

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.9360, -20.3110,
-0.8470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 3D5766 |
| RGB | 61, 87, 102 |
| RGB Percent | 24%, 34%, 40% |
| CMY | 0.7608, 0.6588, 0.6001 |
| CMYK | 0.40, 0.15, 0.00, 0.60 |
| HSL | 202°, 25%, 32% |
| HSV | 202°, 40%, 40% |
| XYZ | 7.7298, 8.7687, 13.8494 |
| YIQ | 80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

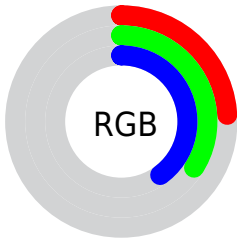
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 61, 77, 102 |
| Decimal | 4020070 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 35.54, -5.51, -11.73 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 36, 12.957, 244.851 |
| Yxy | 8.7687, 0.2547, 0.2889 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4282210150 (0xFF3D5766) |
| YUV | 80.9360, 10.3846, -17.4839 |
| Hunter-Lab | 29.6120, -5.2257, -7.0013 |




Details

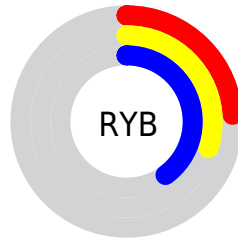
The YIQ color **80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **82.0640, 20.3110, 0.8470**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.


A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.7510, -21.2280, -0.7480**, and **34.8110, -21.4570, -2.1050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.5980, -25.1710, -0.8750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190**.

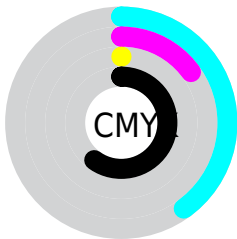
Distribution







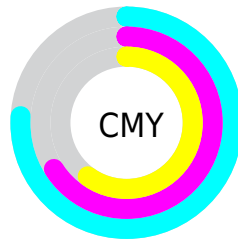
-  Red (24%)
-  Green (34%)
-  Blue (40%)






-  Red (24%)
-  Yellow (30%)
-  Blue (40%)



-  Cyan (40%)
-  Magenta (15%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (60%)



-  Cyan (76%)
-  Magenta (66%)
-  Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 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 80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.9360, -20.3110,
-0.8470

■ 80.9360, -20.3110,
-0.8470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700

■ 130.7510,
-21.2280, -0.7480

■ 34.8110, -21.4570,
-2.1050

■ 156.8650,
-21.5490, -0.4370

■ 16.7900, -16.9640,
-0.9320

■ 183.8650,
-21.5490, -0.4370

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 211.6800,
-22.4660, -0.3380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 238.6540,
-19.5770, -3.1370

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960

■ 80.9360, -20.3110,
-0.8470

■ 80.9360, -20.3110,
-0.8470

■ 75.5980, -25.1710,
-0.8750

■ 86.2740, -15.4510,
-0.8190

■ 70.8470, -30.3060,
-1.4260

■ 91.0250, -10.3160,
-0.2680

■ 65.2100, -35.7620,
-1.6660

■ 96.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

■ 59.8720, -40.6220,
-1.6940

■ 102.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.5340, -45.4820,
-1.7220

■ 107.3380, 4.8600,
0.0280

■ 49.7830, -50.6170,
-2.2730

■ 112.0890, 9.9950,
0.5790

■ 117.4270, 14.8550,
0.6070

■ 123.0640, 20.3110,
0.8470

■ 128.4020, 25.1710,
0.8750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



83.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000

Triad

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



80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



85.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



81.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390

Complementary

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



80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



82.0640, 20.3110, 0.8470

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.



82.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360



80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



84.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690

Square

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



80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



85.1030, 7.3800, 9.4280



83.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



80.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290

Rectangle

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



80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



84.5790, -5.8240, 6.4320



83.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



82.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

Sweetspot

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



80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



124.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



86.6630, -15.7690, -17.0890



61.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



99.7760, -31.5440, -1.0160



69.1960, -14.8110, 9.6130



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



55.9610, -56.9900, -2.4140



117.9860, -120.0320, -5.2800

Inverse Universe

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



76.2230, 16.0900, 16.7780



92.6960, 25.3040, 26.0080



93.8040, 14.8110, -9.6130



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



42.7070, 45.1070, 47.0830



89.9140, 94.7980, 99.1980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

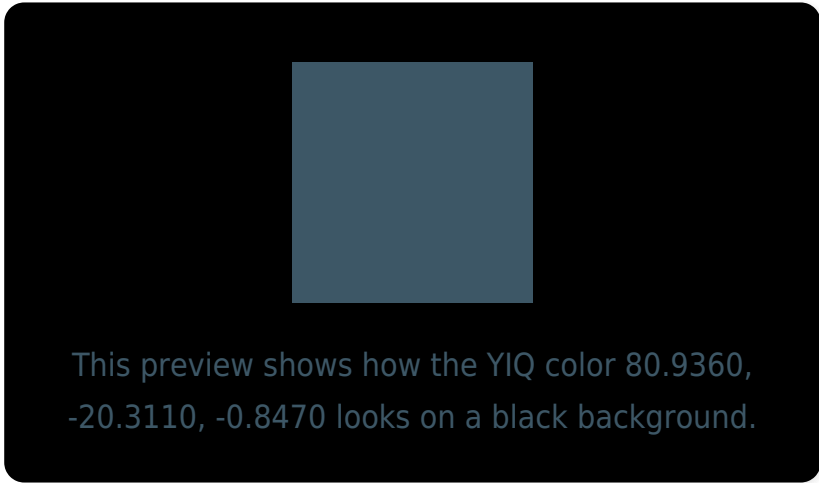
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

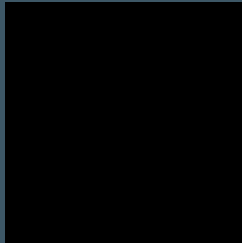
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.9360, -20.3110,

-0.8470.

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

80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

Protanopia

83.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

Deuteranopia

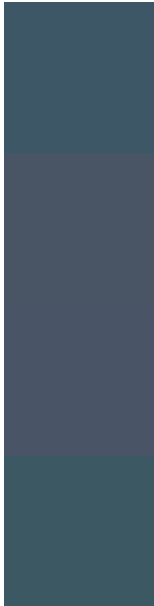
84.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



Tritanopia

80.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

Protanomaly

82.5350, -11.6920, 2.6440

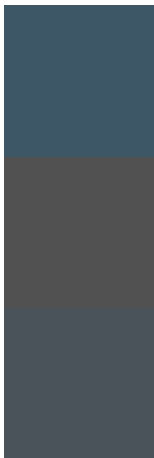
Deuteranomaly

83.1760, -12.0590, 3.7890

Tritanomaly

80.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 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(61, 87, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 87, 102)  
}
```

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(61, 87, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 87, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 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(61, 87, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 87, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 87, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 87, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 87, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 87,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 87, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 87,  
102) }
```

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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