

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.9580, 10.1270,
31.2390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E3A7B
RGB	110, 58, 123
RGB Percent	43%, 23%, 48%
CMY	0.5685, 0.7726, 0.5177
CMYK	0.11, 0.53, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	288°, 36%, 35%
HSV	288°, 53%, 48%
XYZ	11.5226, 7.7716, 19.6308
YIQ	80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

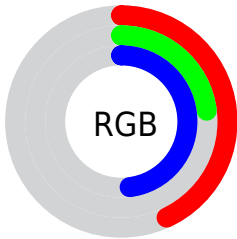
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 58, 123
Decimal	7223931
CIE _{Lab}	33.50, 34.09, -27.64
CIE _{LCh}	34, 43.883, 320.967
Yxy	7.7716, 0.2960, 0.1997
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285414011 (0xFF6E3A7B)
YUV	80.9580, 20.7267, 25.4698
Hunter-Lab	27.8776, 24.9931, -22.2364

Details

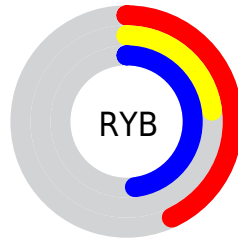
The YIQ color **80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **100.0420, -10.1270, -31.2390**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.6100, 11.2270, 33.3310**, and **31.6590, 9.5310, 31.0270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.3160, 12.2350, 37.0910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.6000, 8.0190, 25.3870**.

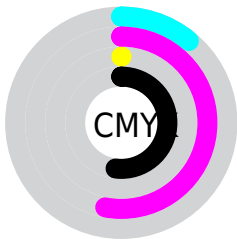
Distribution



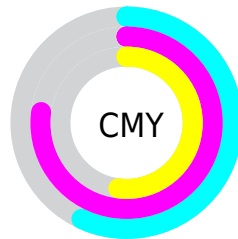
- Red (43%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390 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 80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.9580, 10.1270,
31.2390

80.9580, 10.1270,
31.2390

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.5450, 9.8520,
30.7160

131.6100, 11.2270,
33.3310

31.6590, 9.5310,
31.0270

158.3220, 12.0980,
34.0660

17.1760, 6.2770,
23.9170

185.8490, 12.0520,
34.9000

3.3060, -9.3090,
9.0190

212.9910, 14.5280,
34.0800

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

231.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

248.5430, 3.0250,

5.7530

■ 80.9580, 10.1270,
31.2390

■ 80.9580, 10.1270,
31.2390

■ 73.3160, 12.2350,
37.0910

■ 88.6000, 8.0190,
25.3870

■ 64.7880, 14.0220,
43.2540

■ 97.1280, 6.2320,
19.2240

■ 57.1460, 16.1300,
49.1060

■ 104.7700, 4.1240,
13.3720

■ 49.2050, 17.6420,
54.7460

■ 112.7110, 2.6120,
7.7320

■ 43.3240, 18.9250,
59.0290

■ 120.3530, 0.5040,
1.8800

■ 128.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

■ 136.5230, -3.3910,
-10.1350

■ 144.4640, -4.9030,
-15.7750

■ 152.6930, -7.2860,
-22.1500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.5980, -33.1980, 17.9540



80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390



76.5670, 39.1490, 33.9090

Triad

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



80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390



73.9470, 41.9090, -16.1310



67.5070, -59.1880, -17.6520

Complementary

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



80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390



100.0420, -10.1270, -31.2390

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.



62.8160, -47.3570, -28.3250



80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390



70.8360, 19.8120, -28.6680

Square

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



80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390



75.7550, 52.0380, 4.0540



64.5400, -20.3970, -32.3410



69.0520, -67.6720, -7.0640

Rectangle

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



80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390



75.1520, 50.3830, 28.5510



64.5400, -20.3970, -32.3410



66.1390, -55.3360, -21.3840

Sweetspot

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



80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390



144.2430, 4.1700, 12.5380



73.0410, -24.4400, 13.4160



71.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390



94.8470, 15.5340, 48.8940



82.5650, 24.2950, 27.7750



57.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



44.1500, 19.4750, 60.0750



89.1260, 39.5000, 121.1960

Inverse Universe

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



78.9170, 34.5670, 17.8230



91.8920, 54.0510, 28.1550



98.3210, -23.9740, -28.0860



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



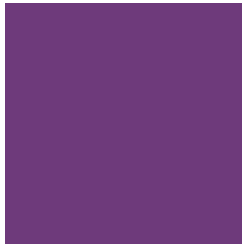
40.2250, 66.4750, 34.2750



81.0480, 134.1420, 68.9740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

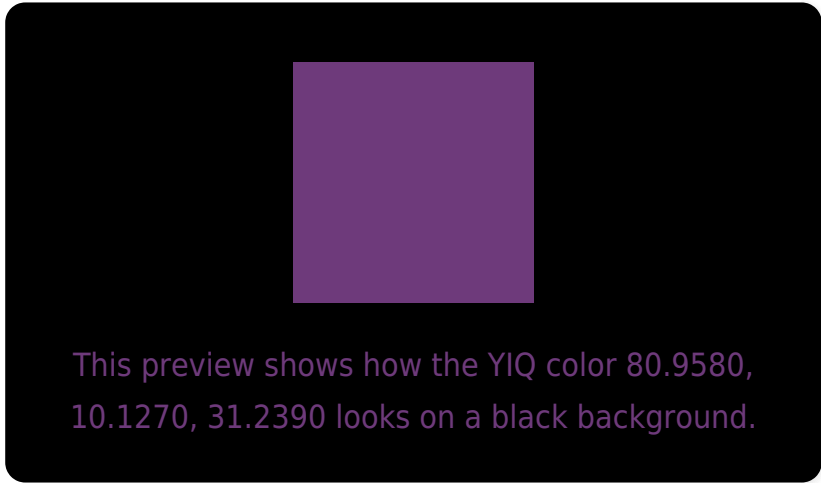
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

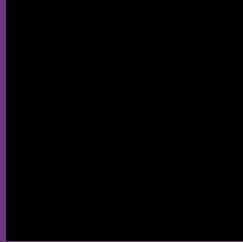
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.9580, 10.1270,

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

80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390

Protanopia

76.2230, -36.6360, 14.1800

Deuteranopia

78.1780, -23.5680, 8.6240



Tritanopia

80.4370, 18.0630, 8.5510

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390

Protanomaly

77.8940, -19.3520, 20.3280

Deuteranomaly

78.9780, -10.9610, 16.9350

Tritanomaly

80.9240, 15.4940, 16.5660

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.3030, 3.9410, 11.1810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390 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(110, 58, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 58, 123)  
}
```

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(110, 58, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 58, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390 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(110, 58, 123) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 58, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 58, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 58, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 58, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 58,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.9580, 10.1270, 31.2390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 58, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 58,  
123) }
```

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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