

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.2900, -8.9570,  
90.7790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8018F5
RGB	128, 24, 245
RGB Percent	50%, 9%, 96%
CMY	0.4976, 0.9061, 0.0394
CMYK	0.48, 0.90, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	268°, 92%, 53%
HSV	268°, 90%, 96%
XYZ	25.7160, 11.8377, 87.2735
YIQ	80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

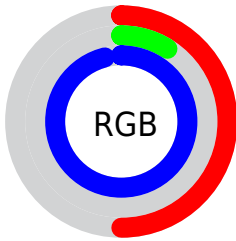
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	128, 24, 245
Decimal	8394997
CIE Lab	40.96, 77.88, -87.58
CIE LCh	41, 117.202, 311.646
Yxy	11.8377, 0.2060, 0.0948
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286585077 (0xFF8018F5)
YUV	80.2900, 81.2020, 41.8417
Hunter-Lab	34.4059, 73.2059, -126.3101

# Details

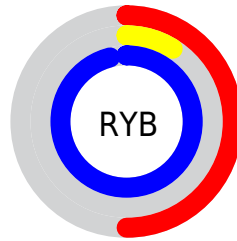
The YIQ color **80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900FF**. The color can be described as middle washed purple. A complement of this color would be **188.7100, 8.9570, -90.7790**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.0090, 7.2310, 72.7270**, and **38.9590, -24.8630, 70.6650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.3150, -10.1050, 100.5750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.2650, -7.8090, 80.9830**.

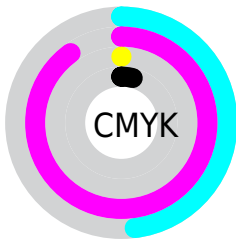
# Distribution



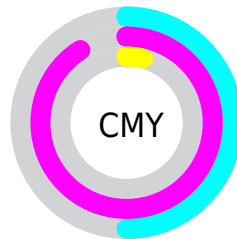
- Red (50%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (4%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790 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 80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.2900, -8.9570,  
90.7790


 80.2900, -8.9570,  
90.7790


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 53.3280, -12.1200,  
87.5280


 139.0090, 7.2310,  
72.7270


 38.9590, -24.8630,  
70.6650


 164.7140, 18.0070,  
64.6550


 18.1260, -51.0390,  
49.4490


 191.0060, 28.5080,  
56.0600

 15.0480, -42.3720,  
41.0520

 208.0400, 22.0000,  
41.8400

 11.9700, -33.7050,  
32.6550

 225.0630, 14.0250,  
26.6730

 14.9900, -28.4300,  
19.6500

 242.6730, 5.7750,

 9.3190, -19.3510,

10.9830

14.8010

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 80.2900, -8.9570,  
90.7790

■ 80.2900, -8.9570,  
90.7790

■ 62.3150, -10.1050,  
100.5750

■ 98.2650, -7.8090,  
80.9830

■ 116.8270, -6.9360,  
70.6640

■ 134.8020, -5.7880,  
60.8680

■ 153.3640, -4.9150,  
50.5490

■ 171.3390, -3.7670,  
40.7530

■ 189.9010, -2.8940,  
30.4340

■ 207.8760, -1.7460,  
20.6380

■ 226.4380, -0.8730,  
10.3190

■ 244.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.9440, -109.9050, 25.9590



80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790



86.1130, 83.9320, 97.8840

# Triad

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



80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790



88.3650, 79.3190, -0.2730



90.4120, -78.2140, -25.2700

# Complementary

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



80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790



188.7100, 8.9570, -90.7790

# 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.



76.2250, -42.4000, -57.6000



80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790



86.4520, 20.5930, -37.3190

# Square

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



80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790



66.3780, 132.3120, 47.0640



70.4400, -33.0000, -62.7600



102.0740, -108.2960, 2.2960



# Rectangle

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



80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790



85.2100, 116.6710, 82.7430



70.4400, -33.0000, -62.7600



85.9490, -67.0250, -35.3210

# Sweetspot

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



80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790



203.7330, -2.4810, 28.4550



118.4600, -103.3910, 7.0170



97.3550, -1.8370, 16.7790



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.



80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790



64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450



113.1800, 56.6030, 114.0990



113.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



47.5160, -7.2580, 76.5020



15.0980, -2.2510, 24.2850



# Inverse Universe

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



103.4170, 94.1590, 83.2390



91.6350, 108.6450, 96.0450



155.8200, -56.6030, -114.0990



114.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



66.7860, 79.3980, 69.9100

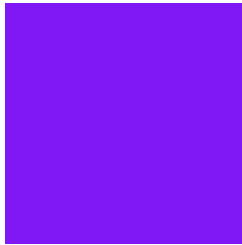


21.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

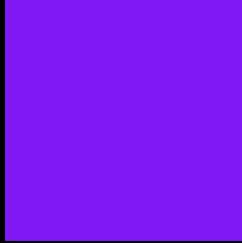
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

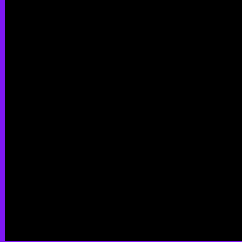
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.2900, -8.9570,



# 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

80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790

### Protanopia

77.6360, -89.0870, 12.1050

### Deuteranopia

77.8520, -81.4280, -0.0520



## Tritanopia

96.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790

## Protanomaly

78.9520, -59.6570, 40.4310

## Deuteranomaly

78.6610, -54.7040, 33.2640

## Tritanomaly

89.9700, -7.3420, 33.9540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.1830, -3.6280, 32.7240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790 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(128, 24, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 24, 245)  
}
```

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(128, 24, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 24, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790 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(128, 24, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 24, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 24, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 24, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 24, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 24,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.2900, -8.9570, 90.7790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 24, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 24,  
245) }
```

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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