

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44555A
RGB	68, 85, 90
RGB Percent	27%, 33%, 35%
CMY	0.7334, 0.6666, 0.6471
CMYK	0.24, 0.06, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	194°, 14%, 31%
HSV	194°, 24%, 35%
XYZ	7.4772, 8.4647, 10.9097
YIQ	80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

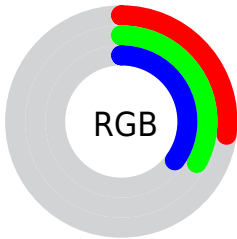
Format	Color
RYB	68, 78, 90
Decimal	4478298
CIELab	34.93, -5.30, -5.08
CIElCh	35, 7.337, 223.801
Yxy	8.4647, 0.2785, 0.3152
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282668378 (0xFF44555A)
YUV	80.4870, 4.6899, -10.9511
Hunter-Lab	29.0941, -5.0402, -1.8667

Details

The YIQ color **80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **77.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610**, and **35.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870**.

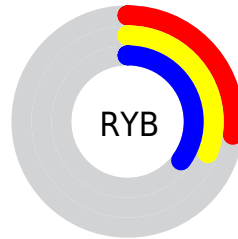
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (33%)

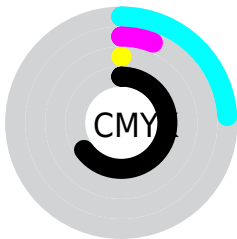
Blue (35%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (35%)

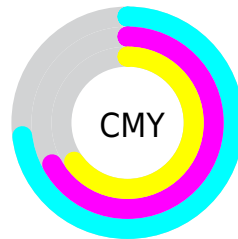


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490 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 80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

■ 80.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

■ 130.1880,
-12.3330, -2.2610

■ 35.6720, -10.8200,
-2.1480

■ 155.8890,
-12.9290, -2.4730

■ 14.4760, -13.2040,
-2.9960

■ 182.8890,
-12.9290, -2.4730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.5900,
-13.5250, -2.6850

■ 238.7040,
-13.8460, -2.3740

254.4020, -1.1920,

-0.4240

■ 80.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

■ 80.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

■ 76.6220, -16.5510,
-2.9110

■ 84.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 72.7570, -21.3650,
-3.7730

■ 88.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 68.8920, -26.1790,
-4.6350

■ 92.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 65.0270, -30.9930,
-5.4970

■ 95.9470, 7.5190,
1.3990

■ 61.1620, -35.8070,
-6.3590

■ 99.8120, 12.3330,
2.2610

■ 57.2970, -40.6210,
-7.2210

■ 103.6770, 17.1470,
3.1230

■ 53.4320, -45.4350,
-8.0830

■ 107.5420, 21.9610,
3.9850

■ 51.3500, -48.1400,
-8.6200

■ 111.4070, 26.7750,
4.8470

■ 115.2720, 31.5890,
5.7090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.5040, -10.4070, -4.1270



80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



81.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550

Triad

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



80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



83.0980, 5.7760, 5.4560



81.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200

Complementary

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



80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



77.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490

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.



82.5510, 8.5740, -1.2020



80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



83.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260

Square

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



80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



83.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



82.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250



80.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940

Rectangle

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



80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



81.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720



82.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250



81.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Sweetspot

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



80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



113.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



81.4840, -7.6550, -9.9510



56.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



102.7250, -18.3390, -3.5470



74.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



43.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



62.4350, -58.6850, -10.2450



134.4390, -126.4020, -22.0020

Inverse Universe

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



76.5160, 7.6550, 9.9510



96.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050



83.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



42.5800, 38.2750, 49.7550



91.7250, 82.5090, 107.1570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

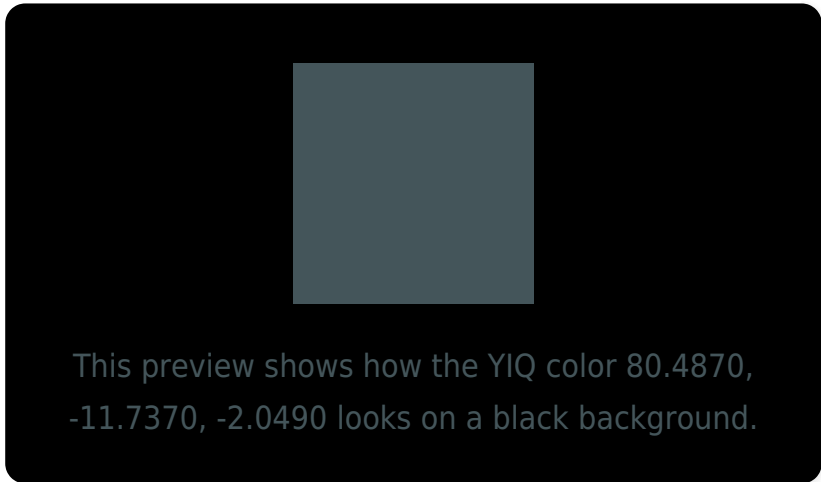
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

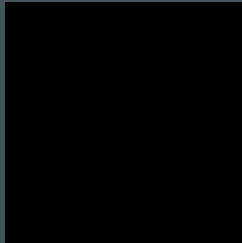
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

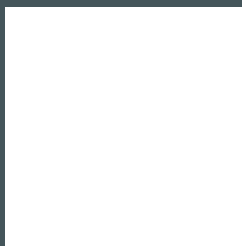
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.4870, -11.7370,

-2.0490.

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

80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Protanopia

82.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Deuteranopia

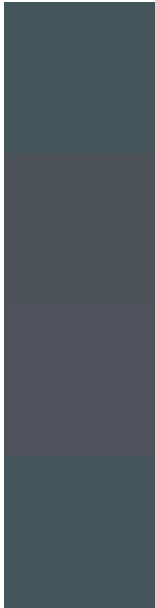
83.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



Tritanopia

80.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Protanomaly

81.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

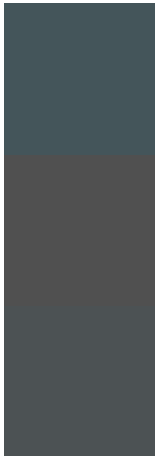
Deuteranomaly

82.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630

Tritanomaly

80.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490 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(68, 85, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 85, 90)  
}
```

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(68, 85, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 85, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

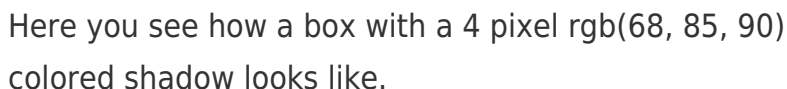
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(68, 85, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 85, 90) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 85, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 85, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 85, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 85, 90)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 85, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 85,  
90) }
```

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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