

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.6010, -2.8900,  
8.3260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	534C62
RGB	83, 76, 98
RGB Percent	33%, 30%, 38%
CMY	0.6745, 0.7020, 0.6157
CMYK	0.15, 0.22, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	259°, 13%, 34%
HSV	259°, 22%, 38%
XYZ	8.3565, 7.8895, 12.6359
YIQ	80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

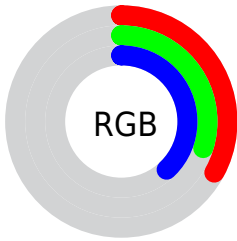
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	83, 76, 98
Decimal	5459042
CIE Lab	33.75, 7.88, -11.78
CIE LCh	34, 14.170, 303.800
Yxy	7.8895, 0.2893, 0.2732
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283649122 (0xFF534C62)
YUV	80.6010, 8.5777, 2.1039
Hunter-Lab	28.0883, 3.9504, -7.0105




# Details

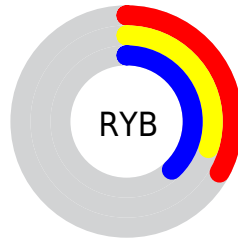
The YIQ color **80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **93.3990, 2.8900, -8.3260**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600**, and **36.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.6380, -4.3120, 12.0720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800**.

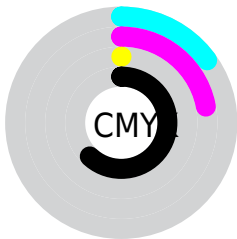
# Distribution







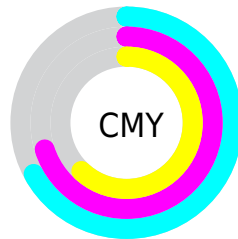
-  Red (33%)
-  Green (30%)
-  Blue (38%)






-  Red (33%)
-  Yellow (30%)
-  Blue (38%)



-  Cyan (15%)
-  Magenta (22%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (62%)



-  Cyan (67%)
-  Magenta (70%)
-  Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260 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 80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80.6010, -2.8900,  
8.3260

■ 80.6010, -2.8900,  
8.3260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 57.4870, -2.5690,  
8.0150

■ 130.1280, -2.9360,  
9.1600

■ 36.0740, -2.8440,  
7.4920

■ 156.1280, -2.9360,  
9.1600

■ 14.0850, -1.3770,  
8.4390

■ 182.6550, -2.9820,  
9.9940

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 210.6550, -2.9820,  
9.9940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 238.1990, -1.6980,  
8.7500

80.6010, -2.8900,  
8.3260

80.6010, -2.8900,  
8.3260

72.6380, -4.3120,  
12.0720

88.5640, -1.4680,  
4.5800

64.9740, -5.1380,  
16.0300

96.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

57.5980, -6.8350,  
19.2530

103.6040, 1.0550,  
-2.6010

49.6350, -8.2570,  
22.9990

111.5670, 2.4770,  
-6.3470

41.9710, -9.0830,  
26.9570

119.2310, 3.3030,  
-10.3050

34.0080, -10.5050,  
30.7030

127.1940, 4.7250,  
-14.0510

26.0450, -11.9270,  
34.4490

135.1570, 6.1470,  
-17.7970

20.4410, -12.9820,

142.2340, 7.2480,

37.0500

-21.2320

■ 150.1970, 8.6700,  
-24.9780

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.9200, -14.2140, 4.2980



80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



81.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400

# Triad

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



80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



79.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130



74.8510, -18.9340, -9.2860

# Complementary

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



80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



93.3990, 2.8900, -8.3260

# 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.



76.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



78.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

# Square

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



80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



80.4000, 19.4850, 4.8050



77.2140, 1.9730, -8.2270



74.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900



# Rectangle

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



80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



80.9250, 13.7530, 9.5690



77.2140, 1.9730, -8.2270



75.4060, -16.1830, -9.5830

# Sweetspot

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



80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



120.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



87.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030



59.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



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.



80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



100.2790, -4.6790, 13.2170



83.8900, 3.6660, 10.6580



44.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



23.5320, -14.4960, 42.4640



50.0840, -31.7440, 90.7520



# Inverse Universe

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



84.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



106.2010, 13.1560, 14.8840



90.1100, -3.6660, -10.6580



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



42.1520, 42.3560, 47.3800



90.3420, 90.7170, 101.5730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260 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 80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

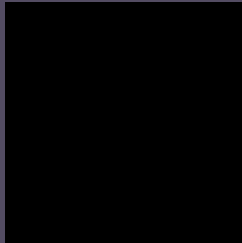
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.6010, -2.8900,



# 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

80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260

### Protanopia

79.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710

### Deuteranopia

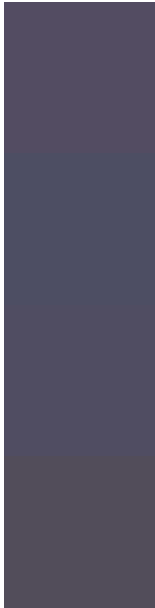
80.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



## Tritanopia

79.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260

## Protanomaly

80.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

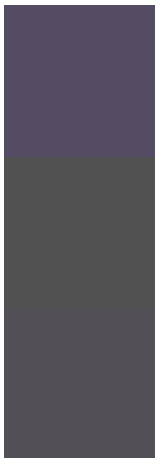
## Deuteranomaly

80.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670

## Tritanomaly

79.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260 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(83, 76, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 76, 98)  
}
```

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(83, 76, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 76, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260 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(83, 76, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 76, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(83, 76, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 76, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 76, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 76, 98)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 76, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 76,  
98) }
```

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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