

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.0590, -13.4010,  
72.1910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7025DA
RGB	112, 37, 218
RGB Percent	44%, 15%, 85%
CMY	0.5605, 0.8550, 0.1453
CMYK	0.49, 0.83, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	265°, 71%, 50%
HSV	265°, 83%, 85%
XYZ	20.0006, 9.8302, 67.1391
YIQ	80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

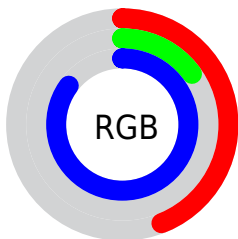
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	112, 37, 218
Decimal	7349722
CIE Lab	37.54, 66.64, -77.93
CIE LCh	38, 102.535, 310.536
Yxy	9.8302, 0.2063, 0.1014
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285539802 (0xFF7025DA)
YUV	80.0590, 68.0049, 28.0123
Hunter-Lab	31.3531, 58.9995, -105.0154

# Details

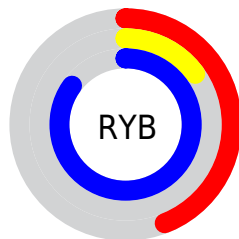
The YIQ color **80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600CC**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **174.9410, 13.4010, -72.1910**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.3880, -4.3220, 67.3420**, and **31.6240, -25.7780, 59.7100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.2580, -15.0990, 80.9410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.8600, -11.7030, 63.4410**.

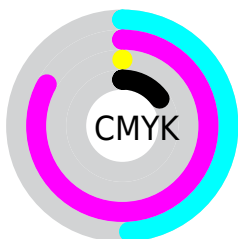
# Distribution



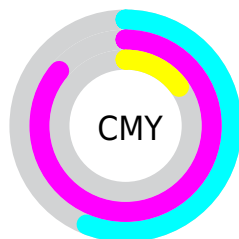
- Red (44%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910 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 80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.0590, -13.4010,  
72.1910

80.0590, -13.4010,  
72.1910

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

45.4660, -12.9890,  
75.7390

135.3880, -4.3220,  
67.3420

31.6240, -25.7780,  
59.7100

160.7940, 5.8580,  
59.0580

15.2760, -43.0140,  
41.6740

185.9120, 16.9090,  
51.5090

12.3120, -34.6680,  
33.5880

208.6270, 21.7250,  
41.3170

10.0490, -26.9180,  
25.2900

225.6500, 13.7500,  
26.1500

10.1340, -20.2680,  
14.9000

242.6730, 5.7750,

5.2780, -12.1060,

10.9830

10.1500

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 80.0590, -13.4010,  
72.1910

■ 80.0590, -13.4010,  
72.1910

■ 63.2580, -15.0990,  
80.9410

■ 96.8600, -11.7030,  
63.4410

■ 51.7620, -16.3380,  
86.8780

■ 113.6610,  
-10.0050, 54.6910

■ 129.5760, -8.6280,  
46.2520

■ 146.3770, -6.9300,  
37.5020

■ 163.1780, -5.2320,  
28.7520

■ 179.9790, -3.5340,  
20.0020

■ 196.4810, -2.4320,  
11.0400

■ 212.6950, -0.4590,  
2.8130

■ 229.4960, 1.2390,  
-5.9370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.6610, -107.4300, 30.6660



80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910



76.4440, 72.3340, 87.8060

# Triad

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



80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910



80.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030



81.4300, -69.4570, -24.2810

# Complementary

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



80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910



174.9410, 13.4010, -72.1910

# 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.



69.6540, -39.0540, -52.1580



80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910



80.2830, 22.7470, -32.3010

# Square

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



80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910



59.5010, 118.6040, 42.1880



63.9830, -29.9750, -57.0070



91.7240, -95.6870, -0.4470



# Rectangle

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



80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910



75.8550, 101.3130, 74.7290



63.9830, -29.9750, -57.0070



78.1240, -60.1480, -33.3000

# Sweetspot

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



80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910



206.3690, -4.4520, 25.6280



121.6170, -88.0760, -0.7160



98.2300, -2.9830, 15.5210



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.



80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910



60.7640, -18.6790, 101.7770



106.3710, 39.0470, 90.8470



101.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690



41.2500, -12.6210, 69.0670



10.9250, -3.4420, 18.3340



# Inverse Universe

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



103.2030, 73.8500, 71.3380



93.2310, 104.1510, 100.3990



148.6290, -39.0470, -90.8470



102.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



63.2410, 70.6870, 68.0870

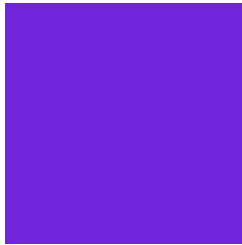


16.8320, 18.7490, 18.1490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

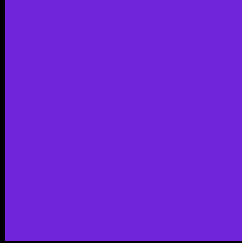
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

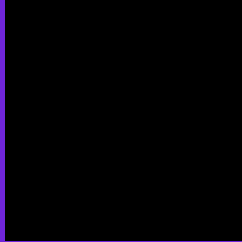
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0590, -13.4010,



# 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

80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910

### Protanopia

71.0020, -81.4300, 11.0020

### Tritanopia

87.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910

## Protanomaly

74.2910, -56.5380, 33.4620

## Tritanomaly

84.9600, -10.5500, 26.0100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.8960, -4.4980, 26.4620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910 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(112, 37, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 37, 218)  
}
```

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(112, 37, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 37, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910 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(112, 37, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 37, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 37, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 37, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 37, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 37,  
218) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.0590, -13.4010, 72.1910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 37, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 37,  
218) }
```

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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