

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160)
contains.

YIQ(81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160)	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(81.3050, -7.5680,
16.0160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	544975
RGB	84, 73, 117
RGB Percent	33%, 29%, 46%
CMY	0.6705, 0.7137, 0.5412
CMYK	0.28, 0.38, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	255°, 23%, 37%
HSV	255°, 38%, 46%
XYZ	9.2496, 7.9339, 17.8685
YIQ	81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

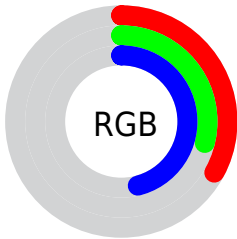
Format	Color
R_{YB}	84, 73, 117
Decimal	5523829
CIE _{Lab}	33.84, 15.14, -23.56
CIE _{LCh}	34, 28.001, 302.719
Yxy	7.9339, 0.2639, 0.2263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283713909 (0xFF544975)
YUV	81.3050, 17.5976, 2.3635
Hunter-Lab	28.1672, 9.3233, -17.8949

Details

The YIQ color **81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **108.6950, 7.5680, -16.0160**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2450, -7.3390, 17.3730**, and **35.8380, -7.7510, 13.8250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.5700, -9.6320, 20.3840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0400, -5.5040, 11.6480**.

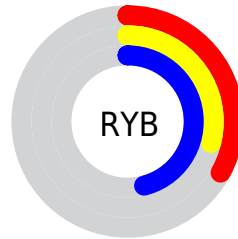
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (29%)

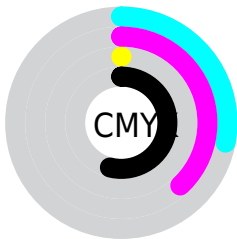
Blue (46%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (46%)

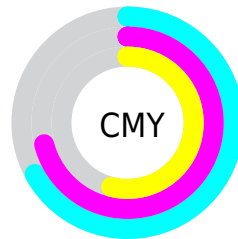


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160 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 81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.3050, -7.5680,
16.0160

81.3050, -7.5680,
16.0160

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.7780, -7.5220,
15.1820

131.2450, -7.3390,
17.3730

35.8380, -7.7510,
13.8250

156.8860, -7.7060,
18.5180

13.2620, -6.0090,
15.2950

184.0000, -8.0270,
18.8290

3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

211.4130, -7.7520,
19.3520

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.3350, 0.9150,
10.9550

■ 81.3050, -7.5680,
16.0160

■ 81.3050, -7.5680,
16.0160

■ 71.5700, -9.6320,
20.3840

■ 91.0400, -5.5040,
11.6480

■ 62.4220, -11.9710,
24.2290

■ 100.1880, -3.1650,
7.8030

■ 52.9860, -13.4390,
28.8090

■ 109.6240, -1.6970,
3.2230

■ 43.2510, -15.5030,
33.1770

■ 119.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 34.1030, -17.8420,
37.0220

■ 128.5070, 2.7060,
-4.9900

■ 24.3680, -19.9060,
41.3900

■ 138.2420, 4.7700,
-9.3580

■ 22.0090, -20.2730,
42.5350

■ 147.6780, 6.2380,
-13.9380

■ 157.4130, 8.3020,

-18.3060

■ 166.5610, 10.6410,
-22.1510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410



81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160



82.1460, 14.9890, 20.2130

Triad

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



81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160



78.8280, 32.5990, -1.5850



62.6510, -51.0260, -22.4020

Complementary

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



81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160



108.6950, 7.5680, -16.0160

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.



70.5160, -19.8490, -20.2410



81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160



77.4580, 21.5970, -11.4510

Square

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



81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160



79.9460, 35.6230, 9.6950



74.9010, 3.9920, -17.2880



64.5720, -57.8130, -15.0370

Rectangle

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



81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160



81.4800, 25.6720, 19.3360



74.9010, 3.9920, -17.2880



63.2340, -45.4780, -23.8300

Sweetspot

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



81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160



139.1340, -3.0730, 6.1350



97.3870, -23.1990, -3.5750



68.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160



96.9490, -12.0170, 25.0630



87.8830, 5.5440, 20.6800



53.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



23.1770, -20.6860, 44.5140



47.3370, -42.7020, 91.1060

Inverse Universe

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



89.9180, 15.6310, 19.5910



110.5590, 24.4320, 30.8000



102.1170, -5.5440, -20.6800



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.9660, 43.1800, 54.4760



96.0680, 88.9730, 111.1570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160 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 81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160 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 81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160.

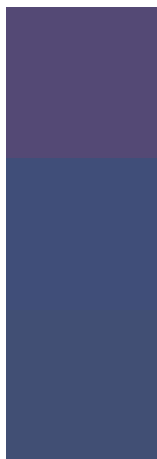


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.3050, -7.5680,

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

81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160

Protanopia

78.7160, -22.1470, 10.4050

Deuteranopia

79.0320, -20.2210, 8.5390



Tritanopia

79.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160

Protanomaly

79.5210, -17.1040, 12.6240

Deuteranomaly

79.9510, -15.4990, 11.0690

Tritanomaly

80.1770, -4.6320, 6.8560

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160 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(84, 73, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 73, 117)  
}
```

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(84, 73, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 73, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160 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(84, 73, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 73, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 73, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 73, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 73, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 73,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 73, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 73,  
117) }
```

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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