

# Converting Colors

YIQ(104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140)</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(104.2660, 8.7860,  
94.1140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AB29FF
RGB	171, 41, 255
RGB Percent	67%, 16%, 100%
CMY	0.3290, 0.8394, 0.0001
CMYK	0.33, 0.84, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	276°, 100%, 58%
HSV	276°, 84%, 100%
XYZ	35.6549, 17.4706, 96.0725
YIQ	104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

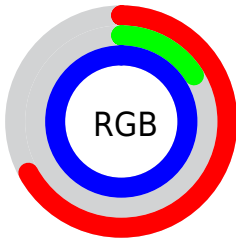
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	171, 41, 255
Decimal	11217407
CIE Lab	48.85, 81.09, -80.02
CIE LCh	49, 113.924, 315.380
Yxy	17.4706, 0.2390, 0.1171
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289407487 (0xFFAB29FF)
YUV	104.2660, 74.3119, 58.5257
Hunter-Lab	41.7978, 79.1199, -107.0198

# Details

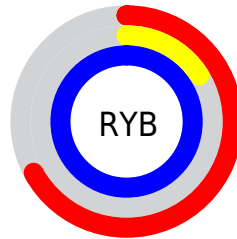
The YIQ color **104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9933FF**. The color can be described as light washed purple. A complement of this color would be **191.7340, -8.7860, -94.1140**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.0730, 27.5420, 73.5740**, and **55.3480, 2.3230, 84.5870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.0140, 9.9760, 105.5920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.9310, 7.8710, 83.1590**.

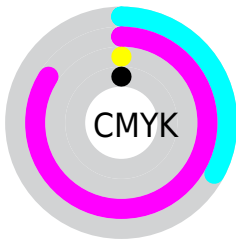
# Distribution



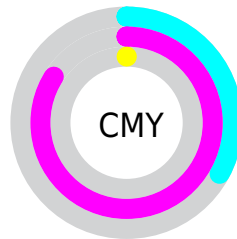
- Red (67%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140 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 104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 104.2660, 8.7860,  
94.1140


 104.2660, 8.7860,  
94.1140


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 67.9230, 11.4900,  
100.1780


 160.0730, 27.5420,  
73.5740


 55.3480, 2.3230,  
84.5870


 184.5600, 33.0000,  
62.7600


 42.5880, -7.7610,  
69.0950


 201.5830, 25.0250,  
47.5930

 28.6320, -20.2290,  
52.7550

 218.6060, 17.0500,  
32.4260

 13.1100, -36.9150,  
35.7650

 236.2160, 8.8000,  
16.7360

 10.1460, -28.5690,  
27.6790

253.8260, 0.5500,

 11.4050, -22.4690,

1.0460

16.2430

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 104.2660, 8.7860,  
94.1140

■ 104.2660, 8.7860,  
94.1140

■ 86.0140, 9.9760,  
105.5920

■ 121.9310, 7.8710,  
83.1590

■ 75.4150, 10.5250,  
112.1650

■ 140.1830, 6.6810,  
71.6810

■ 157.8480, 5.7660,  
60.7260

■ 176.1000, 4.5760,  
49.2480

193.7650, 3.6610,  
38.2930

212.0170, 2.4710,  
26.8150

229.6820, 1.5560,  
15.8600

247.9340, 0.3660,  
4.3820

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.5750, -113.4800, 19.1600



104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140



95.2830, 98.3730, 105.9970

# Triad

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



104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140



108.6990, 80.8340, -11.2140



107.4470, -94.4900, -27.6580

# Complementary

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



104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140



191.7340, -8.7860, -94.1140

# 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.



93.9440, -60.6020, -58.1220



104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140



102.9540, 21.6950, -46.2810

# Square

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



104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140



72.0590, 143.6360, 51.0920



83.3540, -39.0500, -74.2660



117.7070, -123.3800, 0.3320



# Rectangle

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



104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140



88.1010, 118.5960, 86.4040



83.3540, -39.0500, -74.2660



103.0980, -83.6220, -37.3980

# Sweetspot

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



104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140



209.9570, 2.7000, 28.1720



115.8780, -92.3440, 21.5760



100.6220, 1.7850, 17.2170



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.



104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140



75.4150, 10.5250, 112.1650



126.9880, 65.5910, 105.3910



118.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



56.4580, 7.8250, 83.9930



18.9570, 2.7000, 28.1720



# Inverse Universe

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



114.5620, 100.5800, 71.4920



87.6450, 119.8800, 85.1600



169.0120, -65.5910, -105.3910



119.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



65.6590, 89.7610, 63.8170



21.9860, 30.1190, 21.3430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

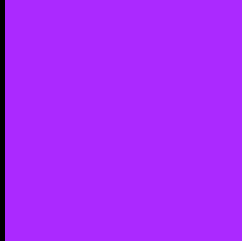
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

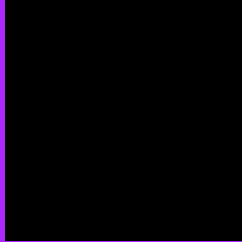
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.2660, 8.7860,



# 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

104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140

### Protanopia

92.6480, -106.5560, 14.8200

### Deuteranopia

93.2230, -98.5300, 1.5180



## Tritanopia

117.8720, 21.2720, 10.9680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140



## Protanomaly

96.7220, -64.7010, 43.7390



## Deuteranomaly

97.3770, -59.6560, 34.9040



## Tritanomaly

112.9900, 16.2690, 41.0770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140



## Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

103.9450, 2.9740, 34.2220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140 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(171, 41, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 41, 255)  
}
```

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(171, 41, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 41, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140 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(171, 41, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 41, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 41, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 41, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 41, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 41,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.2660, 8.7860, 94.1140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 41, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171, 41,  
255) }
```

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