

# Converting Colors

YIQ(164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(164.6020, 42.3500,  
80.5420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF65FF
RGB	255, 101, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 40%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6041, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 70%
HSV	300°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	63.9374, 37.7749, 98.5291
YIQ	164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

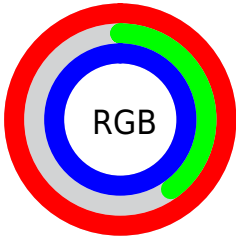
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	255, 101, 255
Decimal	16737791
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	67.85, 76.66, -48.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 90.914, 327.482
Y <sub>xy</sub>	37.7749, 0.3193, 0.1886
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294927871 (0xFFFF65FF)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	164.6020, 44.5662, 79.2790
Hunter-Lab	61.4613, 78.1342, -52.0255

# Details

The YIQ color **164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. A complement of this color would be **191.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850**, and **99.6610, 43.8620, 86.1820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.3400, 49.5000, 94.1400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.2770, 35.4750, 67.4670**.

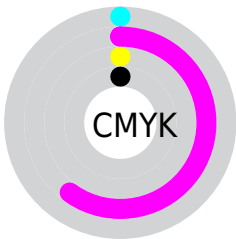
# Distribution



- Red (100%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420 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 164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 164.6020, 42.3500,  
80.5420


 164.6020, 42.3500,  
80.5420


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 134.1290, 42.3040,  
81.3760


 199.2350, 26.1250,  
49.6850


 99.6610, 43.8620,  
86.1820


 216.2580, 18.1500,  
34.5180


 68.7150, 43.7700,  
87.8500

 233.8680, 9.9000,  
18.8280

 56.9660, 35.1530,  
73.3050

 251.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

 45.6300, 26.8110,  
59.2830

 34.2940, 18.4690,  
45.2610

 23.7840, 10.6770,

32.2850

■ 11.2950, -1.6080,  
18.1360

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 164.6020, 42.3500,  
80.5420

■ 164.6020, 42.3500,  
80.5420

■ 149.3400, 49.5000,  
94.1400

■ 179.2770, 35.4750,  
67.4670

■ 134.6650, 56.3750,  
107.2150

■ 194.5390, 28.3250,  
53.8690

■ 119.4030, 63.5250,  
120.8130

■ 209.2140, 21.4500,  
40.7940

■ 105.3150, 70.1250,  
133.3650

■ 224.4760, 14.3000,  
27.1960

239.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156.6320, -38.5650, 32.6270



164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420



131.5290, 78.9840, 77.4160

# Triad

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



164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420



155.2150, 78.1800, -40.2200



145.2330, -131.9940, -30.7940

# Complementary

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



164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420



191.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420

# 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.



135.1840, -105.0760, -56.0840



164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420



144.2090, 24.4500, -68.6860

# Square

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



164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420



149.0330, 117.8800, -10.7920



122.3310, -75.7740, -80.5260



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800



# Rectangle

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



164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420



128.8950, 94.6680, 57.4840



122.3310, -75.7740, -80.5260



142.2690, -123.6480, -38.8800

# Sweetspot

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



164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420



227.9980, 12.6500, 24.0580



118.5560, -49.4340, 47.8940



110.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420



146.9920, 50.6000, 96.2320



155.8240, 67.0670, 56.5950



120.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



78.8830, 52.5250, 99.8930



26.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



# Inverse Universe

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



164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420



146.9920, 50.6000, 96.2320



200.1760, -67.0670, -56.5950



120.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



78.8830, 52.5250, 99.8930



26.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

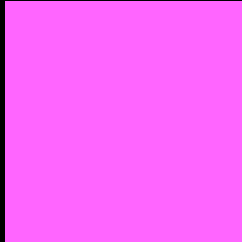
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

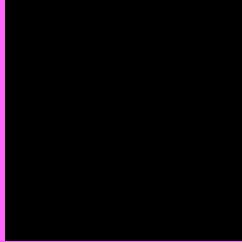
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 164.6020, 42.3500,



# 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

164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420

### Protanopia

163.6210, -49.2000, 21.6160

### Deuteranopia

163.2530, -45.3480, 17.8840



## Tritanopia

166.6170, 62.0750, 25.9070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420



## Protanomaly

163.5750, -16.0550, 43.1850



## Deuteranomaly

163.6630, -13.4870, 40.6970

## Tritanomaly

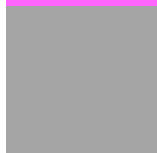
165.7420, 55.1940, 45.9940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420



## Achromatopsia

165.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

165.1280, 15.4000, 29.2880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420 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(255, 101, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 101, 255)  
}
```

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(255, 101, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 101, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420 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(255, 101, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 101, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 101, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 101, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 101, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 101,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 101, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
101, 255) }
```

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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