

# Converting Colors

YIQ(78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(78.4050, 16.4850,  
114.2850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A500FF
RGB	165, 0, 255
RGB Percent	65%, 0%, 100%
CMY	0.3524, 1.0000, 0.0001
CMYK	0.35, 1.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	279°, 100%, 50%
HSV	279°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	33.5909, 15.2322, 95.7490
YIQ	78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

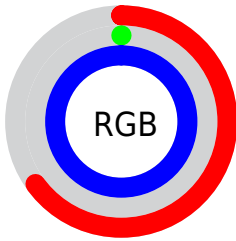
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	165, 0, 255
Decimal	10813695
CIELab	45.95, 86.48, -84.80
CIELCh	46, 121.118, 315.561
Yxy	15.2322, 0.2323, 0.1054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289003775 (0xFFA500FF)
YUV	78.4050, 87.0613, 75.9438
Hunter-Lab	39.0285, 85.3307, -118.1367

# Details

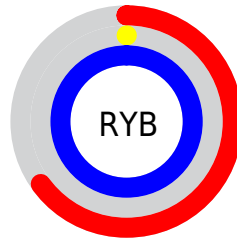
The YIQ color **78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900FF**. The color can be described as middle saturated purple. A complement of this color would be **176.5950, -16.4850, -114.2850**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.1860, 28.9620, 80.8820**, and **52.9560, -2.4450, 82.8910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.7710, 14.9740, 103.1180**.

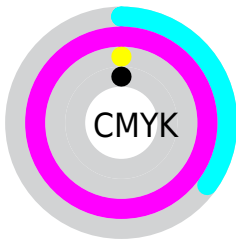
# Distribution



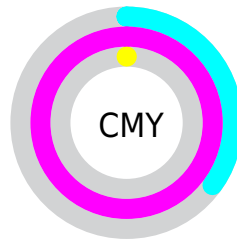
- Red (65%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850 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 78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 78.4050, 16.4850,  
114.2850


 78.4050, 16.4850,  
114.2850


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 65.8300, 7.3180,  
98.6940


 149.1860, 28.9620,  
80.8820


 53.2550, -1.8490,  
83.1030


 175.7550, 37.1250,  
70.6050


 39.8970, -13.1250,  
67.1870


 192.7780, 29.1500,  
55.4380

 24.1470, -29.1690,  
49.5750

 210.3880, 20.9000,  
39.7480

 12.9960, -36.5940,  
35.4540

 227.9980, 12.6500,  
24.0580

 10.1460, -28.5690,  
27.6790

 245.6080, 4.4000,

 11.4050, -22.4690,

8.3680

16.2430

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 78.4050, 16.4850,  
114.2850

■ 95.7710, 14.9740,  
103.1180

■ 113.7240, 13.1880,  
91.4280

■ 131.0900, 11.6770,  
80.2610

■ 149.0430, 9.8910,  
68.5710

■ 166.4090, 8.3800,  
57.4040

■ 184.3620, 6.5940,  
45.7140

■ 201.7280, 5.0830,  
34.5470

■ 219.6810, 3.2970,  
22.8570

■ 237.0470, 1.7860,  
11.6900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.4660, -111.5550, 22.8210



78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850



94.4140, 99.3820, 104.2300

# Triad

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



78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850



101.9100, 78.8620, -8.5140



102.4090, -91.3270, -24.4070

# Complementary

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



78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850



176.5950, -16.4850, -114.2850

# 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.



88.2220, -55.5130, -56.7370



78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850



95.5450, 15.5970, -45.8990

# Square

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



78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850



70.5640, 140.6560, 50.0320



79.2450, -37.1250, -70.6050



114.1850, -121.7300, 3.4700



# Rectangle

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



78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850



87.1890, 121.1640, 83.9160



79.2450, -37.1250, -70.6050



97.7180, -79.4960, -35.0800

# Sweetspot

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



78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850



202.3150, 4.8080, 34.0240



83.6610, -107.4300, 30.6660



95.9150, 2.5180, 20.4540



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.



78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850



101.4390, 81.0390, 122.7910



118.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



58.8500, 12.5930, 85.6890



19.5550, 3.8920, 28.5960

# Inverse Universe

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



86.5050, 123.0900, 82.0500



153.5610, -81.0390, -122.7910



119.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



64.7470, 92.3290, 61.3290



21.6440, 31.0820, 20.4100

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

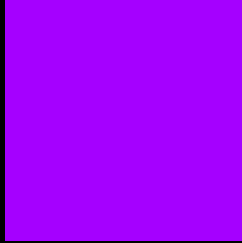
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

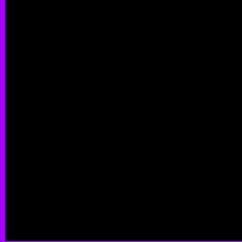
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.4050, 16.4850,





# 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

78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850

### Protanopia

87.7580, -101.0540, 14.2260

### Deuteranopia

88.3330, -93.0280, 0.9240



## Tritanopia

111.8610, 19.8050, 10.0210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850



## Protanomaly

84.0590, -58.1000, 50.7640



## Deuteranomaly

84.8280, -53.3760, 42.2400



## Tritanomaly

99.8750, 18.3310, 47.7630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850



## Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

78.4280, 6.2280, 41.3320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850 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(165, 0, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 0, 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(165, 0, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 0, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850 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(165, 0, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 0, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 0, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 0, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 0, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 0,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.4050, 16.4850, 114.2850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 0, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 0,  
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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