

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.8090, -7.6660,  
50.8460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7D46C4
RGB	125, 70, 196
RGB Percent	49%, 27%, 77%
CMY	0.5096, 0.7256, 0.2315
CMYK	0.36, 0.64, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	266°, 52%, 52%
HSV	266°, 64%, 77%
XYZ	20.6141, 12.7255, 53.5749
YIQ	100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

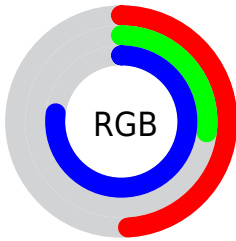
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	125, 70, 196
Decimal	8210116
CIE Lab	42.35, 48.91, -57.30
CIE LCh	42, 75.335, 310.488
Yxy	12.7255, 0.2372, 0.1464
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286400196 (0xFF7D46C4)
YUV	100.8090, 46.9292, 21.2155
Hunter-Lab	35.6728, 40.7215, -64.0731

# Details

The YIQ color **100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. The color can be described as dark muted purple. A complement of this color would be **165.1910, 7.6660, -50.8460**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.2870, -6.0160, 53.9840**, and **47.2710, -9.0870, 49.0650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.7800, -8.7220, 58.9740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115.8380, -6.6100, 42.7180**.

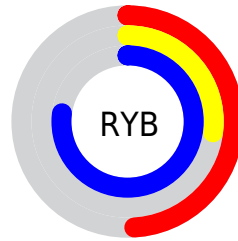
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (27%)

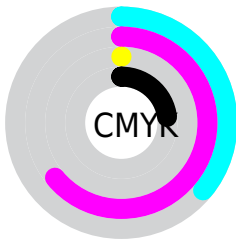
Blue (77%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (77%)

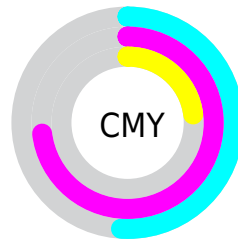


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460 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 100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100.8090, -7.6660,  
50.8460

100.8090, -7.6660,  
50.8460

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

74.5700, -8.4910,  
49.2770

154.2870, -6.0160,  
53.9840

47.2710, -9.0870,  
49.0650

179.0350, 3.2010,  
46.6330

24.4720, -14.2670,  
43.8210

203.8540, 13.6560,  
38.8720

10.2600, -28.8900,  
27.9900

224.4760, 14.3000,  
27.1960

7.4100, -20.8650,  
20.2150

241.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

6.5490, -14.3070,  
11.4930

2.8670, -6.6950,

5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.8090, -7.6660,  
50.8460

■ 100.8090, -7.6660,  
50.8460

■ 85.7800, -8.7220,  
58.9740

■ 115.8380, -6.6100,  
42.7180

■ 71.3380, -10.0530,  
66.5790

■ 130.2800, -5.2790,  
35.1130

■ 56.3090, -11.1090,  
74.7070

■ 145.3090, -4.2230,  
26.9850

■ 48.0580, -11.6600,  
79.1880

■ 159.7510, -2.8920,  
19.3800

■ 174.7800, -1.8360,  
11.2520

■ 189.8090, -0.7800,  
3.1240

■ 204.2510, 0.5510,  
-4.4810

■ 219.2800, 1.6070,  
-12.6090

■ 233.7220, 2.9380,  
-20.2140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.8230, -99.6790, 16.8410



100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460



77.4980, 63.0740, 79.4100

# Triad

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



100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460



93.5930, 69.5090, -9.7150



87.1690, -73.2160, -27.7440

# Complementary

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



100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460



165.1910, 7.6660, -50.8460

# 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.



78.4710, -51.4800, -47.2240



100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460



91.8450, 32.7880, -32.5560

# Square

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



100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460



83.3420, 96.4620, 24.9580



72.2670, -25.0230, -58.6470



93.8950, -92.1550, -9.3950



# Rectangle

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



100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460



72.3250, 88.2460, 74.7580



72.2670, -25.0230, -58.6470



84.6610, -66.1540, -34.5860

# Sweetspot

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



100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460



218.7510, -2.8920, 19.3800



126.0410, -59.9710, 2.0530



105.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860



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.



100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460



106.7590, -12.2560, 78.9760



119.6460, 29.8820, 64.2020



89.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



39.2840, -9.9610, 64.9110



7.9480, -2.2490, 13.2310



# Inverse Universe

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



115.7680, 52.3050, 48.7930



130.1440, 81.5060, 75.7620



146.3540, -29.8820, -64.2020



90.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



58.3990, 67.0660, 62.1220

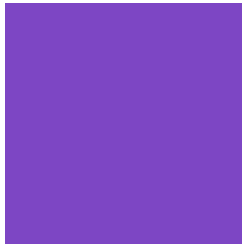


12.0330, 13.5690, 12.9050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

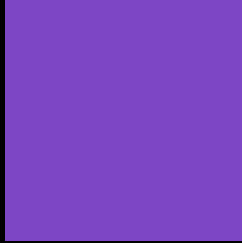
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

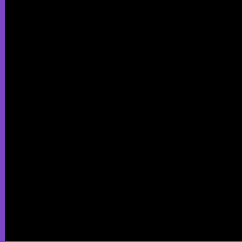
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.8090, -7.6660,



# 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

100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460

### Protanopia

80.3090, -92.4800, 13.0240

### Deuteranopia

80.2800, -85.5090, 2.3230



## Tritanopia

100.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460

## Protanomaly

87.5520, -61.9470, 26.8610

## Deuteranomaly

87.3750, -57.3150, 20.0050

## Tritanomaly

100.5880, -0.8750, 21.3730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460 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(125, 70, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 70, 196)  
}
```

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(125, 70, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 70, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460 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(125, 70, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 70, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 70, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 70, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 70, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 70,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.8090, -7.6660, 50.8460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 70, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125, 70,  
196) }
```

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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