

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560)
contains.

YIQ(80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560)	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(80.5060, -31.0840,
-9.3560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D5F63
RGB	45, 95, 99
RGB Percent	18%, 37%, 39%
CMY	0.8236, 0.6274, 0.6119
CMYK	0.55, 0.04, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	184°, 38%, 28%
HSV	184°, 55%, 39%
XYZ	7.4256, 9.6457, 13.2667
YIQ	80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

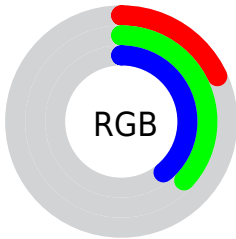
Format	Color
R_{YB}	45, 71, 99
Decimal	2973539
CIE _{Lab}	37.20, -15.56, -7.43
CIE _{LCh}	37, 17.241, 205.525
Yxy	9.6457, 0.2448, 0.3179
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281163619 (0xFF2D5F63)
YUV	80.5060, 9.1175, -31.1388
Hunter-Lab	31.0575, -11.6727, -3.5865




Details

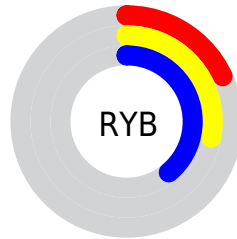
The YIQ color **80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **63.4940, 31.0840, 9.3560**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560**, and **34.8050, -30.4880, -9.1440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.9290, -36.7690, -10.9530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0830, -25.3990, -7.7590**.

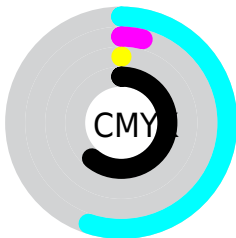
Distribution







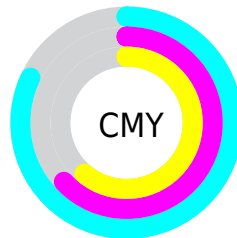
-  Red (18%)
-  Green (37%)
-  Blue (39%)






-  Red (18%)
-  Yellow (28%)
-  Blue (39%)



-  Cyan (55%)
-  Magenta (4%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (61%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (63%)
-  Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560 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 80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.5060, -31.0840,
-9.3560

80.5060, -31.0840,
-9.3560

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

55.3100, -33.4680,
-10.2040

131.5060,
-31.0840, -9.3560

34.8050, -30.4880,
-9.1440

157.5060,
-31.0840, -9.3560

19.9700, -17.6510,
-5.0030

185.2070,
-31.6800, -9.5680

0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

212.9080,
-32.2760, -9.7800

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

239.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 80.5060, -31.0840,
-9.3560

■ 80.5060, -31.0840,
-9.3560

■ 76.9290, -36.7690,
-10.9530

■ 84.0830, -25.3990,
-7.7590

■ 73.9390, -42.7290,
-13.0730

■ 87.0730, -19.4390,
-5.6390

■ 70.3620, -48.4140,
-14.6700

■ 90.6500, -13.7540,
-4.0420

■ 66.7850, -54.0990,
-16.2670

■ 94.2270, -8.0690,
-2.4450

■ 65.2900, -57.0790,
-17.3270

■ 97.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 100.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

■ 104.0720, 8.6650,
2.6570

■ 107.6490, 14.3500,
4.2540

■ 111.2260, 20.0350,
5.8510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.6010, -21.2260, -11.8020



80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560



82.0810, -31.0850, -3.8290

Triad

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



80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560



89.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290



86.9230, 16.0940, -5.3300

Complementary

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



80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560



63.4940, 31.0840, 9.3560

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.



87.8470, 22.4200, 1.1720



80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560



89.2460, 17.2830, 11.6750

Square

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



80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560



88.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210



88.8350, 22.6940, 7.2220



85.3130, 6.0080, -9.7680

Rectangle

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



80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560



84.3530, -25.8590, 0.5810



88.8350, 22.6940, 7.2220



87.3580, 19.3030, -2.9130

Sweetspot

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



80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560



120.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060



77.1540, -16.1340, -26.9980



59.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560



99.0740, -47.5430, -13.9350



64.6570, -23.6590, 4.7650



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



73.8160, -64.5520, -19.5600



157.6740, -138.0900, -41.4660

Inverse Universe

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



66.8460, 16.1340, 26.9980



78.4810, 25.0720, 41.2320



79.3430, 23.6590, -4.7650



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



45.3440, 33.3680, 56.0880



97.0680, 71.7780, 119.9220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560 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 80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

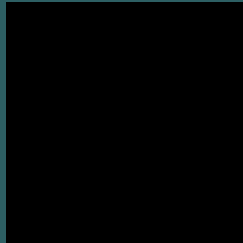
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5060, -31.0840,

-9.3560.

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

80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560

Protanopia

87.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Deuteranopia

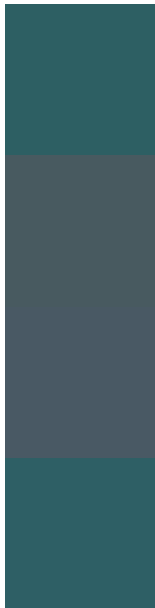
88.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240



Tritanopia

81.1470, -31.4510, -8.2110

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560

Protanomaly

85.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500

Deuteranomaly

85.4700, -13.0670, 0.0290

Tritanomaly

81.0330, -31.1300, -8.5220

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560 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(45, 95, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 95, 99)  
}
```

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(45, 95, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 95, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560 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(45, 95, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 95, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 95, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 95, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 95, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 95, 99)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 95, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 95,  
99) }
```

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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