

Converting Colors

YIQ(78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(78.4280, 50.9270,
62.7590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A61881
RGB	166, 24, 129
RGB Percent	65%, 9%, 51%
CMY	0.3486, 0.9061, 0.4940
CMYK	0.00, 0.86, 0.22, 0.35
HSL	316°, 75%, 37%
HSV	316°, 86%, 65%
XYZ	20.0374, 10.3547, 21.7222
YIQ	78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

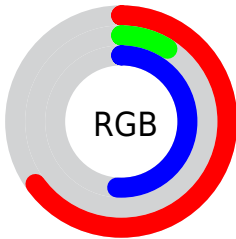
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 24, 129
Decimal	10885249
CIE _{Lab}	38.47, 62.79, -22.95
CIE _{LCh}	38, 66.850, 339.925
Yxy	10.3547, 0.3845, 0.1987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289075329 (0xFFA61881)
YUV	78.4280, 24.9320, 76.8006
Hunter-Lab	32.1788, 54.8371, -17.4984

Details

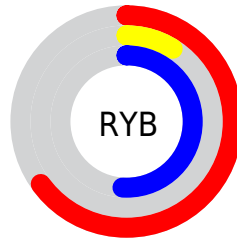
The YIQ color **78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **111.5720, -50.9270, -62.7590**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.2660, 51.2030, 57.7550**, and **41.5970, 39.6050, 47.6770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.9930, 56.8860, 70.4060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.8630, 44.9680, 55.1120**.

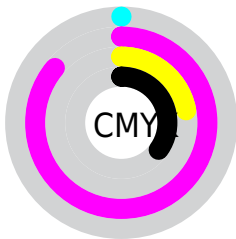
Distribution



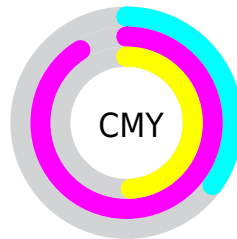
- Red (65%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (35%)





- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590 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 78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 78.4280, 50.9270,
62.7590


 78.4280, 50.9270,
62.7590


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 53.1180, 48.8640,
61.6000


 140.2660, 51.2030,
57.7550


 41.8960, 40.2010,
47.8890


 168.8640, 52.3950,
58.1790


 30.9020, 30.8960,
34.8000

 188.4920, 35.7070,
52.2430

 21.0330, 22.7370,
22.9690

 207.4530, 22.2750,
42.3630

 8.0880, 11.7360,
7.5760

 224.4760, 14.3000,
27.1960

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 241.4990, 6.3250,

12.0290

■ 78.4280, 50.9270,
62.7590

■ 78.4280, 50.9270,
62.7590

■ 67.9930, 56.8860,
70.4060

■ 88.8630, 44.9680,
55.1120

■ 63.6560, 59.4530,
73.4450

■ 98.8250, 38.9630,
48.2990

■ 109.2600, 33.0040,
40.6520

■ 119.1080, 27.3200,
33.5280

■ 129.6570, 21.0400,
26.1920

■ 140.0920, 15.0810,
18.5450

■ 149.9400, 9.3970,
11.4210

■ 160.4890, 3.1170,
4.0850

■ 170.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.1800, -7.5730, 43.6510



78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590



63.2670, 84.9930, 62.1210

Triad

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



78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590



83.5830, 30.7700, -29.0220



83.9840, -82.1600, -8.8160

Complementary

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



78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590



111.5720, -50.9270, -62.7590

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.



78.6430, -65.7430, -25.5110



78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590



69.1100, -13.9750, -49.6150

Square

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



78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590



85.2980, 63.0900, -9.0220



70.8570, -46.5750, -42.5030



84.9250, -91.6990, 4.3730

Rectangle

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



78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590



73.6310, 85.8230, 36.0550



70.8570, -46.5750, -42.5030



82.7470, -77.2990, -14.3150

Sweetspot

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



78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590



181.8310, 20.4900, 25.1460



50.6530, -24.7220, 51.5820



89.0160, 12.2390, 14.9830



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590



83.1230, 77.9720, 95.7640



70.4480, 73.3970, 40.9890



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



56.6780, 53.2190, 65.2750



7.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050

Inverse Universe

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



78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590



83.1230, 77.9720, 95.7640



119.5520, -73.3970, -40.9890



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



56.6780, 53.2190, 65.2750



7.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

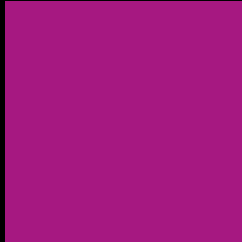
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

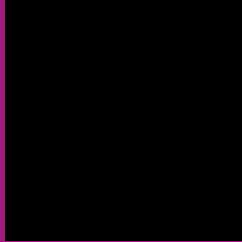
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.4280, 50.9270,

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

78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590

Protanopia

84.4950, -57.7730, 17.2910

Deuteranopia

92.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580



Tritanopia

86.0360, 62.2130, 23.4050

Trichromacy



Original Color

78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590

Protanomaly

82.1090, -17.9790, 33.9970

Deuteranomaly

87.5510, 9.7150, 27.6910

Tritanomaly

83.1410, 58.0840, 37.6680

Monochromacy



Original Color

78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.9940, 18.4730, 23.1530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590 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(166, 24, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 24, 129)  
}
```

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(166, 24, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 24, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590 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(166, 24, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 24, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 24, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 24, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 24, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 24,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.4280, 50.9270, 62.7590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 24, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 24,  
129) }
```

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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