

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.9050, -8.7170,
31.3390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C3F90
RGB	92, 63, 144
RGB Percent	36%, 25%, 56%
CMY	0.6391, 0.7530, 0.4354
CMYK	0.36, 0.56, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	262°, 39%, 41%
HSV	262°, 56%, 56%
XYZ	11.2257, 7.8434, 27.2979
YIQ	80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

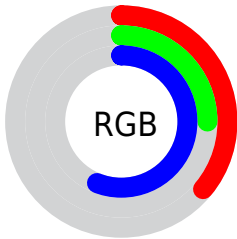
Format	Color
R_{YB}	92, 63, 144
Decimal	6045584
CIE _{Lab}	33.65, 31.29, -40.50
CIE _{LCh}	34, 51.178, 307.688
Yxy	7.8434, 0.2421, 0.1692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284235664 (0xFF5C3F90)
YUV	80.9050, 31.1058, 9.7303
Hunter-Lab	28.0061, 22.5373, -38.1864

Details

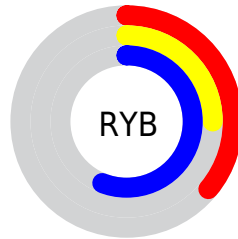
The YIQ color **80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **126.0950, 8.7170, -31.3390**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.6710, -7.9380, 33.7420**, and **33.1280, -10.9630, 27.9890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.9960, -10.2310, 36.7530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.8140, -7.2030, 25.9250**.

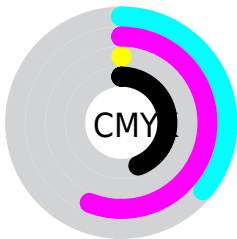
Distribution



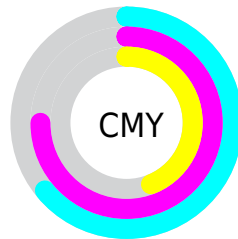
- Red (36%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390 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 80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.9050, -8.7170,
31.3390

■ 80.9050, -8.7170,
31.3390

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.6660, -9.5420,
29.7700

■ 131.6710, -7.9380,
33.7420

■ 33.1280, -10.9630,
27.9890

■ 158.0240, -7.4340,
35.6220

■ 12.0520, -13.8050,
24.4270

■ 185.4370, -7.1590,
36.1450

■ 5.2440, -14.7660,
14.3060

■ 209.6580, 2.1040,
27.9600

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 233.8680, 9.9000,
18.8280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,

3.6610

■ 80.9050, -8.7170,
31.3390

■ 80.9050, -8.7170,
31.3390

■ 69.9960, -10.2310,
36.7530

■ 91.8140, -7.2030,
25.9250

■ 58.5000, -11.4700,
42.6900

■ 103.6090, -5.3680,
20.2000

■ 47.2920, -13.5800,
47.8920

■ 114.5180, -3.8540,
14.7860

■ 35.7960, -14.8190,
53.8290

■ 126.0140, -2.6150,
8.8490

■ 31.9640, -15.2320,
55.8080

■ 136.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 147.8320, 0.4130,
-1.9790

■ 159.6270, 2.2480,
-7.7040

■ 170.5360, 3.7620,
-13.1180

■ 182.0320, 5.0010,
-19.0550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.7870, -73.6350, 7.3970



80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390



77.0860, 33.5540, 41.6980

Triad

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



80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390



74.6220, 53.3700, -9.0780



67.0850, -55.2440, -23.0520

Complementary

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



80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390



126.0950, 8.7170, -31.3390

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.



61.0090, -40.8910, -35.3790



80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390



73.5600, 29.5770, -23.9190

Square

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



80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390



72.7060, 62.9020, 16.4220



65.3880, 0.2820, -38.1660



70.9440, -67.4880, -10.4000

Rectangle

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



80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390



71.7260, 52.1230, 41.0750



65.3880, 0.2820, -38.1660



65.4890, -50.7500, -27.4060

Sweetspot

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



80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390



161.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730



103.3450, -40.5760, -2.5280



79.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390



88.7050, -13.3050, 48.4150



92.8650, 15.1230, 39.8190



65.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



29.7420, -14.7270, 52.1610



1.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Inverse Universe

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



93.1470, 31.5840, 33.3440



107.4950, 48.8200, 51.3800



114.1350, -15.1230, -39.8190



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



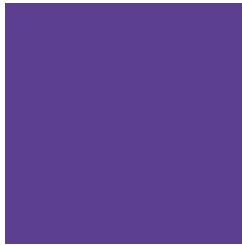
50.2830, 52.5330, 55.6770



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390 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 80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

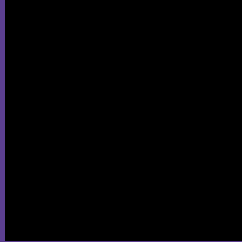
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.9050, -8.7170,

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

80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390

Protanopia

70.6860, -56.9930, 14.1670

Deuteranopia

70.9820, -52.3150, 6.4770



Tritanopia

79.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390

Protanomaly

74.3570, -39.7090, 20.3150

Deuteranomaly

74.1630, -36.4070, 15.5370

Tritanomaly

80.0510, -4.0370, 12.5950

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.7090, -3.0740, 11.6620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390 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(92, 63, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 63, 144)  
}
```

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(92, 63, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 63, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390 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(92, 63, 144) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 63, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(92, 63, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 63, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 63, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 63,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.9050, -8.7170, 31.3390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 63, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 63,  
144) }
```

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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