

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630)
contains.

YIQ(80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(80.3160, -6.1010,
16.9630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	554774
RGB	85, 71, 116
RGB Percent	33%, 28%, 45%
CMY	0.6666, 0.7216, 0.5452
CMYK	0.27, 0.39, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	259°, 24%, 37%
HSV	259°, 39%, 45%
XYZ	9.1521, 7.6984, 17.5220
YIQ	80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

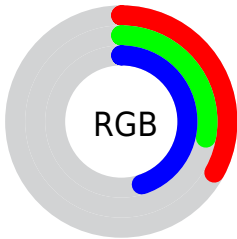
Format	Color
R_{YB}	85, 71, 116
Decimal	5588852
CIE _{Lab}	33.35, 16.47, -23.71
CIE _{LCh}	33, 28.866, 304.795
Yxy	7.6984, 0.2663, 0.2240
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283778932 (0xFF554774)
YUV	80.3160, 17.5922, 4.1079
Hunter-Lab	27.7459, 10.3236, -18.0203




Details

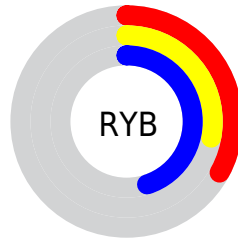
The YIQ color $[80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333366 . A complement of this color would be $[106.6840, 6.1010, -16.9630]$, and the grayscale version is $[80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[130.2560, -5.8720, 18.3200]$, and $[34.9630, -6.6050, 15.0830]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[70.8800, -7.5690, 21.5430]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[89.7520, -4.6330, 12.3830]$.

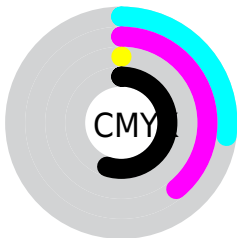
Distribution







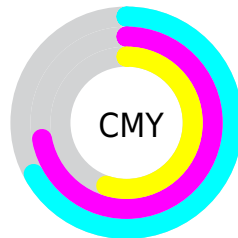
-  Red (33%)
-  Green (28%)
-  Blue (45%)






-  Red (33%)
-  Yellow (28%)
-  Blue (45%)



-  Cyan (27%)
-  Magenta (39%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (55%)



-  Cyan (67%)
-  Magenta (72%)
-  Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630 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 80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.3160, -6.1010,
16.9630

80.3160, -6.1010,
16.9630

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.7890, -6.0550,
16.1290

130.2560, -5.8720,
18.3200

34.8490, -6.2840,
14.7720

155.8970, -6.2390,
19.4650

11.6860, -4.2670,
16.7650

183.3100, -5.9640,
19.9880

3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

210.7230, -5.6890,
20.5110

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

235.8730, 2.3360,
12.7360

■ 80.3160, -6.1010,
16.9630

■ 80.3160, -6.1010,
16.9630

■ 70.8800, -7.5690,
21.5430

■ 89.7520, -4.6330,
12.3830

■ 62.0310, -9.3120,
25.6000

■ 98.6010, -2.8900,
8.3260

■ 52.5950, -10.7800,
30.1800

■ 108.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

■ 43.7460, -12.5230,
34.2370

■ 116.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 34.3100, -13.9910,
38.8170

■ 126.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 24.8740, -15.4590,
43.3970

■ 135.7580, 3.2570,
-9.4710

■ 23.9880, -15.7800,
43.7080

■ 144.6070, 5.0000,
-13.5280

■ 154.0430, 6.4680,

-18.1080

■ 162.8920, 8.2110,
-22.1650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.8500, -34.3880, 6.4760



80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630



81.0430, 16.7770, 20.8490

Triad

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



80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630



77.3010, 32.6450, -2.4190



62.0640, -50.7510, -21.8790

Complementary

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



80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630



106.6840, 6.1010, -16.9630

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.



68.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900



80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630



75.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970

Square

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



80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630



78.1310, 36.5400, 9.5960



73.8900, 2.5250, -18.2350



64.0990, -57.8590, -14.2030

Rectangle

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



80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630



79.9640, 27.1850, 19.4490



73.8900, 2.5250, -18.2350



61.2660, -48.5040, -24.0560

Sweetspot

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



80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630



135.8460, -2.2020, 6.8700



94.3270, -22.9700, -2.2180



68.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630



94.5580, -9.3580, 26.4340



86.8940, 7.0110, 21.6270



54.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



25.2700, -16.5140, 45.9980



51.8220, -33.7620, 94.2860

Inverse Universe

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



87.9890, 16.8690, 19.1810



106.4020, 26.3120, 29.7680



100.1060, -7.0110, -21.6270



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.0540, 45.7480, 51.9880



94.3580, 93.7880, 106.4920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630 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 80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

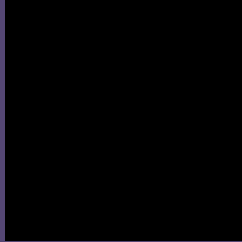
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.3160, -6.1010,

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

80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630

Protanopia

77.8300, -22.4680, 10.7160

Deuteranopia

78.0320, -20.2210, 8.5390



Tritanopia

78.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630

Protanomaly

78.8200, -16.5080, 12.8360

Deuteranomaly

78.6630, -14.6280, 11.8040

Tritanomaly

79.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630 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(85, 71, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 71, 116)  
}
```

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(85, 71, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 71, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630 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(85, 71, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 71, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 71, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 71, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 71, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 71,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 71, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 71,  
116) }
```

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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