

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.4810, -27.6540,
38.6340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E3FB1
RGB	78, 63, 177
RGB Percent	31%, 25%, 69%
CMY	0.6940, 0.7530, 0.3061
CMYK	0.56, 0.64, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	248°, 47%, 47%
HSV	248°, 64%, 69%
XYZ	12.8521, 8.3475, 42.5024
YIQ	80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

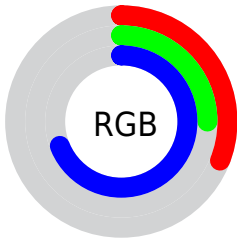
Format	Color
R_{YB}	78, 63, 177
Decimal	5128113
CIE _{Lab}	34.70, 38.12, -58.76
CIE _{LCh}	35, 70.039, 302.970
Yxy	8.3475, 0.2018, 0.1310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283318193 (0xFF4E3FB1)
YUV	80.4810, 47.5839, -2.1758
Hunter-Lab	28.8921, 28.8411, -66.9957

Details

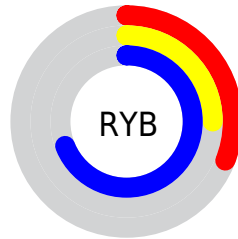
The YIQ color **80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **159.5190, 27.6540, -38.6340**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.0840, -24.8580, 43.0300**, and **24.5880, -44.4330, 28.8390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.4300, -31.6440, 44.8680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.5320, -23.6640, 32.4000**.

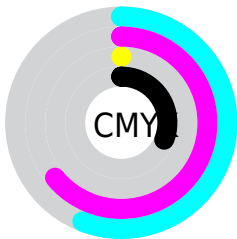
Distribution



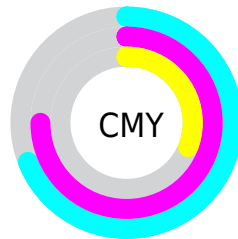
- Red (31%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340 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 80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.4810, -27.6540,
38.6340

■ 80.4810, -27.6540,
38.6340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.6330, -31.1380,
35.6940

■ 133.0840,
-24.8580, 43.0300

■ 24.5880, -44.4330,
28.8390

■ 158.5250,
-21.7860, 42.4220

■ 11.1720, -31.4580,
30.4780

■ 183.0450,
-11.9270, 34.4490

■ 8.3220, -23.4330,
22.7030

■ 207.8640, -1.4720,
26.6880

■ 7.9340, -16.8290,
13.1470

■ 233.2700, 8.7080,
18.4040

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

3.6610

0.0000

■ 80.4810, -27.6540,
38.6340

■ 80.4810, -27.6540,
38.6340

■ 65.4300, -31.6440,
44.8680

■ 95.5320, -23.6640,
32.4000

■ 50.6670, -36.5050,
50.3670

■ 110.2950,
-18.8030, 26.9010

■ 35.6160, -40.4950,
56.6010

■ 125.3460,
-14.8130, 20.6670

■ 27.0550, -43.1090,
59.9230

■ 140.3970,
-10.8230, 14.4330

■ 155.1600, -5.9620,
8.9340

■ 170.2110, -1.9720,
2.7000

■ 185.5610, 2.6140,
-3.3220

■ 200.6120, 6.6040,
-9.5560

■ 215.0760, 10.8690,
-15.2670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.8860, -86.7950, 14.6210



80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340



65.2950, 44.2320, 68.4560

Triad

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



80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340



75.0200, 67.1690, -0.3430



70.2650, -55.9310, -27.1230

Complementary

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



80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340



159.5190, 27.6540, -38.6340

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.



62.0230, -35.4790, -45.3590



80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340



76.8380, 34.6660, -22.5340

Square

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



80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340



53.2560, 91.5530, 42.3450



65.9310, -5.8610, -42.4770



77.2360, -74.1820, -10.2300

Rectangle

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



80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340



61.8880, 70.1830, 66.2070



65.9310, -5.8610, -42.4770



67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430

Sweetspot

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



80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340



192.8100, -10.5480, 14.9560



135.2830, -64.3690, -17.3690



92.2740, -6.2830, 9.2450



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340



80.0550, -43.1090, 59.9230



96.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940



81.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



23.4220, -37.1930, 51.8230



3.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220

Inverse Universe

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



108.3720, 36.1650, 54.9570



123.3650, 56.3790, 85.1070



143.0740, -5.1260, -50.2940



83.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



60.9090, 48.4950, 73.7990



10.2820, 8.4340, 12.3540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340 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 80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

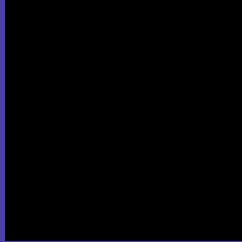
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4810, -27.6540,

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

80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340

Protanopia

65.2970, -75.0110, 10.3090

Tritanopia

76.5390, -26.6830, -6.5150

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340

Protanomaly

70.6030, -57.9570, 20.6270

Tritanomaly

77.9650, -27.2820, 9.8540

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.1690, -10.1810, 13.8110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340 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(78, 63, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 63, 177)  
}
```

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(78, 63, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 63, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340 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(78, 63, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 63, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 63, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 63, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 63, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 63,  
177) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.4810, -27.6540, 38.6340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 63, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 63,  
177) }
```

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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