

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.5690, -23.9450,  
65.0390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	622DDA
RGB	98, 45, 218
RGB Percent	38%, 18%, 85%
CMY	0.6154, 0.8236, 0.1453
CMYK	0.55, 0.79, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	258°, 70%, 52%
HSV	258°, 79%, 85%
XYZ	18.6282, 9.5340, 67.1480
YIQ	80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

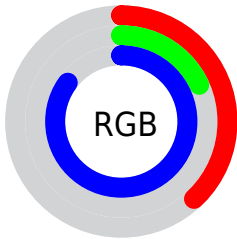
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	98, 45, 218
Decimal	6434266
CIELab	36.99, 62.02, -78.87
CIELCh	37, 100.333, 308.179
Yxy	9.5340, 0.1954, 0.1000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284624346 (0xFF622DDA)
YUV	80.5690, 67.7535, 15.2870
Hunter-Lab	30.8772, 53.6543, -107.3229

# Details

The YIQ color **80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390** 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 **182.4310, 23.9450, -65.0390**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.4360, -13.4450, 61.9710**, and **22.9530, -43.0620, 53.5620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.1700, -26.8350, 73.3650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.9680, -21.0550, 56.7130**.

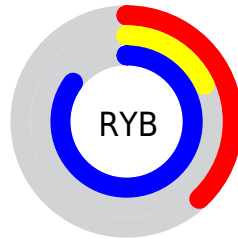
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (18%)

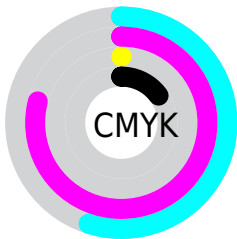
Blue (85%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (85%)

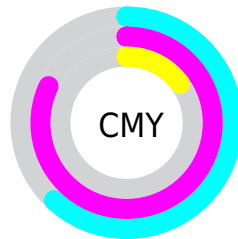


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390 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 80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.5690, -23.9450,  
65.0390

80.5690, -23.9450,  
65.0390

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

48.9000, -26.3750,  
65.0250

134.4360,  
-13.4450, 61.9710

22.8390, -42.7410,  
53.2510

159.2550, -2.9900,  
54.2100

15.2760, -43.0140,  
41.6740

184.3730, 8.0610,  
46.6610

12.3120, -34.6680,  
33.5880

210.0780, 18.8370,  
38.5890

12.9840, -28.2930,  
22.6750

227.4110, 12.9250,  
24.5810

10.1340, -20.2680,  
14.9000

244.4340, 4.9500,

5.2780, -12.1060,

9.4140

10.1500

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 80.5690, -23.9450,  
65.0390

■ 80.5690, -23.9450,  
65.0390

■ 63.1700, -26.8350,  
73.3650

■ 97.9680, -21.0550,  
56.7130

■ 45.7710, -29.7250,  
81.6910

■ 115.3670,  
-18.1650, 48.3870

■ 44.8850, -30.0460,  
82.0020

■ 132.1790,  
-15.0000, 40.5840

■ 149.5780,  
-12.1100, 32.2580

■ 167.2760, -8.6240,  
24.1440

■ 184.6750, -5.7340,  
15.8180

■ 202.0740, -2.8440,  
7.4920

■ 218.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 236.2850, 3.2110,  
-8.6370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.0200, -107.0630, 29.5210



80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390



74.3940, 66.6030, 87.0430

# Triad

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



80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390



78.9070, 74.9170, 2.4130



79.2300, -66.0180, -26.0340

# Complementary

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



80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390



182.4310, 23.9450, -65.0390

# 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.



67.3400, -35.2940, -54.2220



80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390



80.0170, 26.5520, -29.6720

# Square

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



80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390



59.2020, 118.0080, 41.9760



62.2220, -29.1500, -55.4380



89.5240, -92.2480, -2.2000



# Rectangle

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



80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390



74.9300, 96.7280, 75.2240



62.2220, -29.1500, -55.4380



76.0380, -57.0300, -34.7420

# Sweetspot

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



80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390



206.6350, -8.2570, 22.9990



135.7490, -88.8080, -9.4800



98.5070, -5.3210, 13.8390



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.



80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390



62.7140, -33.5780, 90.9500



105.9840, 26.7150, 83.0590



101.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



35.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390



9.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



# Inverse Universe

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



110.4070, 64.5880, 73.9960



104.5100, 90.3040, 103.5520



157.0160, -26.7150, -83.0590



103.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



65.4070, 64.5880, 73.9960

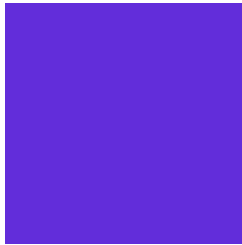


17.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

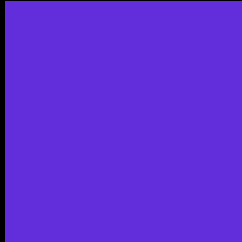
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

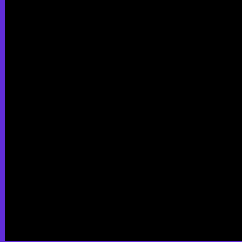
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5690, -23.9450,



# 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

80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390

### Deuteranopia

69.4570, -72.9460, 0.4140

### Tritanopia

82.4470, -23.4280, -4.9320

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390

**Deuteranomaly**

73.5650, -54.7940, 23.8780

**Tritanomaly**

81.8550, -23.6160, 20.5120

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390

**Achromatopsia**

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

80.8630, -8.8990, 23.6210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390 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, 45, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 45, 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(98, 45, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 45, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390 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, 45, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 45, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 45, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 45, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 45, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 45,  
218) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5690, -23.9450, 65.0390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 45, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 45,  
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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