

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310)
contains.

YIQ(80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(80.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F5156
RGB	79, 81, 86
RGB Percent	31%, 32%, 34%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6823, 0.6628
CMYK	0.08, 0.06, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	223°, 4%, 32%
HSV	223°, 8%, 34%
XYZ	7.8465, 8.2191, 9.9762
YIQ	80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

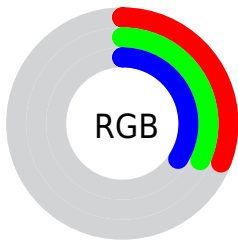
Format	Color
R_YB	79, 81, 86
Decimal	5198166
CIE Lab	34.43, 0.32, -3.21
CIE LCh	34, 3.223, 275.691
Yxy	8.2191, 0.3013, 0.3156
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283388246 (0xFF4F5156)
YUV	80.9720, 2.4788, -1.7294
Hunter-Lab	28.6689, -1.3164, -0.5634

Details

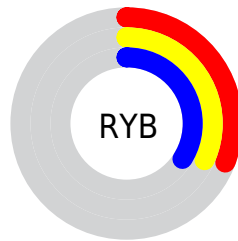
The YIQ color **80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **84.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420**, and **36.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.7590, -6.5110, 2.3610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990**.

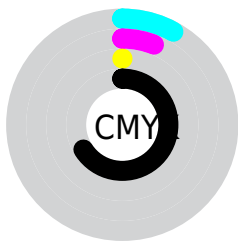
Distribution



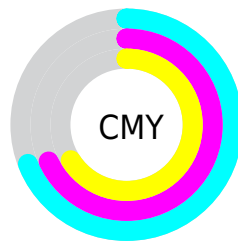
- Red (31%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310 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 80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 80.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 130.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420

■ 36.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 156.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420

■ 15.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420

■ 183.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.7870, -3.7140,
1.2300

■ 239.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420

■ 80.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 80.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 74.7590, -6.5110,
2.3610

■ 87.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 68.8450, -9.6290,
3.8030

■ 93.0990, 4.0350,
-1.5410

■ 62.6320, -13.3430,
5.0330

■ 99.3120, 7.7490,
-2.7710

■ 56.1310, -16.1860,
6.9980

■ 105.8130, 10.5920,
-4.7360

■ 49.9180, -19.9000,
8.2280

■ 112.0260, 14.3060,
-5.9660

■ 43.7050, -23.6140,
9.4580

■ 118.2390, 18.0200,
-7.1960

■ 37.7910, -26.7320,
10.9000

■ 124.1530, 21.1380,
-8.6380

■ 31.5780, -30.4460,

■ 130.3660, 24.8520,

12.1300

-9.8680

■ 25.6640, -33.5640,
13.5720

■ 136.2800, 27.9700,
-11.3100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



81.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Triad

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



80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



81.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



80.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

Complementary

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



80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



84.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

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.



80.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



81.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840

Square

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



80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



81.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



81.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



80.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

Rectangle

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



80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



81.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



81.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



80.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

Sweetspot

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



80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



110.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



83.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



55.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



104.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



80.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



30.3950, -42.8720, 17.0640



66.1190, -93.8600, 38.0440

Inverse Universe

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



81.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



104.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



84.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



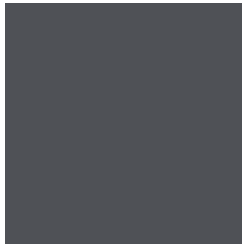
35.5270, 53.8210, 32.3250



77.9030, 118.5530, 70.6570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

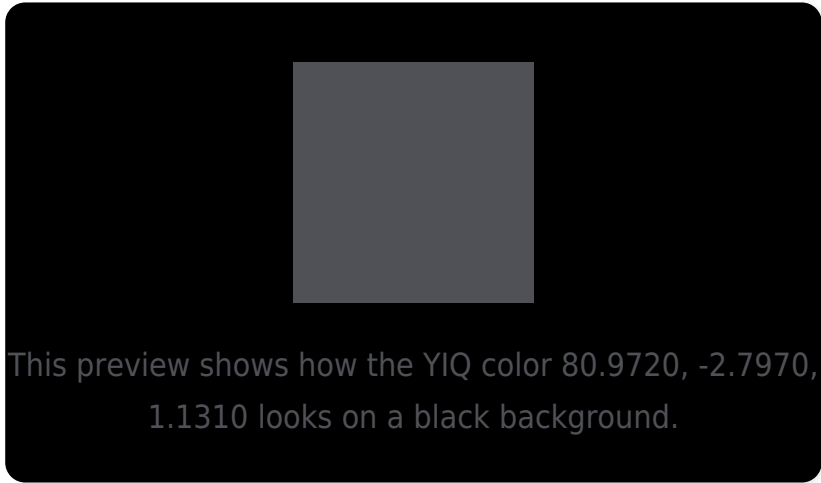
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

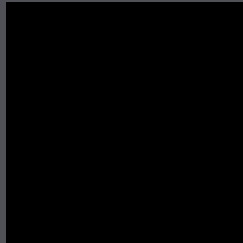
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

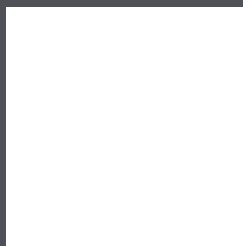
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310.

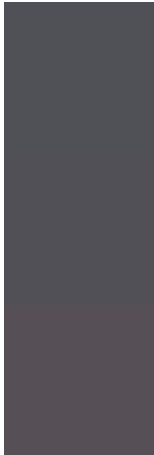


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.9720, -2.7970,

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

80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Protanopia

80.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Deuteranopia

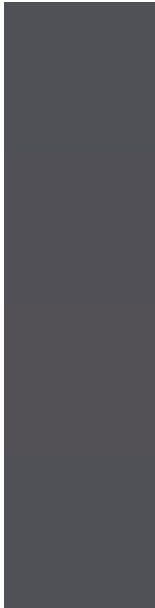
81.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



Tritanopia

81.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Protanomaly

80.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

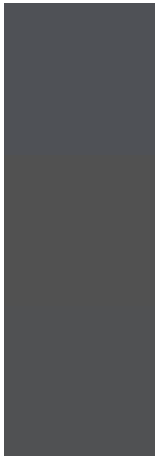
Deuteranomaly

81.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

Tritanomaly

81.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310 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(79, 81, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 81, 86)  
}
```

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(79, 81, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 81, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310 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(79, 81, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 81, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 81, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 81, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 81, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 81, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 81, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 81,  
86) }
```

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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