

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.8050, -38.5150,
9.6850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32558C
RGB	50, 85, 140
RGB Percent	20%, 33%, 55%
CMY	0.8040, 0.6666, 0.4512
CMYK	0.64, 0.39, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	217°, 47%, 37%
HSV	217°, 64%, 55%
XYZ	9.2944, 9.0691, 26.0523
YIQ	80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

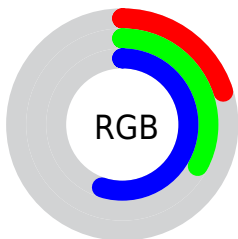
Format	Color
RYB	50, 75, 140
Decimal	3298700
CIELab	36.12, 5.71, -34.31
CIELCh	36, 34.778, 279.454
Yxy	9.0691, 0.2093, 0.2042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281488780 (0xFF32558C)
YUV	80.8050, 29.1831, -27.0160
Hunter-Lab	30.1150, 2.3893, -30.2110

Details

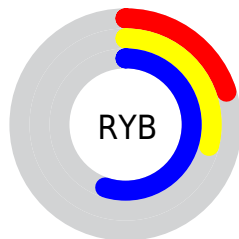
The YIQ color **80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **109.1950, 38.5150, -9.6850**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.1690, -36.5440, 12.5120**, and **34.2130, -39.8440, 6.2360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.3360, -44.3840, 11.4240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.2740, -32.6460, 7.9460**.

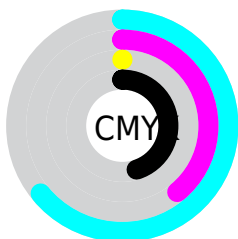
Distribution



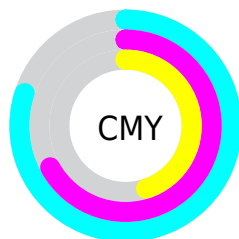
- Red (20%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850 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 80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.8050, -38.5150,
9.6850

■ 80.8050, -38.5150,
9.6850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.1740, -44.1080,
6.4200

■ 132.1690,
-36.5440, 12.5120

■ 34.2130, -39.8440,
6.2360

■ 158.6960,
-36.5900, 13.3460

■ 19.8510, -26.9610,
9.5430

■ 186.2230,
-36.6360, 14.1800

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 211.4870,
-28.9320, 6.7160

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 236.5940,
-19.3480, -1.7800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

-1.9080

■ 80.8050, -38.5150,
9.6850

■ 80.8050, -38.5150,
9.6850

■ 71.3360, -44.3840,
11.4240

■ 90.2740, -32.6460,
7.9460

■ 62.4540, -50.5280,
12.6400

■ 99.1560, -26.5020,
6.7300

■ 52.9850, -56.3970,
14.3790

■ 108.6250,
-20.6330, 4.9910

■ 47.6580, -59.7900,
15.2980

■ 117.5070,
-14.4890, 3.7750

■ 126.9760, -8.6200,
2.0360

■ 135.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 145.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190

■ 154.2090, 9.5370,
-2.1350

■ 163.6780, 15.4060,
-3.8740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.2090, -69.5520, -6.0320



80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850



87.3320, -3.0300, 21.8820

Triad

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



80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850



84.0240, 44.1510, 9.3270



67.5240, -40.6630, -28.4950

Complementary

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



80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850



109.1950, 38.5150, -9.6850

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.



77.6890, -1.4630, -23.0550



80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850



83.5310, 37.6890, -5.7270

Square

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



80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850



84.6620, 39.8390, 21.3990



80.9540, 22.8360, -17.3880



68.7150, -57.0780, -22.8540

Rectangle

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



80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850



87.9060, 15.9050, 25.6410



80.9540, 22.8360, -17.3880



73.0870, -23.1950, -25.6830

Sweetspot

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



80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850



158.5070, -14.4890, 3.7750



108.9860, -42.0840, -30.2760



78.0900, -8.9410, 2.3470



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850



89.5440, -59.4690, 14.9870



62.9510, -23.5260, 29.8980



64.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



45.6860, -56.9930, 14.1670



1.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

Inverse Universe

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



80.9000, 42.4050, 29.9650



89.7170, 65.5100, 46.2620



127.0490, 23.5260, -29.8980



64.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



45.6950, 62.5760, 44.3680



1.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850 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 80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

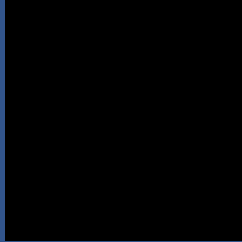
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8050, -38.5150,

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

80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850

Protanopia

83.2900, -29.5750, 12.8650

Deuteranopia

80.5060, -39.1110, 9.4730



Tritanopia

74.4770, -41.3080, -11.2920

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850

Protanomaly

82.4960, -33.1510, 11.5930

Deuteranomaly

80.5060, -39.1110, 9.4730

Tritanomaly

76.7040, -40.2090, -3.6730

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850 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(50, 85, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 85, 140)  
}
```

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(50, 85, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 85, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850 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(50, 85, 140) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 85, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 85, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 85, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 85, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 85,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 85, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 85,  
140) }
```

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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