

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(80.5820, -7.6240,  
72.1200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7624D4
RGB	118, 36, 212
RGB Percent	46%, 14%, 83%
CMY	0.5369, 0.8590, 0.1688
CMYK	0.44, 0.83, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	268°, 71%, 49%
HSV	268°, 83%, 83%
XYZ	19.9899, 9.8680, 63.1104
YIQ	80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

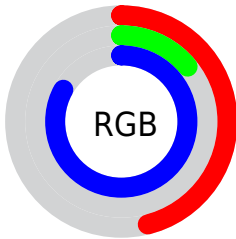
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	118, 36, 212
Decimal	7742676
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.60, 66.29, -74.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 99.599, 311.727
Yxy	9.8680, 0.2150, 0.1061
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285932756 (0xFF7624D4)
YUV	80.5820, 64.7891, 32.8156
Hunter-Lab	31.4134, 58.6151, -97.1259

# Details

The YIQ color **80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200** 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 **167.4180, 7.6240, -72.1200**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.8830, -1.3420, 68.4020**, and **33.9300, -17.8920, 59.9640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9660, -8.4050, 80.7710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.1980, -6.8430, 63.4690**.

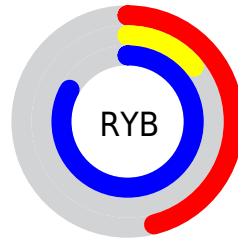
# Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (14%)

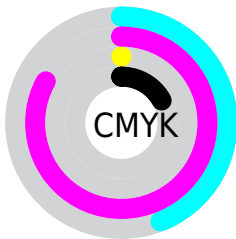
Blue (83%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (83%)

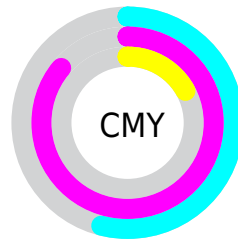


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200 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 80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.5820, -7.6240,  
72.1200

80.5820, -7.6240,  
72.1200

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

47.2880, -6.6160,  
75.8800

136.8830, -1.3420,  
68.4020

33.9300, -17.8920,  
59.9640

161.7020, 9.1130,  
60.6410

15.3040, -40.2170,  
40.5430

187.1080, 19.2930,  
52.3570

11.7420, -33.0630,  
32.0330

208.6270, 21.7250,  
41.3170

8.8920, -25.0380,  
24.2580

225.6500, 13.7500,  
26.1500

9.0910, -18.7090,  
14.1790

242.6730, 5.7750,

4.7080, -10.5010,

10.9830

8.5950

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 80.5820, -7.6240,  
72.1200

■ 80.5820, -7.6240,  
72.1200

■ 64.9660, -8.4050,  
80.7710

■ 96.1980, -6.8430,  
63.4690

■ 53.7690, -9.0480,  
86.9200

■ 112.1130, -5.4660,  
55.0300

■ 128.3160, -4.9600,  
45.8560

■ 143.9320, -4.1790,  
37.2050

■ 159.8470, -2.8020,  
28.7660

■ 175.4630, -2.0210,  
20.1150

■ 191.0790, -1.2400,  
11.4640

■ 207.5810, -0.1380,  
2.5020

■ 223.1970, 0.6430,  
-6.1490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.7320, -106.1920, 30.2560



80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200



75.5750, 73.3430, 86.0390

# Triad

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



80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200



82.1080, 69.7370, -2.8310



81.7720, -70.4200, -23.3480

# Complementary

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



80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200



167.4180, 7.6240, -72.1200

# 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.



70.4520, -41.3010, -49.9810



80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200



79.9730, 20.6840, -33.4600

# Square

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



80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200



58.6040, 116.8160, 41.5520



63.9830, -29.9750, -57.0070



91.1370, -95.4120, 0.0760



# Rectangle

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



80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200



74.6160, 100.4880, 73.1600



63.9830, -29.9750, -57.0070



78.5800, -61.4320, -32.0560

# Sweetspot

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



80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200



207.2660, -2.6640, 26.2640



113.0030, -83.1710, 4.0050



98.8280, -1.7910, 15.9450



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.



80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200



64.6510, -10.9310, 104.5330



105.9970, 43.0360, 90.1400



98.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



43.4140, -7.2110, 70.1410



10.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130



# Inverse Universe

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



99.3400, 74.7220, 66.5460



91.7490, 108.3240, 96.3560



142.0030, -43.0360, -90.1400



99.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



61.5030, 72.7050, 64.5530

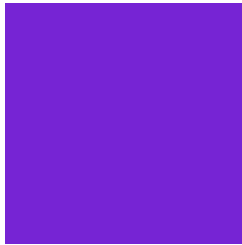


15.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

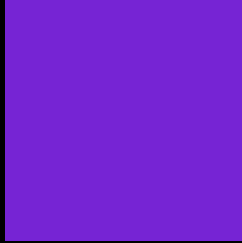
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

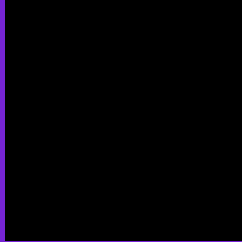
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.5820, -7.6240,



# 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

80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200

### Protanopia

71.1160, -81.7510, 11.3130

### Deuteranopia

71.0870, -74.7800, 0.6120



## Tritanopia

89.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200



## Protanomaly

74.6610, -54.7040, 33.2640



## Deuteranomaly

74.5980, -50.3930, 26.7190



## Tritanomaly

86.0210, -3.3520, 27.7200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200



## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

80.9670, -3.2600, 26.0520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200 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(118, 36, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 36, 212)  
}
```

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(118, 36, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 36, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200 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(118, 36, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 36, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 36, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 36, 212); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 36, 212); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 36, 212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.5820, -7.6240, 72.1200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 36, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118, 36,  
212) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

**@ConvertingColor**