

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550)</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(85.7160, -10.6970,  
78.2550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7C26E7
RGB	124, 38, 231
RGB Percent	49%, 15%, 91%
CMY	0.5134, 0.8511, 0.0943
CMYK	0.46, 0.84, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	267°, 80%, 53%
HSV	267°, 84%, 91%
XYZ	23.4330, 11.4420, 76.5385
YIQ	85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

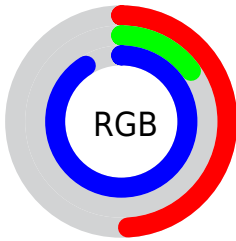
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	124, 38, 231
Decimal	8136423
CIE Lab	40.32, 70.78, -80.73
CIE LCh	40, 107.370, 311.243
Yxy	11.4420, 0.2103, 0.1027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286326503 (0xFF7C26E7)
YUV	85.7160, 71.6250, 33.5751
Hunter-Lab	33.8260, 64.4608, -110.4782

# Details

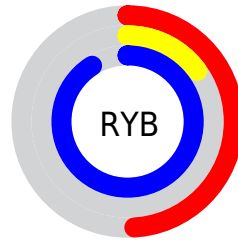
The YIQ color **85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600CC**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **183.2840, 10.6970, -78.2550**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.7370, 2.0050, 68.3170**, and **37.1780, -21.2860, 66.4100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.3280, -12.1200, 87.5280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.1040, -9.2740, 68.9820**.

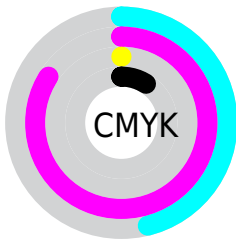
# Distribution



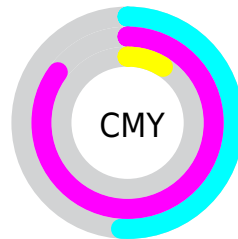
- Red (49%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550 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 85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.7160, -10.6970,  
78.2550

85.7160, -10.6970,  
78.2550

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

50.8350, -9.4140,  
82.5380

140.7370, 2.0050,  
68.3170

37.1780, -21.2860,  
66.4100

166.4420, 12.7810,  
60.2450

16.6440, -46.8660,  
45.4060

192.1470, 23.5570,  
52.1730

13.6800, -38.5200,  
37.3200

210.9750, 20.6250,  
39.2250

10.7160, -30.1740,  
29.2340

227.9980, 12.6500,  
24.0580

12.5620, -24.3490,  
17.2750

245.0210, 4.6750,

7.0050, -15.5910,

8.8910

12.7370

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 85.7160, -10.6970,  
78.2550

■ 85.7160, -10.6970,  
78.2550

■ 68.3280, -12.1200,  
87.5280

■ 103.1040, -9.2740,  
68.9820

■ 57.1310, -12.7630,  
93.6770

■ 120.4920, -7.8510,  
59.7090

■ 137.5810, -7.0240,  
50.2240

■ 154.9690, -5.6010,  
40.9510

■ 172.3570, -4.1780,  
31.6780

■ 190.3320, -3.0300,  
21.8820

■ 207.7200, -1.6070,  
12.6090

■ 224.8090, -0.7800,  
3.1240

■ 242.1970, 0.6430,  
-6.1490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.7700, -109.3550, 27.0050



85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550



81.5420, 78.1100, 93.2620

# Triad

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



85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550



87.7560, 76.6600, -1.6440



87.9670, -75.4630, -25.5670

# Complementary

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



85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550



183.2840, 10.6970, -78.2550

# 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.



75.0340, -43.1800, -54.4760



85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550



85.5880, 23.2060, -35.1140

# Square

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



85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550



63.3880, 126.3520, 44.9440



68.6790, -32.1750, -61.1910



98.1300, -102.7020, 0.0340



# Rectangle

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



85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550



80.9100, 108.6480, 79.4640



68.6790, -32.1750, -61.1910



83.8460, -65.2370, -34.6850

# Sweetspot

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



85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550



206.9670, -3.2600, 26.0520



123.9850, -91.9280, 3.0160



98.5290, -2.3870, 15.7330



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.



85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550



63.1560, -13.9110, 103.4730



113.8220, 45.3270, 98.1830



105.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920



44.3260, -9.7790, 72.6290



12.6910, -2.6630, 20.7370



# Inverse Universe

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



107.9050, 80.6810, 74.1930



92.3190, 106.7190, 97.9110



155.1780, -45.3270, -98.1830



107.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



64.8070, 74.9050, 68.7370

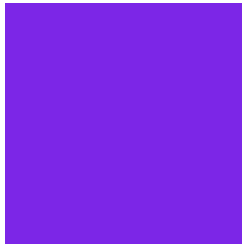


18.4410, 21.4080, 19.5200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

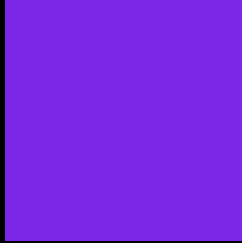
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

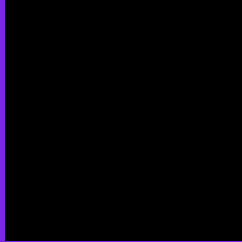
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7160, -10.6970,



# 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

85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550

### Protanopia

76.0060, -87.2530, 11.9070

### Deuteranopia

76.4500, -80.2360, 0.3720



## Tritanopia

95.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550

## Protanomaly

79.3170, -59.4270, 36.2610

## Deuteranomaly

79.7270, -55.0700, 28.8820

## Tritanomaly

91.6340, -6.5160, 29.9960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.2490, -3.9940, 28.3420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550 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(124, 38, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 38, 231)  
}
```

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(124, 38, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 38, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550 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(124, 38, 231) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 38, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(124, 38, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 38, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 38, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 38,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.7160, -10.6970, 78.2550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 38, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124, 38,  
231) }
```

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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