

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.7570, 87.5100,  
88.1020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DB0086
RGB	219, 0, 134
RGB Percent	86%, 0%, 53%
CMY	0.1406, 0.9998, 0.4743
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.39, 0.14
HSL	323°, 100%, 43%
HSV	323°, 100%, 86%
XYZ	33.5672, 16.8070, 24.0518
YIQ	80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

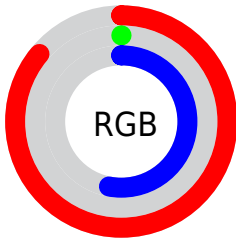
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	219, 0, 134
Decimal	14352518
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.02, 77.49, -10.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 78.205, 352.264
Yxy	16.8070, 0.4510, 0.2258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292542598 (0xFFDB0086)
YUV	80.7570, 26.2488, 121.2391
Hunter-Lab	40.9963, 74.4100, -6.0871

# Details

The YIQ color **80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3399**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **138.2430, -87.5100, -88.1020**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.5670, 66.6530, 64.1010**, and **56.8180, 67.2040, 59.6200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.6970, 78.5710, 79.3950**.

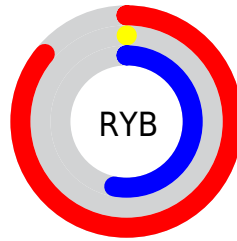
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (0%)

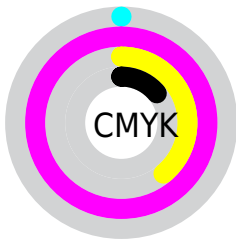
Blue (53%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (53%)

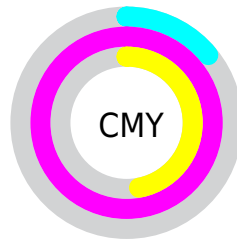


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (47%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020 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 80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.7570, 87.5100,  
88.1020


 80.7570, 87.5100,  
88.1020


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 68.6380, 77.0590,  
73.7550


 151.5670, 66.6530,  
64.1010


 56.9320, 66.8830,  
59.9310


 172.9560, 49.1400,  
56.5960


 45.2260, 56.7070,  
46.1070

 193.7580, 31.9020,  
49.6140

 33.8620, 45.5680,  
33.2160

 212.7360, 19.8000,  
37.6560

 23.3950, 36.2170,  
20.9610

 230.3460, 11.5500,  
21.9660

 11.7750, 22.9230,  
8.5790

 248.5430, 3.0250,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

5.7530

0.0000

■ 80.7570, 87.5100,  
88.1020

■ 94.6970, 78.5710,  
79.3950

■ 108.5230, 69.9530,  
70.3770

■ 122.4630, 61.0140,  
61.6700

■ 136.2890, 52.3960,  
52.6520

■ 150.2290, 43.4570,  
43.9450

■ 164.0550, 34.8390,  
34.9270

■ 177.4080, 26.1750,  
26.7430

■ 191.2340, 17.5570,  
17.7250

■ 205.1740, 8.6180,  
9.0180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.1120, 22.6380, 63.3260



80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020



86.5820, 105.8550, 58.4870

# Triad

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



80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020



100.8830, 20.4570, -45.8710



106.5590, -108.5240, -4.5880

# Complementary

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



80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020



138.2430, -87.5100, -88.1020

# 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.



101.9360, -91.3730, -23.5730



80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020



81.6560, -42.5360, -66.1520

# Square

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



80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020



107.3820, 62.3130, -22.4790



92.8960, -68.6740, -43.9860



103.2940, -114.4870, 9.8730



# Rectangle

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



80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020



99.5720, 101.5060, 21.6500



92.8960, -68.6740, -43.9860



105.2080, -103.3420, -10.3980

# Sweetspot

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



80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020



206.9680, 30.5300, 30.4180



50.0820, -20.2350, 85.9170



98.9460, 18.4280, 18.4600



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020



94.0290, 101.9040, 102.5760



68.4450, 122.1780, 54.5140



102.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



63.8110, 69.0820, 69.6420



16.9460, 18.4280, 18.4600



# Inverse Universe

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



80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020



94.0290, 101.9040, 102.5760



150.6690, -122.4990, -54.2030



102.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



63.8110, 69.0820, 69.6420



16.9460, 18.4280, 18.4600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020 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 80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020 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 80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.7570, 87.5100,



# 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

80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020

### Protanopia

113.3350, -42.6430, 18.4210

### Deuteranopia

117.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410



## Tritanopia

101.3670, 95.3140, 34.7540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020



## Protanomaly

101.5250, 4.5770, 43.7210



## Deuteranomaly

104.0980, 33.2800, 35.6480



## Tritanomaly

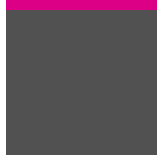
94.1180, 92.4220, 54.1340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020



## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

81.0930, 31.6760, 31.6760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020 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(219, 0, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 0, 134)  
}
```

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(219, 0, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 0, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020 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(219, 0, 134) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 0, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 0, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 0, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 0, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 0,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.7570, 87.5100, 88.1020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 0, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219, 0,  
134) }
```

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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