

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.8100, -1.3800,
25.0200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A3C78
RGB	90, 60, 120
RGB Percent	35%, 24%, 47%
CMY	0.6469, 0.7647, 0.5295
CMYK	0.25, 0.50, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	270°, 33%, 35%
HSV	270°, 50%, 47%
XYZ	9.2237, 6.7612, 18.5840
YIQ	75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

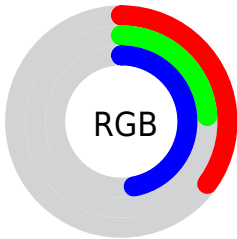
Format	Color
R_{YB}	90, 60, 120
Decimal	5913720
CIE _{Lab}	31.26, 26.08, -29.46
CIE _{LCh}	31, 39.345, 311.510
Yxy	6.7612, 0.2668, 0.1956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284103800 (0xFF5A3C78)
YUV	75.8100, 21.7857, 12.4446
Hunter-Lab	26.0023, 17.8146, -24.1732

Details

The YIQ color **75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **104.1900, 1.3800, -25.0200**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.5760, -0.6010, 27.4230**, and **29.7450, -2.7550, 22.4050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.9720, -1.6560, 30.0240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.6480, -1.1040, 20.0160**.

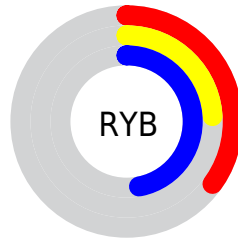
Distribution



 Red (35%)

 Green (24%)

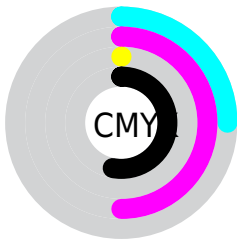
 Blue (47%)



 Red (35%)

 Yellow (24%)

 Blue (47%)

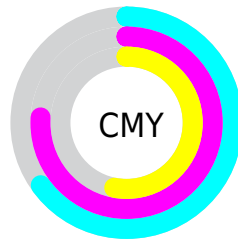


 Cyan (25%)

 Magenta (50%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (53%)



 Cyan (65%)

 Magenta (76%)

 Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200 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 75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.8100, -1.3800,
25.0200

■ 75.8100, -1.3800,
25.0200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.9840, -1.9300,
23.9740

■ 125.5760, -0.6010,
27.4230

■ 29.7450, -2.7550,
22.4050

■ 151.9890, -0.3260,
27.9460

■ 12.3490, -1.7000,
19.8040

■ 178.5160, -0.3720,
28.7800

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 206.1140, 0.8200,
29.2040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.9220, 9.8080,
20.4960

■ 248.5430, 3.0250,

5.7530

■ 75.8100, -1.3800,
25.0200

■ 75.8100, -1.3800,
25.0200

■ 66.9720, -1.6560,
30.0240

■ 84.6480, -1.1040,
20.0160

■ 58.1340, -1.9320,
35.0280

■ 93.4860, -0.8280,
15.0120

■ 49.2960, -2.2080,
40.0320

■ 102.3240, -0.5520,
10.0080

■ 40.4580, -2.4840,
45.0360

■ 111.1620, -0.2760,
5.0040

■ 31.6200, -2.7600,
50.0400

■ 120.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 128.8380, 0.2760,
-5.0040

■ 137.6760, 0.5520,
-10.0080

■ 146.5140, 0.8280,
-15.0120

■ 155.3520, 1.1040,
-20.0160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.7980, -45.8050, 9.6430



75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200



73.8860, 27.8250, 29.8810

Triad

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



75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200



70.2770, 41.2200, -9.1480



61.3460, -51.4850, -19.5890

Complementary

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



75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200



104.1900, 1.3800, -25.0200

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.



57.1110, -40.9380, -29.0180



75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200



68.2760, 24.6250, -22.2790

Square

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



75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200



71.1770, 48.0940, 9.4540



64.2000, -4.5800, -27.1400



64.0650, -60.5190, -10.0470

Rectangle

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



75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200



71.8350, 41.0300, 27.3500



64.2000, -4.5800, -27.1400



60.0920, -47.9540, -23.0100

Sweetspot

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



75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200



138.3240, -0.5520, 10.0080



84.4500, -27.5100, 2.9700



68.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200



86.7690, -2.1620, 39.1980



84.7800, 16.5000, 31.3800



56.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



33.0870, -2.5770, 52.2310



66.4020, -5.7960, 105.0840

Inverse Universe

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



81.3600, 26.1300, 22.0500



95.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450



95.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



44.4430, 54.5980, 45.7820



89.7120, 109.7460, 92.6100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

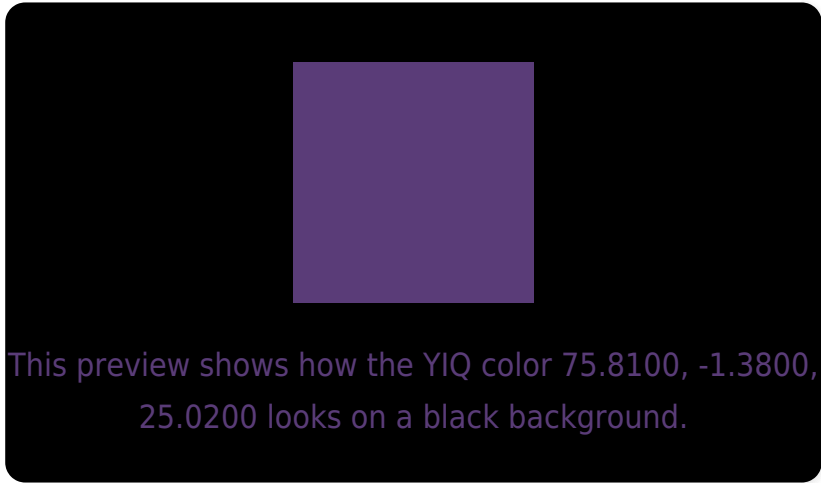
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

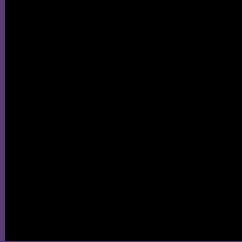
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.8100, -1.3800,

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

75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200

Protanopia

70.9520, -34.4350, 12.8370

Deuteranopia

71.7260, -28.1070, 8.2850



Tritanopia

74.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200

Protanomaly

72.9320, -22.5150, 17.0770

Deuteranomaly

73.3900, -18.1130, 14.3910

Tritanomaly

75.2320, 2.7030, 11.5910

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.7970, -0.5060, 9.1740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200 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(90, 60, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 60, 120)  
}
```

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(90, 60, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 60, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200 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(90, 60, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 60, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 60, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 60, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 60, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 60,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 60, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 60,  
120) }
```

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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