

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	515053
RGB	81, 80, 83
RGB Percent	32%, 31%, 33%
CMY	0.6823, 0.6863, 0.6745
CMYK	0.02, 0.04, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	260°, 2%, 32%
HSV	260°, 4%, 33%
XYZ	7.8234, 8.1112, 9.3367
YIQ	80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

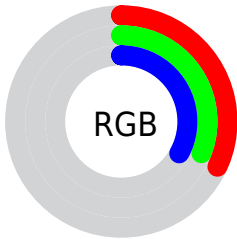
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	81, 80, 83
Decimal	5328979
CIE Lab	34.21, 1.06, -1.62
CIE LCh	34, 1.936, 303.230
Yxy	8.1112, 0.3096, 0.3210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283519059 (0xFF515053)
YUV	80.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148
Hunter-Lab	28.4801, -0.8070, 0.4989

# Details

The YIQ color **80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **82.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450**, and **36.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670**.

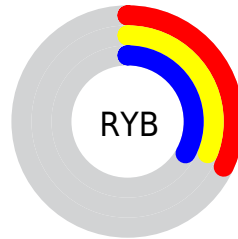
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (31%)

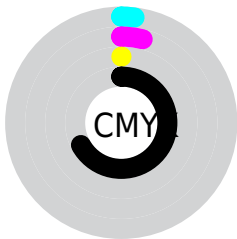
Blue (33%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (33%)

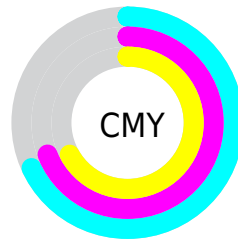


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 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 80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 80.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 57.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 129.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 36.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 155.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 14.7550, -0.6880,  
1.4560

■ 182.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 210.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 238.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

80.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

80.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

74.1510, -1.7430,  
4.0570

87.1310, 1.0090,  
-1.7670

67.3730, -2.2480,  
7.7040

93.9090, 1.5140,  
-5.4140

60.8830, -3.6240,  
10.6160

100.3990, 2.8900,  
-8.3260

54.6920, -4.4040,  
13.7400

106.5900, 3.6700,  
-11.4500

48.2020, -5.7800,  
16.6520

113.6670, 4.7710,  
-14.8850

41.4240, -6.2850,  
20.2990

119.8580, 5.5510,  
-18.0090

34.9340, -7.6610,  
23.2110

126.3480, 6.9270,  
-20.9210

28.7430, -8.4410,

132.5390, 7.7070,

26.3350

-24.0450

■ 21.6660, -9.5420,  
29.7700

■ 139.6160, 8.8080,  
-27.4800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



81.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

# Triad

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



80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



80.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



79.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480

# Complementary

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



80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



82.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

# 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.



79.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



80.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

# Square

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



80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



81.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



80.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



79.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Rectangle

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



80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



80.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



80.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



79.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

# Sweetspot

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



80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



106.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



81.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



53.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



103.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



80.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



39.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



22.4350, -12.8450, 40.0750



49.4710, -28.5800, 88.4760



# Inverse Universe

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



81.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



104.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



82.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



39.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



39.3750, 40.1100, 44.0300



87.0380, 88.5170, 97.3890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 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 80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 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 80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.6410, -0.3670,



# 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

80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

### Protanopia

80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

### Deuteranopia

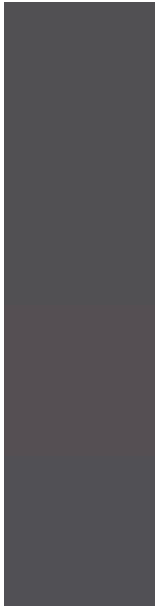
81.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



## Tritanopia

80.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

## Protanomaly

80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

## Deuteranomaly

81.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160

## Tritanomaly

80.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 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(81, 80, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 80, 83)  
}
```

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(81, 80, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 80, 83) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 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(81, 80, 83) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 80, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 80, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 80, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 80, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 80, 83)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 80, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 80,  
83) }
```

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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