

Converting Colors

YIQ(78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(78.5100, -0.2350,
31.8050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	623A85
RGB	98, 58, 133
RGB Percent	38%, 23%, 52%
CMY	0.6155, 0.7726, 0.4785
CMYK	0.26, 0.56, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	272°, 39%, 37%
HSV	272°, 56%, 52%
XYZ	10.7857, 7.3162, 23.0285
YIQ	78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

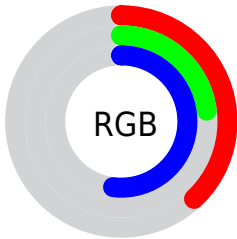
Format	Color
R_{YB}	98, 58, 133
Decimal	6437509
CIE _{Lab}	32.52, 32.95, -35.51
CIE _{LCh}	33, 48.443, 312.856
Yxy	7.3162, 0.2622, 0.1779
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284627589 (0xFF623A85)
YUV	78.5100, 26.8636, 17.0927
Hunter-Lab	27.0484, 23.8433, -31.5446

Details

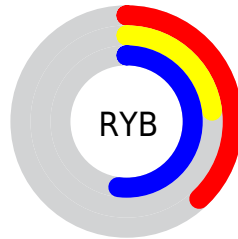
The YIQ color $[78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663399 . A complement of this color would be $[112.4900, 0.2350, -31.8050]$, and the grayscale version is $[78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[129.2760, 0.5440, 34.2080]$, and $[30.2710, -1.0600, 30.2360]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[69.0850, -0.2360, 37.3320]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[87.9350, -0.2340, 26.2780]$.

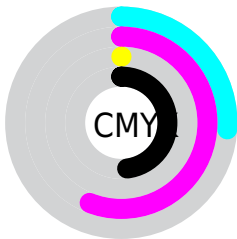
Distribution



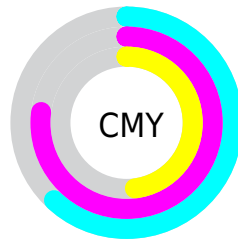
- Red (38%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050 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 78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 78.5100, -0.2350,
31.8050

■ 78.5100, -0.2350,
31.8050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.5700, -0.4640,
30.4480

■ 129.2760, 0.5440,
34.2080

■ 30.2710, -1.0600,
30.2360

■ 155.2160, 0.7730,
35.5650

■ 14.5000, -3.4430,
23.8610

■ 182.6290, 1.0480,
36.0880

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 208.5170, 7.0550,
31.8470

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 230.9330, 11.2750,
21.4430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.9560, 3.3000,

6.2760

■ 78.5100, -0.2350,
31.8050

■ 78.5100, -0.2350,
31.8050

■ 69.0850, -0.2360,
37.3320

■ 87.9350, -0.2340,
26.2780

■ 59.0730, 0.0380,
43.3820

■ 97.9470, -0.5080,
20.2280

■ 49.3490, -0.5590,
48.6970

■ 107.6710, 0.0890,
14.9130

■ 39.9240, -0.5600,
54.2240

■ 117.0960, 0.0900,
9.3860

■ 36.3910, -0.3770,
56.4150

■ 126.5210, 0.0910,
3.8590

■ 136.5330, -0.1830,
-2.1910

■ 145.9580, -0.1820,
-7.7180

■ 155.6820, 0.4150,
-13.0330

■ 165.6940, 0.1410,
-19.0830

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.9400, -69.6920, 7.5240



78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050



73.4730, 36.7180, 39.4220

Triad

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



78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050



72.5180, 47.7310, -11.5090



65.6660, -55.3820, -20.5500

Complementary

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



78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050



112.4900, 0.2350, -31.8050

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.



59.9320, -41.9920, -31.9440



78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050



70.2820, 24.4880, -25.3040

Square

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



78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050



71.2060, 58.3180, 11.3900



62.4780, -8.6590, -35.8190



68.5960, -66.3880, -8.3080

Rectangle

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



78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050



69.7920, 51.7570, 36.6930



62.4780, -8.6590, -35.8190



63.5970, -50.9340, -24.0700

Sweetspot

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



78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050



152.0900, 0.2270, 12.4110



87.0950, -33.7000, 5.0200



74.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050



87.2890, -0.3300, 50.0540



88.6330, 21.5880, 38.2920



61.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



35.4510, -0.6060, 55.0580



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Inverse Universe

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



84.4150, 33.4650, 26.7850



96.5520, 52.6730, 42.1210



102.2530, -21.2670, -38.6030



62.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



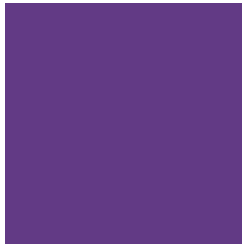
45.8240, 57.8990, 46.5310



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

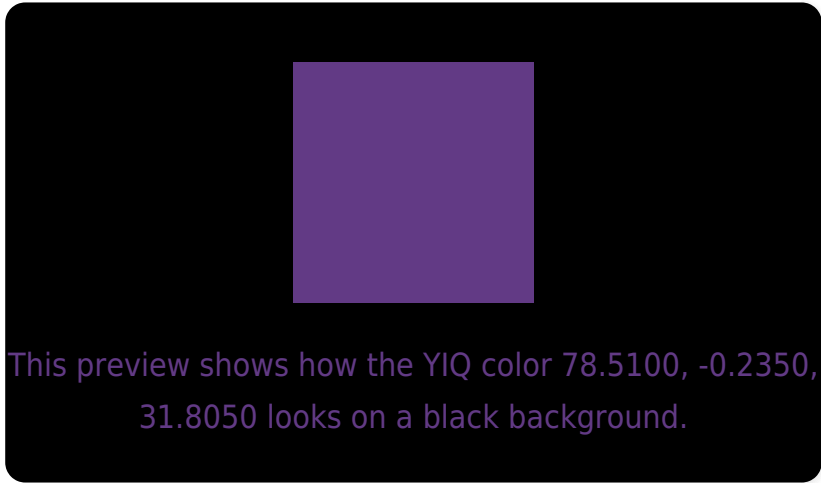
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

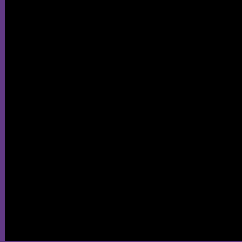
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050.

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

78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050

Protanopia

70.1060, -49.4280, 14.7320

Deuteranopia

72.1640, -38.1480, 8.5400



Tritanopia

77.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580

Trichromacy



Original Color

78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050

Protanomaly

73.0760, -31.5480, 21.0920

Deuteranomaly

74.4480, -24.0280, 16.9640

Tritanomaly

78.0090, 4.9490, 14.9410

Monochromacy



Original Color

78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.6770, -0.0480, 11.8880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050 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(98, 58, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 58, 133)  
}
```

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(98, 58, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 58, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050 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(98, 58, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 58, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 58, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 58, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 58, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 58,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.5100, -0.2350, 31.8050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 58, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 58,  
133) }
```

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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