

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.8030, 44.0560,  
27.5760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D3450
RGB	141, 52, 80
RGB Percent	55%, 20%, 31%
CMY	0.4468, 0.7962, 0.6861
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.43, 0.45
HSL	341°, 46%, 38%
HSV	341°, 63%, 55%
XYZ	13.6702, 8.7003, 8.5558
YIQ	81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

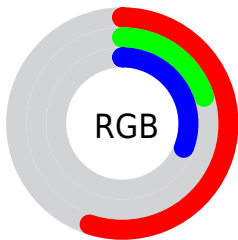
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 52, 80
Decimal	9253968
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.40, 40.41, 2.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 40.522, 4.186
Yxy	8.7003, 0.4420, 0.2813
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287444048 (0xFF8D3450)
YUV	81.8030, -0.8889, 51.9158
Hunter-Lab	29.4962, 31.1085, 3.4494

# Details

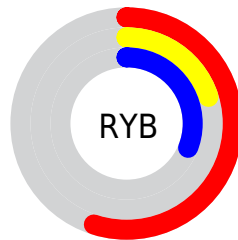
The YIQ color **81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **111.1970, -44.0560, -27.5760**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.3690, 48.2740, 28.2260**, and **29.8180, 39.7000, 29.4280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.4450, 51.1160, 31.7880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.1610, 36.9960, 23.3640**.

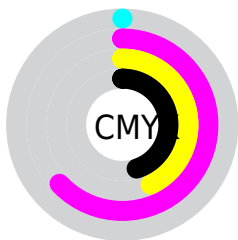
# Distribution



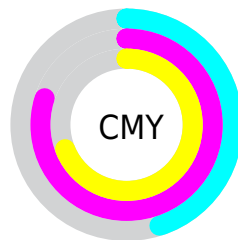
- Red (55%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760 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 81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.8030, 44.0560,  
27.5760

81.8030, 44.0560,  
27.5760

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

55.2590, 42.7720,  
28.8200

134.3690, 48.2740,  
28.2260

30.1170, 40.2960,  
29.6400

161.8530, 49.7870,  
28.3390

19.8350, 31.8620,  
17.2860

188.5650, 50.6580,  
29.0740

10.2800, 19.9430,  
7.5190

208.0790, 34.2910,  
22.8270

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

227.8210, 17.2820,  
17.2020

246.7820, 3.8500,

7.3220

■ 81.8030, 44.0560,  
27.5760

■ 81.8030, 44.0560,  
27.5760

■ 72.4450, 51.1160,  
31.7880

■ 91.1610, 36.9960,  
23.3640

■ 63.2010, 57.8550,  
36.3110

■ 100.4050, 30.2570,  
18.8410

■ 53.8430, 64.9150,  
40.5230

■ 109.7630, 23.1970,  
14.6290

■ 47.1750, 69.9120,  
43.5760

■ 119.1210, 16.1370,  
10.4170

■ 128.3650, 9.3980,  
5.8940

■ 138.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 147.6680, -4.9970,  
-3.0530

■ 156.9120,  
-11.7360, -7.5760

■ 166.2700,  
-18.7960, -11.7880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.0750, 22.9190, 30.6870



81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760



80.8940, 50.5690, 14.1610

# Triad

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



81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760



75.3920, 3.6270, -27.1970



71.2520, -71.1110, -5.3110

# Complementary

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



81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760



111.1970, -44.0560, -27.5760

# 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.



71.0920, -65.1490, -14.2450



81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760



63.0950, -44.0090, -33.9370

# Square

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



81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760



78.4510, 31.5020, -20.2580



68.0310, -55.1520, -24.7200



67.3540, -71.1580, 1.0500



# Rectangle

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



81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760



81.4340, 48.5080, 1.9480



68.0310, -55.1520, -24.7200



71.7420, -69.7350, -8.2230

# Sweetspot

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



81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760



160.7190, 17.3290, 10.8410



80.3850, 7.7870, 40.6110



77.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760



90.8760, 69.3160, 43.3640



88.0030, 48.6440, 10.5000



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



45.2670, 66.6570, 41.9930



2.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



# Inverse Universe

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



81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760



90.8760, 69.3160, 43.3640



104.9970, -48.6440, -10.5000



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



45.2670, 66.6570, 41.9930



2.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

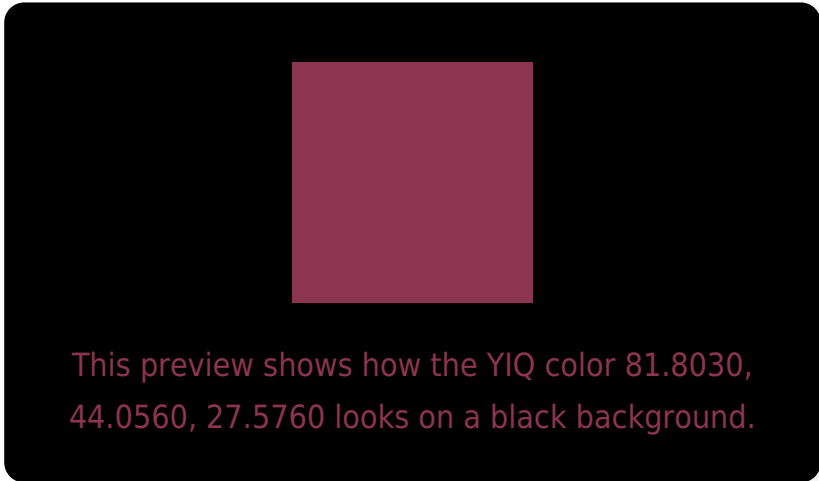
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8030, 44.0560,



# 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

81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760

### Protanopia

84.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

### Deuteranopia

84.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



## Tritanopia

81.5720, 48.7800, 19.0520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760

## Protanomaly

83.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810

## Deuteranomaly

83.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810

## Tritanomaly

81.7830, 46.8080, 21.7520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.7080, 15.8620, 9.8940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760 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(141, 52, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 52, 80)  
}
```

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(141, 52, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 52, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760 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(141, 52, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 52, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 52, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 52, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 52, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 52,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.8030, 44.0560, 27.5760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 52, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 52,  
80) }
```

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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