

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.6640, -16.3690,
4.8070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44526B
RGB	68, 82, 107
RGB Percent	27%, 32%, 42%
CMY	0.7333, 0.6784, 0.5805
CMYK	0.36, 0.23, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	218°, 22%, 34%
HSV	218°, 36%, 42%
XYZ	8.0540, 8.3253, 15.0864
YIQ	80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

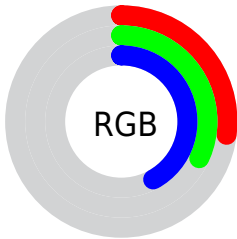
Format	Color
RYB	68, 78, 107
Decimal	4477547
CIELab	34.65, 1.29, -16.16
CIElCh	35, 16.213, 274.562
Yxy	8.3253, 0.2560, 0.2646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282667627 (0xFF44526B)
YUV	80.6640, 12.9836, -11.1063
Hunter-Lab	28.8537, -0.6686, -10.8028

Details

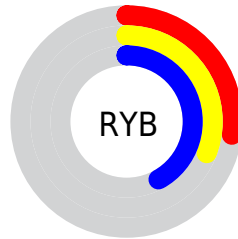
The YIQ color **80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **94.3360, 16.3690, -4.8070**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.8920, -17.0110, 5.4290**, and **35.7240, -16.5980, 3.4500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.2660, -21.0000, 6.1360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.0620, -11.7380, 3.4780**.

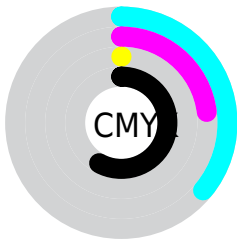
Distribution



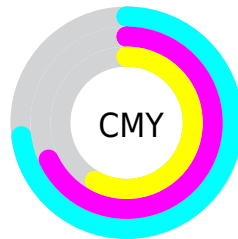
- Red (27%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070 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 80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.6640, -16.3690,
4.8070

■ 80.6640, -16.3690,
4.8070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.5500, -16.0480,
4.4960

■ 129.8920,
-17.0110, 5.4290

■ 35.7240, -16.5980,
3.4500

■ 156.0060,
-17.3320, 5.7400

■ 14.3110, -16.8730,
2.9270

■ 183.1200,
-17.6530, 6.0510

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 211.1200,
-17.6530, 6.0510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 237.5240,
-13.1590, 1.6970

■ 80.6640, -16.3690,
4.8070

■ 80.6640, -16.3690,
4.8070

■ 73.2660, -21.0000,
6.1360

■ 88.0620, -11.7380,
3.4780

■ 66.1670, -25.0350,
7.6770

■ 95.1610, -7.7030,
1.9370

■ 58.7690, -29.6660,
9.0060

■ 102.5590, -3.0720,
0.6080

■ 51.9580, -34.5720,
9.8120

■ 109.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 44.8590, -38.6070,
11.3530

■ 116.4690, 5.8690,
-1.7390

■ 37.4610, -43.2380,
12.6820

■ 123.8670, 10.5000,
-3.0680

■ 34.5040, -44.7970,
13.4030

■ 131.2650, 15.1310,
-4.3970

■ 138.6630, 19.7620,

-5.7260

■ 145.7620, 23.7970,
-7.2670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.5870, -26.6380, -1.8220



80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070



82.6550, -2.9820, 9.9940

Triad

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



80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070



82.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420



77.5760, -10.9100, -11.5340

Complementary

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



80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070



94.3360, 16.3690, -4.8070

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.



79.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070



81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220

Square

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



80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070



83.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080



80.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790



75.7580, -23.1060, -10.7700

Rectangle

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



80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070



83.7870, 5.4540, 11.2940



80.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790



78.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950

Sweetspot

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



80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070



129.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



93.7430, -18.7500, -12.6220



64.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070



98.8680, -25.6310, 7.4650



73.9410, -9.5390, 13.1890



49.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



37.9920, -49.1070, 14.4210



79.5860, -102.8450, 30.1710

Inverse Universe

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



81.2570, 18.7500, 12.6220



99.7470, 29.2940, 19.7740



101.0590, 9.5390, -13.1890



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



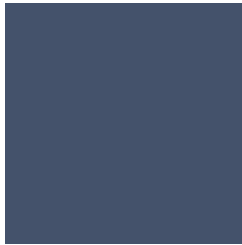
39.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660



83.2870, 117.7720, 79.3080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070 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

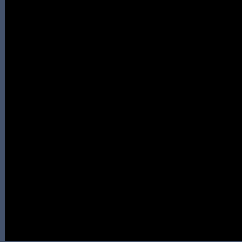
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

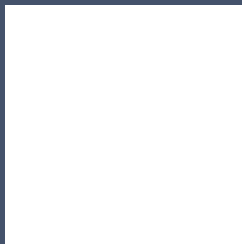
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070.

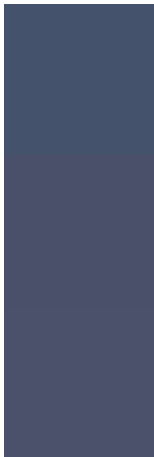


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.6640, -16.3690,

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

80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070

Protanopia

81.4690, -11.3260, 7.0260

Deuteranopia

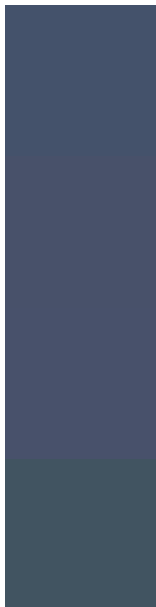
81.5830, -11.6470, 7.3370



Tritanopia

79.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070

Protanomaly

81.1590, -13.3890, 5.8670

Deuteranomaly

81.2730, -13.7100, 6.1780

Tritanomaly

79.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070 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, 82, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 82, 107)  
}
```

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, 82, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 82, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070 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, 82, 107) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 82, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 82, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 82, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 82, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 82,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 82, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 82,  
107) }
```

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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