

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.4510, -26.9690,
53.7590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5835CA
RGB	88, 53, 202
RGB Percent	35%, 21%, 79%
CMY	0.6547, 0.7922, 0.2081
CMYK	0.56, 0.74, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	254°, 58%, 50%
HSV	254°, 74%, 79%
XYZ	15.9552, 8.8834, 56.7156
YIQ	80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

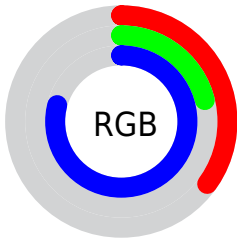
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 53, 202
Decimal	5780938
CIE _{Lab}	35.76, 52.72, -71.68
CIE _{LCh}	36, 88.981, 306.334
Yxy	8.8834, 0.1956, 0.1089
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283971018 (0xFF5835CA)
YUV	80.4510, 59.9237, 6.6205
Hunter-Lab	29.8050, 43.3955, -91.9589

Details

The YIQ color **80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. The color can be described as dark muted blue. A complement of this color would be **174.5490, 26.9690, -53.7590**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.0820, -21.3760, 57.0240**, and **16.7580, -47.1870, 45.7170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.2260, -30.4090, 61.0390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.6760, -23.5290, 46.4790**.

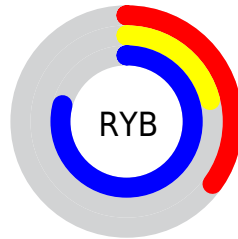
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (21%)

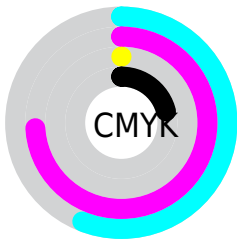
Blue (79%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (79%)

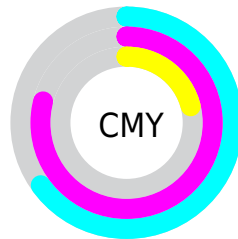


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590 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 80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.4510, -26.9690,
53.7590

80.4510, -26.9690,
53.7590

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

52.7170, -30.7740,
51.1300

134.0820,
-21.3760, 57.0240

16.6440, -46.8660,
45.4060

158.0150,
-11.2420, 49.5740

13.6800, -38.5200,
37.3200

182.8340, -0.7870,
41.8130

10.7160, -30.1740,
29.2340

208.5390, 9.9890,
33.7410

12.5620, -24.3490,
17.2750

229.7590, 11.8250,
22.4890

7.5920, -15.8660,
12.2140

246.7820, 3.8500,

3.3230, -7.9790,

7.3220

6.9410

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

80.4510, -26.9690,
53.7590

80.4510, -26.9690,
53.7590

64.2260, -30.4090,
61.0390

96.6760, -23.5290,
46.4790

47.7020, -34.4450,
68.1070

113.2000,
-19.4930, 39.4110

37.3800, -36.2340,
72.9980

130.0120,
-16.3280, 31.6080

146.5360,
-12.2920, 24.5400

162.7610, -8.8520,
17.2600

■ 179.2850, -4.8160,
10.1920

■ 195.5100, -1.3760,
2.9120

■ 212.6210, 2.3850,
-4.6790

■ 228.8460, 5.8250,
-11.9590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.6370, -98.8550, 23.9370



80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590



68.6270, 58.3970, 81.5730

Triad

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



80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590



76.8250, 72.2120, 1.8760



75.1550, -61.4330, -26.5290

Complementary

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



80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590



174.5490, 26.9690, -53.7590

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.



64.6330, -34.5610, -50.9850



80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590



77.9790, 29.7150, -26.4210

Square

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



80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590



55.6140, 110.8560, 39.4320



59.2870, -27.7750, -52.8230



83.8360, -84.4990, -4.9710

Rectangle

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



80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590



69.5480, 86.0000, 71.4080



59.2870, -27.7750, -52.8230



72.3050, -53.4080, -34.3040

Sweetspot

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



80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590



209.2710, -10.2280, 20.1720



136.9040, -79.1790, -13.2830



100.2680, -6.1460, 12.2700



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590



69.7250, -41.2790, 81.8330



102.5770, 17.1350, 69.4470



93.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



30.5850, -30.0420, 59.8940



7.0230, -6.8340, 13.7260

Inverse Universe

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



110.5470, 52.2100, 67.0420



115.7090, 79.4380, 102.2380



152.4230, -17.1350, -69.4470



95.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



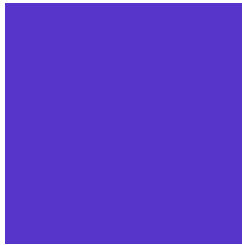
64.1120, 58.1690, 74.6890



14.6680, 13.3390, 17.0750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

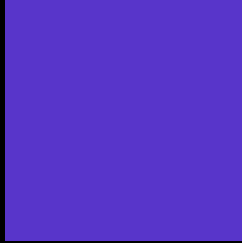
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

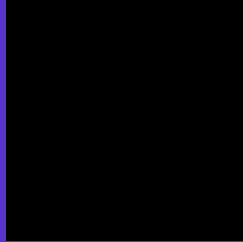
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4510, -26.9690,

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

80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590

Deuteranopia

67.2400, -70.8370, 0.7390

Tritanopia

78.6530, -27.0040, -6.2040

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590

Deuteranomaly

72.0440, -54.8850, 20.0190

Tritanomaly

79.5400, -27.2830, 15.3810

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.0430, -9.5860, 19.5500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590 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(88, 53, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 53, 202)  
}
```

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(88, 53, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 53, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590 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(88, 53, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 53, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 53, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 53, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 53, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 53,  
202) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.4510, -26.9690, 53.7590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 53, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 53,  
202) }
```

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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