

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.7980, -81.3360,
-1.7200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0268A8
RGB	2, 104, 168
RGB Percent	1%, 41%, 66%
CMY	0.9922, 0.5920, 0.3415
CMYK	0.99, 0.38, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	203°, 98%, 33%
HSV	203°, 99%, 66%
XYZ	12.0381, 12.7455, 38.8251
YIQ	80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

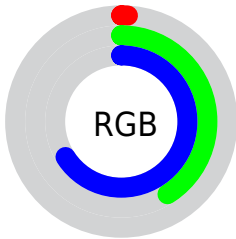
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 65, 168
Decimal	157864
CIE _{Lab}	42.38, -0.53, -41.17
CIE _{LCh}	42, 41.176, 269.265
Yxy	12.7455, 0.1893, 0.2004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278347944 (0xFF0268A8)
YUV	80.7980, 42.9906, -69.1058
Hunter-Lab	35.7008, -2.2875, -39.4880

Details

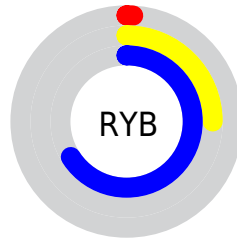
The YIQ color **80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **89.2020, 81.3360, 1.7200**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.1320, -61.4850, 7.4670**, and **47.1560, -52.8650, 5.4310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6130, -82.2530, -1.6210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.9900, -73.1290, -1.7770**.

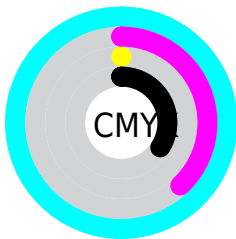
Distribution



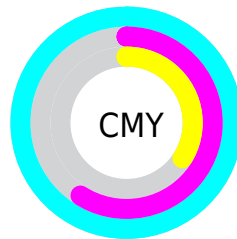
- Red (1%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200 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 80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.7980, -81.3360,
-1.7200

■ 80.7980, -81.3360,
-1.7200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.0340, -67.2610,
2.0110

■ 143.1320,
-61.4850, 7.4670

■ 47.1560, -52.8650,
5.4310

■ 170.5560,
-59.7430, 8.9370

■ 31.9790, -39.0650,
8.6390

■ 196.3040,
-50.5260, 1.5860

■ 16.3290, -25.3110,
12.6810

■ 221.4110,
-40.9420, -6.9100

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 249.9170,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.1320, -3.6040

0.0000

■ 80.7980, -81.3360,
-1.7200

■ 80.7980, -81.3360,
-1.7200

■ 79.6130, -82.2530,
-1.6210

■ 89.9900, -73.1290,
-1.7770

■ 98.5950, -64.6470,
-1.3110

■ 106.9010,
-56.7610, -1.0570

■ 116.0930,
-48.5540, -1.1140

■ 124.6980,
-40.0720, -0.6480

■ 133.8900,
-31.8650, -0.7050

■ 142.4950,
-23.3830, -0.2390

■ 151.3880,
-15.7720, -0.5080

■ 159.9930, -7.2900,
-0.0420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.7560, -81.5180, -9.4380



80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200



101.1440, -17.0600, 22.8440

Triad

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



80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200



98.8560, 53.7320, 17.4120



85.5760, -29.2460, -31.6620

Complementary

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



80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200



89.2020, 81.3360, 1.7200

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.



93.0290, 9.0830, -26.9570



80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200



97.9240, 49.8840, -0.9640

Square

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



80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200



99.9710, 43.6430, 29.5550



96.1850, 35.3070, -17.6290



79.2640, -63.3580, -30.1900

Rectangle

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



80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200



103.2350, 7.7890, 29.5570



96.1850, 35.3070, -17.6290



88.9430, -14.1620, -29.6980

Sweetspot

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



80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200



184.8900, -31.8650, -0.7050



106.7380, -66.1940, -66.9140



88.6480, -19.4400, -0.1120



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200



104.2110, -107.4240, -2.4960



32.0770, -58.5110, 41.6890



79.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



70.2890, -72.5330, -1.5650



9.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790

Inverse Universe

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



63.2620, 66.1940, 66.9140



80.8710, 87.1890, 88.4130



137.9230, 58.5110, -41.6890



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



54.6260, 58.9970, 59.6770



7.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200 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 80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200 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 80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.7980, -81.3360,

-1.7200.

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

80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200

Protanopia

98.1200, -34.8480, 14.8160

Deuteranopia

93.8020, -51.6280, 10.5480



Tritanopia

78.7230, -68.7240, -21.0440

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200

Protanomaly

91.7480, -51.5360, 8.8800

Deuteranomaly

89.0070, -62.6310, 6.2090

Tritanomaly

79.3130, -73.0810, -13.6650

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.6730, -29.7560, -0.3800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200 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(2, 104, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 104, 168)  
}
```

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(2, 104, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 104, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200 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(2, 104, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 104, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 104, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 104, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 104, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 104,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.7980, -81.3360, -1.7200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 104, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 104,  
168) }
```

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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