

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.8460, -54.9280,
4.2720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F5D95
RGB	31, 93, 149
RGB Percent	12%, 36%, 58%
CMY	0.8785, 0.6352, 0.4159
CMYK	0.79, 0.38, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	208°, 66%, 35%
HSV	208°, 79%, 58%
XYZ	9.9004, 10.2920, 29.8706
YIQ	80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

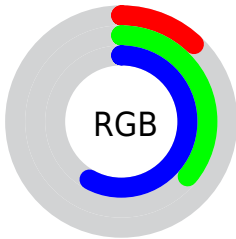
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 72, 149
Decimal	2055573
CIE _{Lab}	38.36, 0.94, -36.23
CIE _{LCh}	38, 36.240, 271.486
Yxy	10.2920, 0.1978, 0.2056
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280245653 (0xFF1F5D95)
YUV	80.8460, 33.5999, -43.7149
Hunter-Lab	32.0811, -1.0561, -32.7480

Details

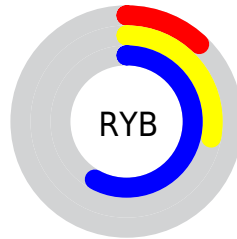
The YIQ color **80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **99.1540, 54.9280, -4.2720**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1890, -48.4640, 8.2720**, and **39.3480, -44.6580, 5.3740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.2520, -61.9430, 4.7530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.4400, -47.9130, 3.7910**.

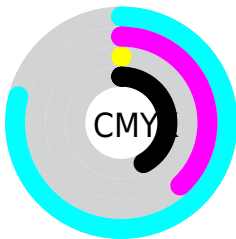
Distribution



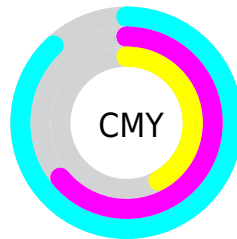
- Red (12%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720 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 80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.8460, -54.9280,
4.2720

■ 80.8460, -54.9280,
4.2720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.1120, -58.7330,
1.6430

■ 135.1890,
-48.4640, 8.2720

■ 39.3480, -44.6580,
5.3740

■ 162.1290,
-48.2350, 9.6290

■ 24.7580, -31.1330,
8.0590

■ 189.2710,
-45.7590, 8.8090

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,
13.7690

■ 214.0790,
-36.7710, 0.1010

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 239.7730,
-27.4620, -8.9180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.9170,

-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 80.8460, -54.9280,
4.2720

■ 80.8460, -54.9280,
4.2720

■ 72.2520, -61.9430,
4.7530

■ 89.4400, -47.9130,
3.7910

■ 63.6580, -68.9580,
5.2340

■ 98.0340, -40.8980,
3.3100

■ 62.7720, -69.2790,
5.5450

■ 106.6280,
-33.8830, 2.8290

■ 115.2220,
-26.8680, 2.3480

■ 123.5170,
-20.4490, 1.6550

■ 132.1110,
-13.4340, 1.1740

■ 140.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 149.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 158.4800, 7.3360,
-0.7920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.3610, -73.0360, -8.9720



80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720



92.0150, -12.3830, 20.6810

Triad

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



80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720



89.6270, 46.9470, 13.7230



77.5810, -27.6420, -27.6900

Complementary

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



80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720



99.1540, 54.9280, -4.2720

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.



84.1690, 5.8730, -23.8470



80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720



88.8030, 42.9150, -1.3170

Square

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



80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720



90.5850, 38.7380, 24.8340



86.8300, 29.1170, -15.5790



72.0090, -58.0860, -26.6140

Rectangle

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



80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720



93.1980, 9.2110, 25.8110



86.8300, 29.1170, -15.5790



80.4640, -14.0710, -25.8390

Sweetspot

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



80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720



167.0330, -21.9620, 1.5420



106.5360, -50.1050, -44.6090



80.9970, -13.1130, 0.8630



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720



87.9150, -85.7390, 6.4930



46.8000, -38.9780, 34.6060



69.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



57.9960, -64.0980, 5.2620



4.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

Inverse Universe

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



73.3500, 50.4260, 44.2980



76.0740, 78.5270, 69.1750



133.2000, 38.9780, -34.6060



69.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



49.4700, 59.1360, 51.6480



3.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720 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 80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

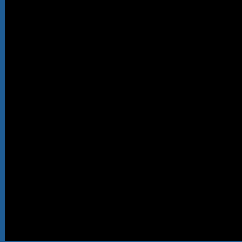
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.8460, -54.9280,

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

80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720

Protanopia

88.4040, -29.8960, 13.1760

Deuteranopia

85.7660, -42.7790, 9.8690



Tritanopia

71.0120, -62.1680, -18.7120

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720

Protanomaly

85.9190, -38.8360, 9.9960

Deuteranomaly

84.2600, -47.2260, 7.8620

Tritanomaly

74.2500, -59.6020, -10.1460

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720 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(31, 93, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 93, 149)  
}
```

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(31, 93, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 93, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720 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(31, 93, 149) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 93, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 93, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 93, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 93, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 93,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.8460, -54.9280, 4.2720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 93, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 93,  
149) }
```

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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