

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.7070, -79.8220,
-7.1340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006B9D
RGB	0, 107, 157
RGB Percent	0%, 42%, 62%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5802, 0.3847
CMYK	1.00, 0.32, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	199°, 100%, 31%
HSV	199°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	11.3405, 12.9560, 33.7608
YIQ	80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

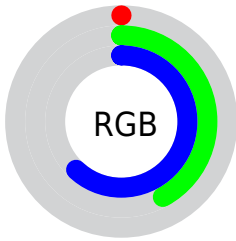
Format	Color
RYB	0, 64, 157
Decimal	27549
CIELab	42.70, -6.85, -34.17
CIELCh	43, 34.846, 258.657
Yxy	12.9560, 0.1953, 0.2232
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278217629 (0xFF006B9D)
YUV	80.7070, 37.6124, -70.7800
Hunter-Lab	35.9945, -6.7519, -30.4145

Details

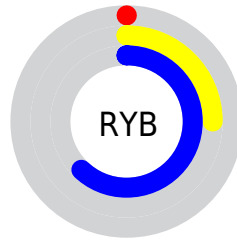
The YIQ color **80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **76.2930, 79.8220, 7.1340**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.6280, -60.2460, 1.5300**, and **47.1900, -50.2050, 1.2750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.4260, -71.6610, -6.3570**.

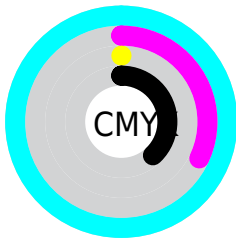
Distribution



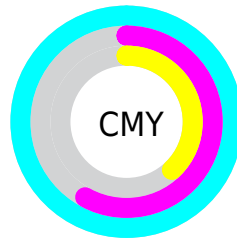
- Red (0%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340 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 80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.7070, -79.8220,
-7.1340

■ 80.7070, -79.8220,
-7.1340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.6550, -64.8760,
-2.6680

■ 142.6280,
-60.2460, 1.5300

■ 47.1900, -50.2050,
1.2750

■ 170.3400,
-59.3750, 2.2650

■ 32.1270, -36.7260,
4.7940

■ 197.4560,
-54.0100, -1.3540

■ 17.0640, -23.2470,
8.3130

■ 222.5630,
-44.4260, -9.8500

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 248.4220,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-13.1120, -4.6640

0.0000

■ 80.7070, -79.8220,
-7.1340

■ 88.4260, -71.6610,
-6.3570

■ 95.8460, -64.0960,
-5.7920

■ 103.5650,
-55.9350, -5.0150

■ 111.2840,
-47.7740, -4.2380

■ 118.7040,
-40.2090, -3.6730

■ 126.4230,
-32.0480, -2.8960

■ 134.1420,
-23.8870, -2.1190

■ 141.8610,
-15.7260, -1.3420

■ 149.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.6330, -76.9780, -14.6260



80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340



100.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710

Triad

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



80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340



101.1200, 44.2410, 18.7130



92.1440, -10.1740, -24.8780

Complementary

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



80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340



76.2930, 79.8220, 7.1340

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.



96.5510, 16.6010, -20.0310



80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340



100.5740, 45.2980, 5.0580

Square

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



80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340



103.2190, 31.0810, 25.9370



98.6400, 35.7640, -9.3880



79.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820

Rectangle

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



80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340



103.5600, -3.6720, 22.5040



98.6400, 35.7640, -9.3880



93.7600, -0.2250, -23.4650

Sweetspot

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



80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340



174.6080, -31.1310, -2.9950



97.8590, -59.2250, -66.5610



83.8930, -18.7520, -1.5680



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340



104.8490, -103.7090, -9.2530



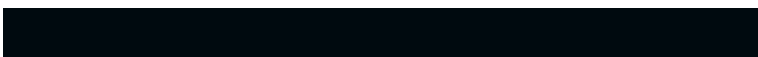
34.9210, -58.3720, 33.6600



75.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



73.2410, -72.5780, -6.2580



7.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Inverse Universe

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



59.1410, 59.2250, 66.5610



76.8420, 76.9650, 86.4770



122.0790, 58.3720, -33.6600



74.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



53.8150, 54.0910, 60.4830



5.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

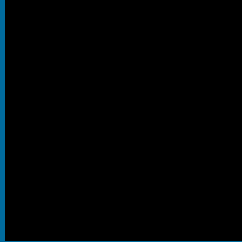
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.7070, -79.8220,

-7.1340.

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

80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340

Protanopia

100.0300, -25.9070, 12.4690

Deuteranopia

97.9300, -37.3690, 10.9430



Tritanopia

79.4240, -69.3200, -21.2560

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340

Protanomaly

93.1630, -45.5750, 5.4730

Deuteranomaly

91.6290, -52.8190, 4.5970

Tritanomaly

79.7320, -72.9430, -16.1670

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.8040, -28.7470, -2.1470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340 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(0, 107, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 107, 157)  
}
```

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(0, 107, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 107, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340 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(0, 107, 157) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 107, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 107, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 107, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 107, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 107,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.7070, -79.8220, -7.1340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 107, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 107,  
157) }
```

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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