

# Converting Colors

YIQ(102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(102.5870, -6.0200,  
76.0920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9037EF
RGB	144, 55, 239
RGB Percent	56%, 22%, 94%
CMY	0.4350, 0.7845, 0.0629
CMYK	0.40, 0.77, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	269°, 85%, 58%
HSV	269°, 77%, 94%
XYZ	28.4543, 14.8951, 83.0038
YIQ	102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

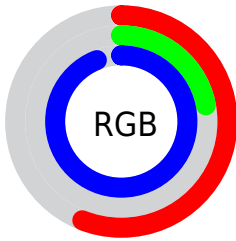
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 55, 239
Decimal	9451503
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.49, 69.44, -76.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 103.451, 312.161
Yxy	14.8951, 0.2252, 0.1179
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287641583 (0xFF9037EF)
YUV	102.5870, 67.2516, 36.3192
Hunter-Lab	38.5942, 64.0624, -100.4978

# Details

The YIQ color **102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933FF**. The color can be described as middle washed purple. A complement of this color would be **191.4130, 6.0200, -76.0920**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.2230, 9.2040, 64.5000**, and **45.5650, -8.9540, 74.1980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.9110, -6.5720, 86.1000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.2630, -5.4680, 66.0840**.

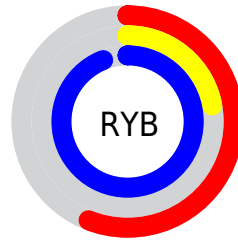
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (22%)

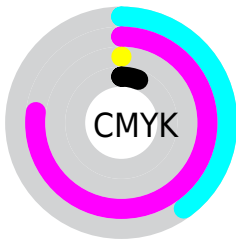
Blue (94%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (94%)

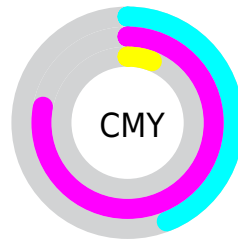


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 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 102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



102.5870, -6.0200,  
76.0920

102.5870, -6.0200,  
76.0920

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

70.3530, -5.2410,  
78.4950

155.2230, 9.2040,  
64.5000

45.5650, -8.9540,  
74.1980

180.9280, 19.9800,  
56.4280

31.9080, -20.8260,  
58.0700

203.3440, 24.2000,  
46.0240

14.4780, -40.7670,  
39.4970

220.3670, 16.2250,  
30.8570

11.5140, -32.4210,  
31.4110

237.3900, 8.2500,  
15.6900

11.0120, -25.4960,  
21.5440

254.4130, 0.2750,

8.2760, -17.7920,

0.5230

14.0800

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 102.5870, -6.0200,  
76.0920

■ 102.5870, -6.0200,  
76.0920

■ 84.9110, -6.5720,  
86.1000

■ 120.2630, -5.4680,  
66.0840

■ 66.9360, -7.7200,  
95.8960

■ 138.2380, -4.3200,  
56.2880

■ 61.9300, -7.5830,  
98.9210

■ 155.9140, -3.7680,  
46.2800

■ 173.5900, -3.2160,  
36.2720

■ 190.9780, -1.7930,  
26.9990

■ 208.6540, -1.2410,  
16.9910

■ 226.3300, -0.6890,  
6.9830

■ 244.3050, 0.4590,  
-2.8130

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.6400, -112.1050, 21.7750



102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



86.7540, 83.5650, 99.0290

# Triad

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



102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



100.1490, 79.6870, -6.9450



97.7810, -83.8070, -28.5350

# Complementary

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



102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



191.4130, 6.0200, -76.0920

# 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.



85.4180, -53.1290, -55.8890



102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



97.6930, 27.1040, -39.6800

# Square

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



102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



67.2750, 134.1000, 47.7000



76.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



107.8300, -110.7250, -3.2450



# Rectangle

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



102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



85.9370, 113.1860, 85.3300



76.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



93.7740, -73.9020, -37.3420

# Sweetspot

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



102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



211.3970, -1.6550, 24.4970



131.7410, -85.1890, 7.5390



101.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



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.



102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



80.8760, -7.4910, 97.2530



130.0950, 48.8120, 95.5960



111.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



47.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



14.4570, -1.8840, 23.1400



# Inverse Universe

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



120.8460, 79.1690, 68.5530



104.0590, 101.2190, 87.4510



163.9050, -48.8120, -95.5960



112.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



65.8460, 79.1690, 68.5530



20.0500, 24.0670, 20.8910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

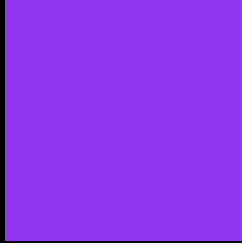
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

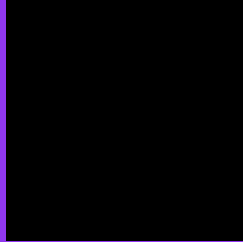
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.5870, -6.0200,



# 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

102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920

### Protanopia

86.0140, -98.8990, 13.7170

### Deuteranopia

86.1160, -90.9190, 1.2490



## Tritanopia

108.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



## Protanomaly

91.7940, -65.2040, 36.3320



## Deuteranomaly

91.9760, -60.2050, 28.3310



## Tritanomaly

106.4670, 1.3240, 31.0840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



## Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

103.0920, -2.1140, 27.3100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 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(144, 55, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 55, 239)  
}
```

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(144, 55, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 55, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 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(144, 55, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 55, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 55, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 55, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 55, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 55,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 55, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144, 55,  
239) }
```

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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