

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.0670, -10.1340,
7.4500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50536D
RGB	80, 83, 109
RGB Percent	31%, 33%, 43%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6745, 0.5726
CMYK	0.27, 0.24, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	234°, 15%, 37%
HSV	234°, 27%, 43%
XYZ	9.1613, 8.9961, 15.7172
YIQ	85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

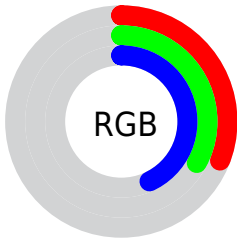
Format	Color
R_{YB}	80, 83, 109
Decimal	5264237
CIE Lab	35.98, 5.21, -15.30
CIE LCh	36, 16.163, 288.814
Yxy	8.9961, 0.2704, 0.2656
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283454317 (0xFF50536D)
YUV	85.0670, 11.7990, -4.4438
Hunter-Lab	29.9935, 2.0330, -10.0738

Details

The YIQ color **85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **103.9330, 10.1340, -7.4500**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950**, and **39.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.9080, -13.9400, 10.3480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520**.

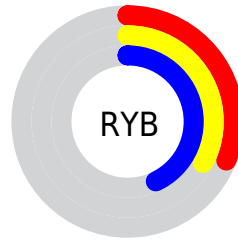
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (33%)

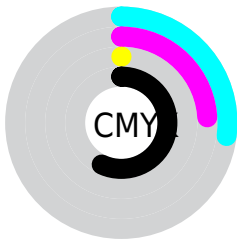
Blue (43%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (43%)

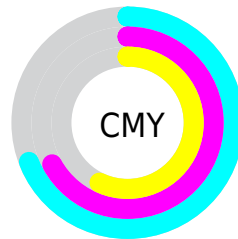


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500 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 85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.0670, -10.1340,
7.4500

■ 85.0670, -10.1340,
7.4500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.9530, -9.8130,
7.1390

■ 134.7080,
-10.5010, 8.5950

■ 39.4260, -9.7670,
6.3050

■ 160.8220,
-10.8220, 8.9060

■ 18.8990, -9.7210,
5.4710

■ 187.8220,
-10.8220, 8.9060

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 215.9360,
-11.1430, 9.2170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.9980, -5.6860,
3.9300

■ 85.0670, -10.1340,
7.4500

■ 85.0670, -10.1340,
7.4500

■ 75.9080, -13.9400,
10.3480

■ 94.2260, -6.3280,
4.5520

■ 66.7490, -17.7460,
13.2460

■ 103.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 58.1770, -21.8270,
15.6210

■ 111.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 49.0180, -25.6330,
18.5190

■ 121.1160, 5.3650,
-3.6190

■ 40.1580, -28.8430,
21.6290

■ 129.9760, 8.5750,
-6.7290

■ 30.9990, -32.6490,
24.5270

■ 139.1350, 12.3810,
-9.6270

■ 22.4270, -36.7300,
26.9020

■ 147.7070, 16.4620,
-12.0020

■ 18.8830, -38.0140,

■ 156.8660, 20.2680,

28.1460

-14.9000

■ 166.0250, 24.0740,
-17.7980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.1470, -22.2830, 1.8530



85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



86.7050, 2.7490, 10.7570

Triad

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



85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



85.6020, 21.7320, 2.6280



79.7540, -17.2830, -11.6750

Complementary

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



85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



103.9330, 10.1340, -7.4500

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.



81.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810



85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



84.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610

Square

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



85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



85.9920, 20.8140, 8.2540



83.0360, 8.3460, -8.0860



78.5450, -26.8200, -9.5400

Rectangle

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



85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



86.4240, 10.9100, 11.5340



83.0360, 8.3460, -8.0860



80.2060, -12.7440, -11.3360

Sweetspot

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



85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



133.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



99.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810



65.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



105.1790, -16.1410, 11.6910



86.5950, -2.7530, 11.3510



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



20.3820, -40.8570, 30.1110



42.6050, -85.5200, 63.1200

Inverse Universe

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



89.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810



111.3240, 25.8110, 11.3070



102.4050, 2.7530, -11.3510



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



36.3510, 65.8800, 28.5360



76.1050, 137.9950, 59.7150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500 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 85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

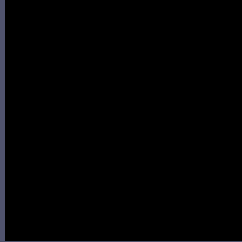
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500.



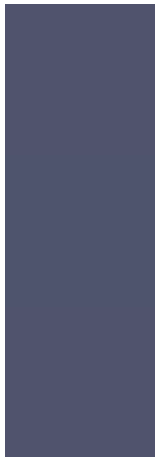
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0670, -10.1340,

7.4500.

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

85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

Protanopia

85.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030

Deuteranopia

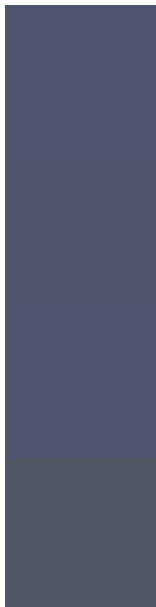
85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



Tritanopia

84.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

Protanomaly

85.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150

Deuteranomaly

85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

Tritanomaly

84.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500 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(80, 83, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 83, 109)  
}
```

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(80, 83, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 83, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500 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(80, 83, 109) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 83, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 83, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 83, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 83, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 83,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 83, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 83,  
109) }
```

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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