

# Converting Colors

YIQ(78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(78.7860, 1.4500,  
94.9060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8B11EF
RGB	139, 17, 239
RGB Percent	55%, 7%, 94%
CMY	0.4545, 0.9335, 0.0629
CMYK	0.42, 0.93, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	273°, 87%, 50%
HSV	273°, 93%, 94%
XYZ	26.4391, 12.1272, 82.5758
YIQ	78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

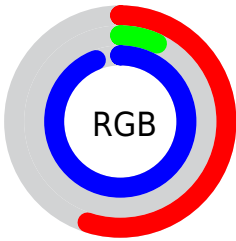
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	139, 17, 239
Decimal	9114095
CIELab	41.42, 78.90, -83.39
CIELCh	41, 114.803, 313.416
Yxy	12.1272, 0.2182, 0.1001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287304175 (0xFF8B11EF)
YUV	78.7860, 78.9855, 52.8077
Hunter-Lab	34.8241, 74.5782, -116.2130

# Details

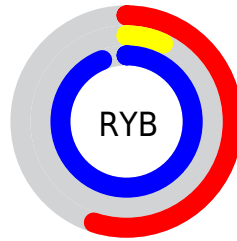
The YIQ color **78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933FF**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **177.2140, -1.4500, -94.9060**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.8250, 13.7410, 75.8930**, and **43.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.4150, 1.3570, 102.1010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.1630, 1.4060, 84.6860**.

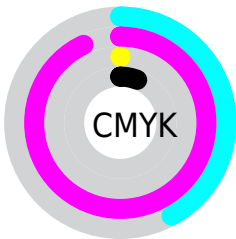
# Distribution



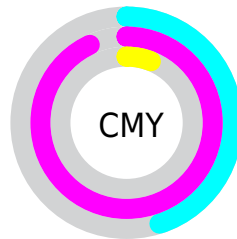
- Red (55%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (6%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060 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 78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 78.7860, 1.4500,  
94.9060


 78.7860, 1.4500,  
94.9060


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 56.2320, -3.0420,  
88.2060


 140.8250, 13.7410,  
75.8930


 43.0590, -13.4010,  
72.1910


 167.1170, 24.2420,  
67.2980


 28.0210, -28.5740,  
55.3140


 191.0170, 29.9750,  
57.0070

 14.4780, -40.7670,  
39.4970

 208.0400, 22.0000,  
41.8400

 11.4000, -32.1000,  
31.1000

 225.0630, 14.0250,  
26.6730

 13.8330, -26.5500,  
18.6180

 242.0860, 6.0500,

 8.2760, -17.7920,

11.5060

14.0800

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 78.7860, 1.4500,  
94.9060

■ 78.7860, 1.4500,  
94.9060

■ 66.4150, 1.3570,  
102.1010

■ 96.1630, 1.4060,  
84.6860

■ 113.5400, 1.3620,  
74.4660

■ 130.6180, 0.7220,  
64.0340

■ 147.9950, 0.6780,  
53.8140

■ 164.7850, 0.9090,  
44.1170

■ 182.1620, 0.8650,  
33.8970

■ 199.2400, 0.2250,  
23.4650

■ 216.6170, 0.1810,  
13.2450

■ 233.9940, 0.1370,  
3.0250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.7700, -109.3550, 27.0050



78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060



86.0270, 87.0500, 96.4420

# Triad

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



78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060



90.4030, 76.1560, -3.5240



91.6830, -80.4150, -23.9270

# Complementary

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



78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060



177.2140, -1.4500, -94.9060

# 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.



78.1800, -46.5270, -54.3910



78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060



86.4300, 17.6590, -39.2130

# Square

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



78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060



65.4810, 130.5240, 46.4280



71.0270, -33.2750, -63.2830



103.0030, -109.5340, 2.7060



# Rectangle

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



78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060



84.3410, 117.6800, 80.9760



71.0270, -33.2750, -63.2830



87.3340, -69.5470, -33.6670

# Sweetspot

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



78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060



203.7550, 0.4530, 30.3490



101.0080, -98.7620, 16.7420



96.1920, 0.1800, 18.7720



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.



78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060



70.9300, 1.5850, 108.9850



107.4320, 64.5810, 112.6850



111.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



51.1750, 1.1320, 78.6360



15.6530, 0.5000, 23.9880



# Inverse Universe

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



94.7780, 100.2120, 78.1640



89.3550, 115.0650, 89.8250



148.5680, -64.5810, -112.6850



112.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



64.4780, 83.0210, 64.8210

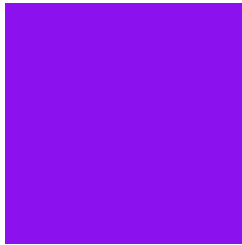


19.5940, 25.3510, 19.6470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

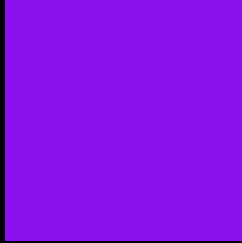
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

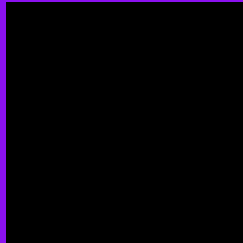
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.7860, 1.4500,



# 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

78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060

### Protanopia

78.5650, -90.3250, 12.5150

### Deuteranopia

78.8950, -82.9870, 0.6690



## Tritanopia

99.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060



## Protanomaly

78.9740, -56.7230, 42.3250



## Deuteranomaly

78.6830, -51.7700, 35.1580



## Tritanomaly

91.8360, 4.8990, 37.8830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060



## Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

78.6890, 0.8190, 34.7310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060 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(139, 17, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 17, 239)  
}
```

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(139, 17, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 17, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060 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(139, 17, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 17, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 17, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 17, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 17, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 17,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.7860, 1.4500, 94.9060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 17, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139, 17,  
239) }
```

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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