

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700)
contains.

YIQ(80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(80.5030, -8.6660,
2.8700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A515F
RGB	74, 81, 95
RGB Percent	29%, 32%, 37%
CMY	0.7098, 0.6823, 0.6275
CMYK	0.22, 0.15, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	220°, 12%, 33%
HSV	220°, 22%, 37%
XYZ	7.8316, 8.1671, 11.9874
YIQ	80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

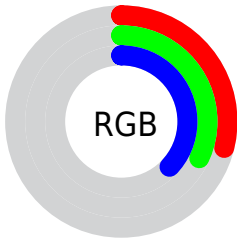
Format	Color
R_{YB}	74, 79, 95
Decimal	4870495
CIE Lab	34.33, 0.64, -9.08
CIE LCh	34, 9.105, 274.036
Yxy	8.1671, 0.2798, 0.2918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283060575 (0xFF4A515F)
YUV	80.5030, 7.1470, -5.7031
Hunter-Lab	28.5781, -1.0954, -4.8651

Details

The YIQ color **80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **88.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.6170, -8.9870, 3.1810**, and **36.2750, -8.0240, 2.2480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400**.

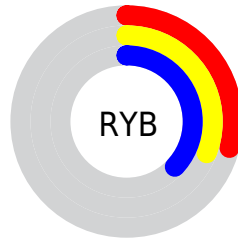
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (32%)

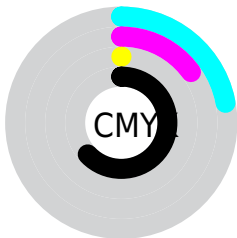
Blue (37%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (37%)

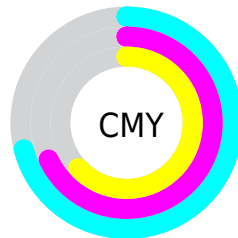


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700 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 80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.5030, -8.6660,
2.8700

■ 80.5030, -8.6660,
2.8700

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.3890, -8.3450,
2.5590

■ 129.6170, -8.9870,
3.1810

■ 36.2750, -8.0240,
2.2480

■ 155.7310, -9.3080,
3.4920

■ 14.0900, -8.9410,
2.3470

■ 182.7310, -9.3080,
3.4920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800

■ 238.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800

■ 80.5030, -8.6660,
2.8700

■ 80.5030, -8.6660,
2.8700

■ 74.2900, -12.3800,
4.1000

■ 86.7160, -4.9520,
1.6400

■ 67.1910, -16.4150,
5.6410

■ 93.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 60.9780, -20.1290,
6.8710

■ 100.0280, 2.7970,
-1.1310

■ 54.4660, -24.4390,
7.8890

■ 106.5400, 7.1070,
-2.1490

■ 47.6660, -27.8780,
9.6420

■ 113.3400, 10.5460,
-3.9020

■ 41.1540, -32.1880,
10.6600

■ 119.8520, 14.8560,
-4.9200

■ 34.9410, -35.9020,
11.8900

■ 126.0650, 18.5700,
-6.1500

■ 29.6140, -39.2950,

■ 133.1640, 22.6050,

12.8090

-7.6910

■ 139.3770, 26.3190,
-8.9210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.0570, -13.3420, -0.4940



80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



81.7920, -2.1100, 5.2020

Triad

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



80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



81.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070



78.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900

Complementary

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



80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



88.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700

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.



79.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260



80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



81.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420

Square

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



80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



82.1370, 10.0400, 5.2720



80.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050



77.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080

Rectangle

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



80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



81.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



80.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050



79.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

Sweetspot

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



80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



116.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



87.9230, -10.2690, -6.6290



57.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



99.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100



77.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



34.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810



74.3200, -99.0400, 32.8000

Inverse Universe

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



81.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



100.1210, 16.1370, 10.4170



91.7090, 4.9530, -7.1670



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



37.7060, 54.8750, 35.2510



80.8800, 117.3600, 75.7600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

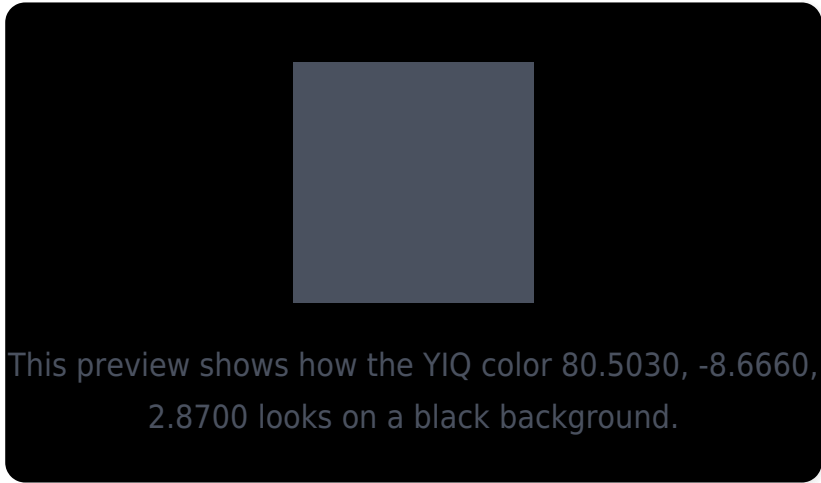
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

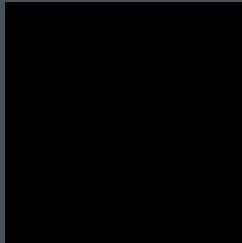
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

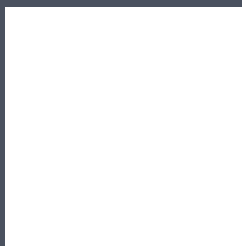
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700.

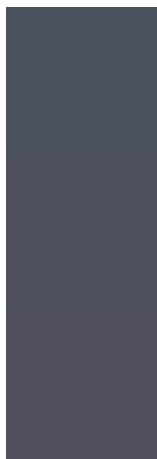


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5030, -8.6660,

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

80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700

Protanopia

80.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Deuteranopia

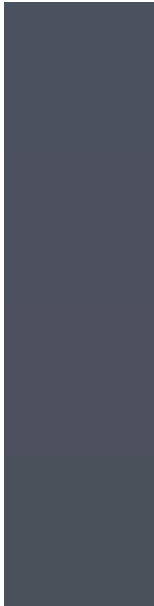
81.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000



Tritanopia

80.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700

Protanomaly

80.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

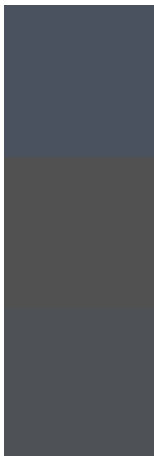
Deuteranomaly

81.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Tritanomaly

80.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700 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(74, 81, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 81, 95)  
}
```

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(74, 81, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 81, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700 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(74, 81, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 81, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 81, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 81, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 81, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 81, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 81, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 81,  
95) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor