

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.4460, -74.4130,
-0.5330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0965A2
RGB	9, 101, 162
RGB Percent	4%, 40%, 64%
CMY	0.9648, 0.6038, 0.3650
CMYK	0.94, 0.38, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	204°, 90%, 34%
HSV	204°, 94%, 63%
XYZ	11.2834, 11.9782, 35.8590
YIQ	80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

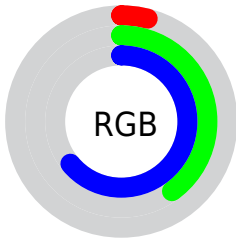
Format	Color
R_{YB}	9, 66, 162
Decimal	615842
CIE _{Lab}	41.18, -0.74, -39.53
CIE _{LCh}	41, 39.534, 268.934
Yxy	11.9782, 0.1909, 0.2026
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278805922 (0xFF0965A2)
YUV	80.4460, 40.2061, -62.6581
Hunter-Lab	34.6096, -2.3724, -37.2038

Details

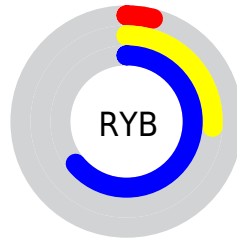
The YIQ color **80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **90.5540, 74.4130, 0.5330**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.5730, -58.4130, 6.8590**, and **44.8250, -50.4350, 5.4450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.4070, -78.6770, -0.3490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.7520, -66.5270, -0.2790**.

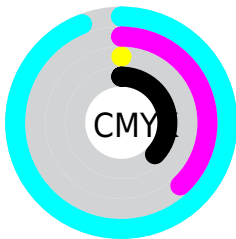
Distribution



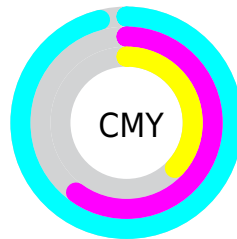
- Red (4%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330 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 80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.4460, -74.4130,
-0.5330

■ 80.4460, -74.4130,
-0.5330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.5890, -64.5100,
1.7140

■ 140.5730,
-58.4130, 6.8590

■ 44.8250, -50.4350,
5.4450

■ 168.1110,
-56.9920, 8.6400

■ 29.6480, -36.6350,
8.6530

■ 194.2440,
-50.2970, 2.9430

■ 13.4110, -22.6060,
13.2180

■ 219.3510,
-40.7130, -5.5530

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

■ 240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 249.3190,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.3240, -4.0280

0.0000

■ 80.4460, -74.4130,
-0.5330

■ 80.4460, -74.4130,
-0.5330

■ 75.4070, -78.6770,
-0.3490

■ 88.7520, -66.5270,
-0.2790

■ 97.6450, -58.9160,
-0.5480

■ 106.2500,
-50.4340, -0.0820

■ 115.1430,
-42.8230, -0.3510

■ 123.4490,
-34.9370, -0.0970

■ 132.3420,
-27.3260, -0.3660

■ 140.6480,
-19.4400, -0.1120

■ 149.8400,
-11.2330, -0.1690

■ 158.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.3110, -78.7670, -9.7350



80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



98.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990

Triad

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



80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



96.3610, 50.7520, 16.3520



83.2990, -26.9080, -29.9800

Complementary

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



80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



90.5540, 74.4130, 0.5330

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.



90.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770



80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



95.5540, 48.0500, -0.7660

Square

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



80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



97.6610, 41.5800, 28.3960



93.6410, 34.0230, -16.3850



77.1610, -61.5700, -29.5540

Rectangle

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



80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



100.2950, 7.5600, 28.2000



93.6410, 34.0230, -16.3850



86.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510

Sweetspot

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



80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



179.9720, -29.1600, -0.1680



105.5370, -61.0140, -61.6700



88.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



98.7170, -102.9770, -0.4890



37.0080, -54.0630, 38.1690



76.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



67.5990, -70.4700, -0.4060



8.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Inverse Universe

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



65.2350, 61.6560, 61.0480



77.8660, 85.5850, 84.4410



133.9920, 54.0630, -38.1690



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



53.2730, 58.4930, 57.7970



6.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330 looks on a 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 80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4460, -74.4130,

-0.5330.

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

80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330

Protanopia

95.3760, -32.6930, 14.3070

Deuteranopia

91.3570, -48.8770, 10.2510



Tritanopia

76.5060, -66.6150, -20.7190

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330

Protanomaly

89.9010, -47.5930, 9.0070

Deuteranomaly

87.4590, -58.0920, 6.5480

Tritanomaly

77.5800, -69.4590, -13.2270

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.3420, -27.3260, -0.3660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330 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(9, 101, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 101, 162)  
}
```

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(9, 101, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 101, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330 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(9, 101, 162) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 101, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 101, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 101, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 101, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 101,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 101, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 101,  
162) }
```

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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