

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.7660, -16.4160,
11.1680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	484E76
RGB	72, 78, 118
RGB Percent	28%, 31%, 46%
CMY	0.7176, 0.6941, 0.5373
CMYK	0.39, 0.34, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	232°, 24%, 37%
HSV	232°, 39%, 46%
XYZ	8.6658, 8.1344, 18.2453
YIQ	80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

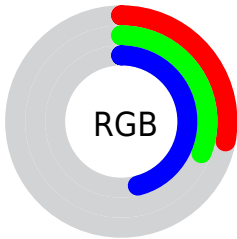
Format	Color
R_{YB}	72, 77, 118
Decimal	4738678
CIE Lab	34.26, 8.40, -23.60
CIE LCh	34, 25.054, 289.582
Yxy	8.1344, 0.2473, 0.2321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282928758 (0xFF484E76)
YUV	80.7660, 18.3564, -7.6878
Hunter-Lab	28.5209, 4.3242, -17.9642

Details

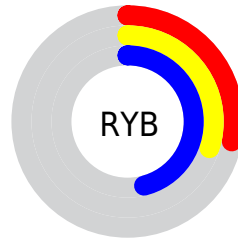
The YIQ color $[80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666699 . A complement of this color would be $[109.2340, 16.4160, -11.1680]$, and the grayscale version is $[81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[130.4070, -16.7830, 12.3130]$, and $[35.0000, -17.1950, 8.7650]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[71.3080, -20.8180, 13.8540]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[90.2240, -12.0140, 8.4820]$.

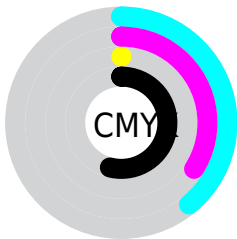
Distribution



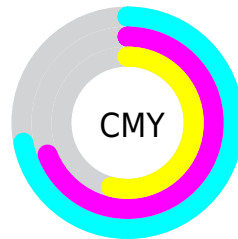
- Red (28%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680 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 80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.7660, -16.4160,
11.1680

■ 80.7660, -16.4160,
11.1680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.2390, -16.3700,
10.3340

■ 130.4070,
-16.7830, 12.3130

■ 35.0000, -17.1950,
8.7650

■ 156.9340,
-16.8290, 13.1470

■ 12.7010, -17.7910,
8.5530

■ 184.0480,
-17.1500, 13.4580

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 211.1620,
-17.4710, 13.7690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 236.3830, -8.2080,
5.5840

■ 80.7660, -16.4160,
11.1680

■ 80.7660, -16.4160,
11.1680

■ 71.3080, -20.8180,
13.8540

■ 90.2240, -12.0140,
8.4820

■ 61.2630, -24.9450,
17.0630

■ 100.2690, -7.8870,
5.2730

■ 52.1040, -28.7510,
19.9610

■ 109.4280, -4.0810,
2.3750

■ 42.6460, -33.1530,
22.6470

■ 118.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 33.1880, -37.5550,
25.3330

■ 128.3440, 4.7230,
-2.9970

■ 23.1430, -41.6820,
28.5420

■ 138.3890, 8.8500,
-6.2060

■ 22.2570, -42.0030,
28.8530

■ 147.8470, 13.2520,
-8.8920

■ 157.0060, 17.0580,

-11.7900

■ 166.4640, 21.4600,
-14.4760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.9260, -40.7140, -0.0260



80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680



83.4760, 5.1320, 17.1320

Triad

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



80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680



80.6910, 31.7270, 3.2070



70.1110, -31.7700, -18.9540

Complementary

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



80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680



109.2340, 16.4160, -11.1680

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.



74.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460



80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680



79.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320

Square

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



80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680



81.4880, 31.2210, 12.3810



77.4290, 11.3730, -13.3870



64.0190, -54.8780, -18.6700

Rectangle

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



80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680



83.0490, 16.6400, 17.8240



77.4290, 11.3730, -13.3870



72.0150, -22.6920, -18.2760

Sweetspot

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



80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680



138.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520



103.5620, -25.4900, -11.6180



67.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680



94.4910, -25.5870, 17.6850



82.3270, -4.6340, 17.9100



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



23.3000, -43.5620, 29.5740



47.8710, -89.3250, 60.4910

Inverse Universe

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



86.4380, 25.4900, 11.6180



103.5540, 40.0230, 18.0630



107.6730, 4.6340, -17.9100



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.3020, 67.5760, 30.8400



78.5120, 138.4070, 63.2630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680 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 80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

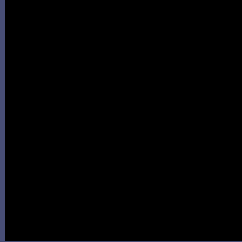
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.7660, -16.4160,

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

80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680

Protanopia

79.9720, -19.9920, 9.8960

Deuteranopia

79.8470, -21.1380, 8.6380



Tritanopia

79.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680

Protanomaly

80.5700, -18.8000, 10.3200

Deuteranomaly

80.1570, -19.0750, 9.7970

Tritanomaly

79.8660, -14.1220, 2.6300

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680 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(72, 78, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 78, 118)  
}
```

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(72, 78, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 78, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680 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(72, 78, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 78, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(72, 78, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 78, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 78, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 78,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 78, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 78,  
118) }
```

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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