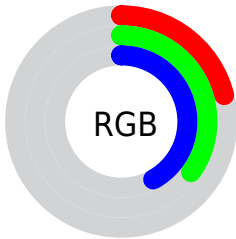
Format	Color
R_{YB}	53, 75, 107
Decimal	3496299
CIE _{Lab}	35.92, -7.49, -14.30
CIE _{LCh}	36, 16.144, 242.349
Yxy	8.9645, 0.2413, 0.2812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281686379 (0xFF35596B)
YUV	80.2880, 13.1690, -23.9316
Hunter-Lab	29.9408, -6.5324, -9.1929

Details

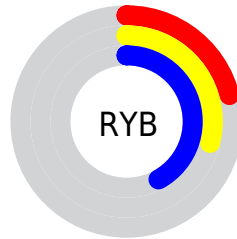
The YIQ color **80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **79.7120, 27.2340, 2.0340**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.4020, -27.5550, -1.7230**, and **32.6680, -31.3600, -4.3520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.6510, -32.6900, -2.2740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940**.

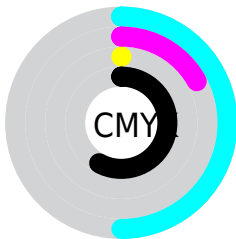
Distribution



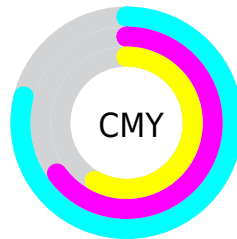
- Red (21%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340 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 80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.2880, -27.2340,
-2.0340

■ 80.2880, -27.2340,
-2.0340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.5760, -28.1050,
-2.7690

■ 130.4020,
-27.5550, -1.7230

■ 32.6680, -31.3600,
-4.3520

■ 156.5160,
-27.8760, -1.4120

■ 17.8330, -18.5230,
-0.2110

■ 183.6300,
-28.1970, -1.1010

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 211.3310,
-28.7930, -1.3130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 238.3220,
-24.5740, -6.1900

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 80.2880, -27.2340,
-2.0340

■ 80.2880, -27.2340,
-2.0340

■ 74.6510, -32.6900,
-2.2740

■ 85.9250, -21.7780,
-1.7940

■ 69.9000, -37.8250,
-2.8250

■ 90.6760, -16.6430,
-1.2430

■ 64.2630, -43.2810,
-3.0650

■ 96.3130, -11.1870,
-1.0030

■ 59.2130, -49.0120,
-3.8280

■ 101.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 53.8750, -53.8720,
-3.8560

■ 106.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 111.7510, 5.1350,
0.5510

■ 117.3880, 10.5910,
0.7910

■ 122.4380, 16.3220,
1.5540

■ 127.7760, 21.1820,
1.5820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.0440, -29.6630, -7.5750



80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340



83.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950

Triad

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



80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340



86.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190



82.3450, 2.9820, -9.9940

Complementary

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



80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340



79.7120, 27.2340, 2.0340

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.



83.8410, 13.3890, -5.8670



80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340



85.5960, 21.8690, 5.6530

Square

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



80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340



86.7550, 8.4800, 11.5200



85.1240, 20.0820, -0.5100



80.7610, -9.9930, -11.6330

Rectangle

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



80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340



84.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860



85.1240, 20.0820, -0.5100



83.0250, 6.8790, -9.0330

Sweetspot

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



80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340



129.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910



86.6360, -20.3070, -22.9550



65.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340



98.1490, -42.9600, -3.3760



65.0260, -20.0840, 11.5640



51.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



59.1240, -59.0070, -4.4070



123.6110, -123.4700, -9.0540

Inverse Universe

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



73.2500, 20.6280, 22.6440



86.9130, 32.3630, 35.7470



94.9740, 20.0840, -11.5640



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.8750, 44.6940, 49.0620



91.8370, 93.6970, 102.6330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340 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 80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340 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 80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340.



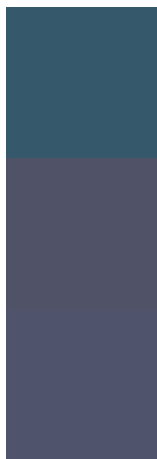
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2880, -27.2340,

-2.0340.

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

80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340

Protanopia

84.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840

Deuteranopia

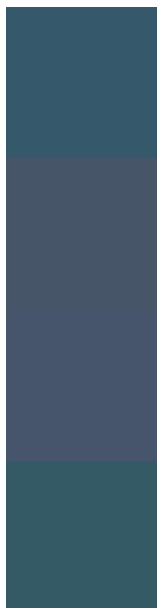
84.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390



Tritanopia

79.5390, -26.6830, -6.5150

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340

Protanomaly

82.6810, -15.0390, 2.7290

Deuteranomaly

83.1370, -16.3230, 3.9730

Tritanomaly

79.5930, -26.7750, -4.8470

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340 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(53, 89, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 89, 107)  
}
```

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(53, 89, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 89, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340 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(53, 89, 107) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 89, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 89, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 89, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 89, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 89,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 89, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 89,  
107) }
```

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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