

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.4410, 67.2480,  
69.8400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC117D
RGB	188, 17, 125
RGB Percent	74%, 7%, 49%
CMY	0.2623, 0.9335, 0.5096
CMYK	0.00, 0.91, 0.34, 0.26
HSL	322°, 83%, 40%
HSV	322°, 91%, 74%
XYZ	24.6728, 12.5873, 20.5469
YIQ	80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

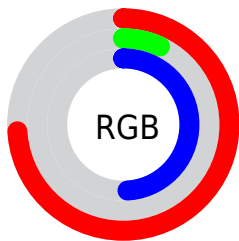
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	188, 17, 125
Decimal	12325245
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.13, 68.38, -14.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 69.892, 348.040
Yxy	12.5873, 0.4268, 0.2177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290515325 (0xFFBC117D)
YUV	80.4410, 21.9676, 94.3292
Hunter-Lab	35.4785, 62.0467, -9.5019

# Details

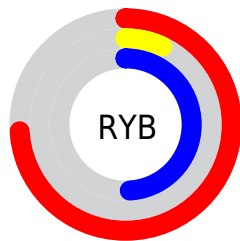
The YIQ color **80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **124.5590, -67.2480, -69.8400**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.2740, 65.9200, 60.8640**, and **47.2350, 52.4880, 50.9840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.7780, 73.8490, 76.8650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.3920, 59.7760, 62.0800**.

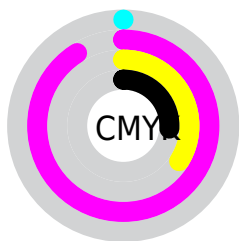
# Distribution



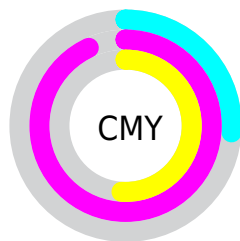
- Red (74%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400 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 80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.4410, 67.2480,  
69.8400

80.4410, 67.2480,  
69.8400

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

58.9410, 62.6640,  
64.8080

147.5730, 66.5160,  
61.0760

47.2350, 52.4880,  
50.9840

169.4680, 53.4500,  
55.5780

36.2410, 43.1830,  
37.8950

189.6830, 36.4870,  
49.1190

25.4750, 33.2360,  
25.4280

209.2140, 21.4500,  
40.7940

14.2100, 26.1320,  
10.9960

226.2370, 13.4750,  
25.6270

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

243.8470, 5.2250,

9.9370

■ 80.4410, 67.2480,  
69.8400

■ 80.4410, 67.2480,  
69.8400

■ 69.7780, 73.8490,  
76.8650

■ 92.3920, 59.7760,  
62.0800

■ 104.3430, 52.3040,  
54.3200

■ 115.7070, 45.1070,  
47.0830

■ 127.6580, 37.6350,  
39.3230

■ 139.6090, 30.1630,  
31.5630

■ 151.5600, 22.6910,  
23.8030

■ 163.5110, 15.2190,  
16.0430

■ 174.8750, 8.0220,  
8.8060

■ 186.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.0300, 10.7650, 52.7250



80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400



74.2860, 92.0090, 56.1130

# Triad

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



80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400



89.4200, 23.6190, -37.0930



92.7040, -92.9350, -6.2710

# Complementary

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



80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400



124.5590, -67.2480, -69.8400

# 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.



88.0640, -77.1140, -23.1780



80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400



68.6790, -32.1750, -61.1910

# Square

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



80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400



94.1030, 58.9650, -16.8670



80.0500, -57.3040, -40.7920



90.7270, -99.7690, 7.4550



# Rectangle

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



80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400



86.3350, 89.1720, 24.9160



80.0500, -57.3040, -40.7920



91.5810, -88.3950, -11.4590

# Sweetspot

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



80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400



203.4080, 26.1750, 26.7430



55.3310, -17.3430, 66.5370



97.5110, 15.2190, 16.0430



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400



90.9250, 96.2650, 100.1450



70.7510, 94.5330, 43.4050



88.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



58.6420, 62.0680, 64.5960



11.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



# Inverse Universe

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



80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400



90.9250, 96.2650, 100.1450



134.2490, -94.5330, -43.4050



88.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



58.6420, 62.0680, 64.5960



11.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

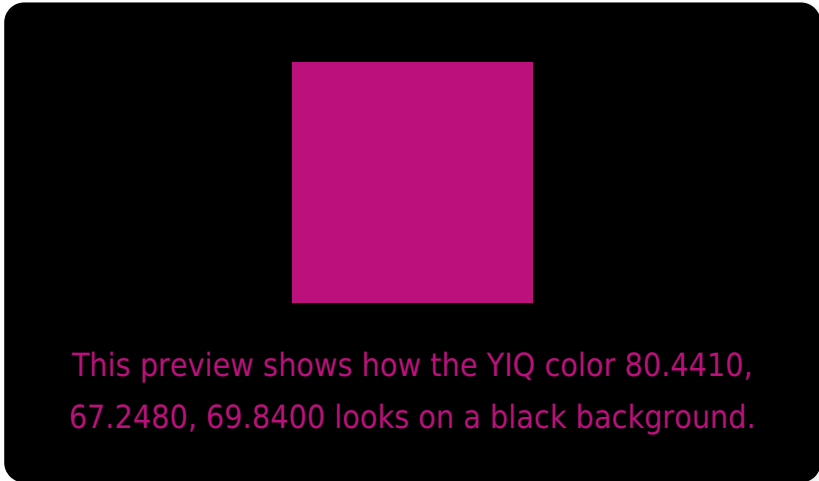
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

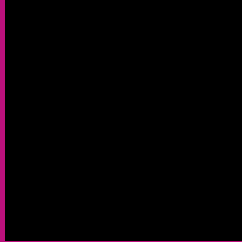
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4410, 67.2480,



# 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

80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400

### Protanopia

98.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620

### Deuteranopia

102.2480, -3.3940, 6.4460



## Tritanopia

90.6960, 78.0300, 28.6060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400



## Protanomaly

91.4050, -4.1330, 36.3710



## Deuteranomaly

94.2490, 22.3690, 29.6410



## Tritanomaly

87.2140, 74.1760, 43.3920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400



## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

79.9840, 24.4330, 25.2730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400 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(188, 17, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 17, 125)  
}
```

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(188, 17, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 17, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400 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(188, 17, 125) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 17, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 17, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 17, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 17, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 17,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.4410, 67.2480, 69.8400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 17, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188, 17,  
125) }
```

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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