

# Converting Colors

YIQ(78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(78.2080, 84.6220,  
85.3740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D40082
RGB	212, 0, 130
RGB Percent	83%, 0%, 51%
CMY	0.1680, 0.9998, 0.4900
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.39, 0.17
HSL	323°, 100%, 42%
HSV	323°, 100%, 83%
XYZ	31.2277, 15.6326, 22.5117
YIQ	78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

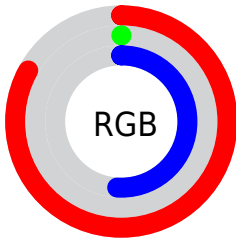
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	212, 0, 130
Decimal	13893762
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.49, 75.67, -10.52
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 76.395, 352.083
Yxy	15.6326, 0.4501, 0.2253
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292083842 (0xFFD40082)
YUV	78.2080, 25.5335, 117.3356
Hunter-Lab	39.5380, 71.7904, -6.0812

# Details

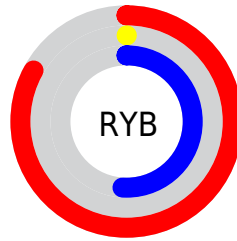
The YIQ color **78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3399**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **133.7920, -84.6220, -85.3740**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.5240, 68.2120, 63.3800**, and **54.3830, 63.9950, 57.2030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4470, 76.2790, 76.8790**.

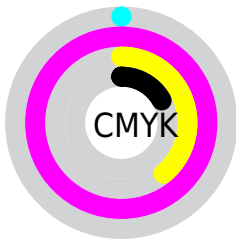
# Distribution



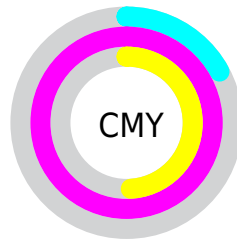
- Red (83%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (49%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740 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 78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 78.2080, 84.6220,  
85.3740


 78.2080, 84.6220,  
85.3740


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 66.3880, 74.7670,  
71.2390


 150.5240, 68.2120,  
63.3800


 54.3830, 63.9950,  
57.2030


 171.3260, 50.9740,  
56.3980


 43.0900, 54.0940,  
43.9020


 192.1280, 33.7360,  
49.4160

 31.6120, 43.2760,  
30.7000

 211.5620, 20.3500,  
38.7020

 20.7320, 33.6500,  
17.9220

 229.1720, 12.1000,  
23.0120

 9.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

 246.7820, 3.8500,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

7.3220

0.0000

■ 78.2080, 84.6220,  
85.3740

■ 91.4470, 76.2790,  
76.8790

■ 104.6860, 67.9360,  
68.3840

■ 118.6260, 58.9970,  
59.6770

■ 131.8650, 50.6540,  
51.1820

■ 145.1040, 42.3110,  
42.6870

■ 158.3430, 33.9680,  
34.1920

■ 172.2830, 25.0290,  
25.4850

■ 185.5220, 16.6860,  
16.9900

■ 198.7610, 8.3430,  
8.4950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.8730, 21.8130, 61.7570



78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740



83.0870, 102.8750, 57.4270

# Triad

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



78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740



97.6380, 19.7690, -44.4150



102.8260, -104.9020, -4.1500

# Complementary

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



78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740



133.7920, -84.6220, -85.3740

# 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.



98.3170, -88.0720, -22.8240



78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740



78.4930, -40.5190, -64.1590

# Square

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



78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740



104.1260, 60.1580, -21.9700



90.0920, -66.2900, -43.1380



100.0340, -110.8190, 9.4770



# Rectangle

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



78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740



96.4900, 98.8010, 21.1130



90.0920, -66.2900, -43.1380



102.1760, -100.3160, -10.1720

# Sweetspot

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



78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740



206.9680, 30.5300, 30.4180



48.3870, -19.7760, 83.1040



98.9460, 18.4280, 18.4600



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.



78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740



94.0290, 101.9040, 102.5760



66.2380, 118.3270, 52.7190



100.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



63.0990, 68.2110, 68.9070



15.9350, 16.9610, 17.5130



# Inverse Universe

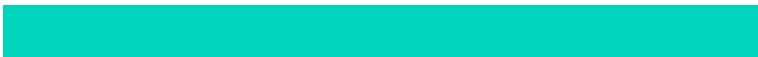
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740



94.0290, 101.9040, 102.5760



145.7620, -118.3270, -52.7190



100.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



63.0990, 68.2110, 68.9070



15.9350, 16.9610, 17.5130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

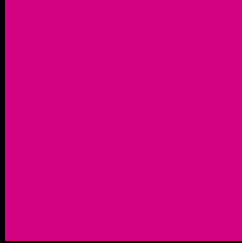
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.2080, 84.6220,

85.3740.

# 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

78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740

### Protanopia

109.9930, -41.6800, 17.4880

### Deuteranopia

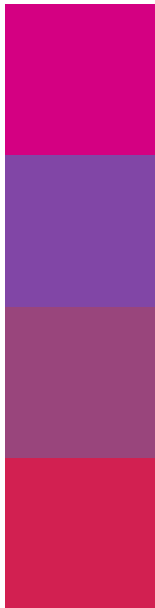
113.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520



## Tritanopia

98.1710, 92.9300, 33.9060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740

## Protanomaly

98.5850, 4.3480, 42.3640

## Deuteranomaly

100.3860, 32.4090, 34.9130

## Tritanomaly

90.8080, 90.3590, 52.9750

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740

## Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

78.3810, 30.8050, 30.9410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740 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(212, 0, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 0, 130)  
}
```

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(212, 0, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 0, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740 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(212, 0, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 0, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 0, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 0, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 0, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 0,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.2080, 84.6220, 85.3740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 0, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212, 0,  
130) }
```

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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