

Converting Colors

YIQ(105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(105.9260, 5.1260,
50.2940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E48BA
RGB	142, 72, 186
RGB Percent	56%, 28%, 73%
CMY	0.4429, 0.7178, 0.2707
CMYK	0.24, 0.61, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	277°, 45%, 51%
HSV	277°, 61%, 73%
XYZ	22.3423, 13.9315, 47.9562
YIQ	105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

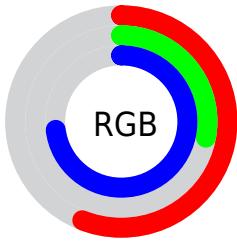
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 72, 186
Decimal	9324730
CIE _{Lab}	44.13, 49.38, -48.49
CIE _{LCh}	44, 69.205, 315.521
Yxy	13.9315, 0.2653, 0.1654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287514810 (0xFF8E48BA)
YUV	105.9260, 39.4765, 31.6369
Hunter-Lab	37.3250, 41.5293, -50.0500

Details

The YIQ color **105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **152.0740, -5.1260, -50.2940**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.6920, 5.9050, 52.6970**, and **51.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.6800, 6.1790, 58.7470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.1720, 4.0730, 41.8410**.

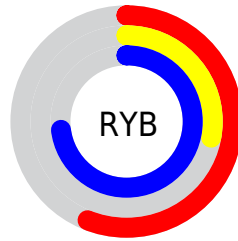
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (28%)

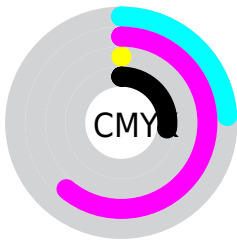
Blue (73%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (73%)

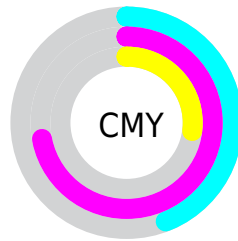


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940 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 105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

105.9260, 5.1260,
50.2940

105.9260, 5.1260,
50.2940

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

79.5130, 4.8510,
49.7710

159.9910, 6.5010,
52.9090

51.9260, 5.1260,
50.2940

185.8790, 12.5080,
48.6680

30.3230, 2.3300,
45.8980

209.8010, 21.1750,
40.2710

19.4000, -5.7370,
32.3990

226.8240, 13.2000,
25.1040

6.6120, -18.6180,
18.0380

243.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

1.0260, -2.8890,

2.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 105.9260, 5.1260,
50.2940

■ 105.9260, 5.1260,
50.2940

■ 92.6800, 6.1790,
58.7470

■ 119.1720, 4.0730,
41.8410

■ 80.0210, 6.9570,
66.6770

■ 131.8310, 3.2950,
33.9110

■ 66.7750, 8.0100,
75.1300

■ 145.3760, 2.8380,
25.6700

■ 55.2900, 8.2380,
82.0140

■ 158.0350, 2.0600,
17.7400

■ 171.2810, 1.0070,
9.2870

■ 184.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 197.1860, -0.8240,
-7.0960

■ 210.4320, -1.8770,
-15.5490

■ 223.3900, -2.0590,
-23.2670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.0250, -97.4320, 14.6640



105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940



91.8700, 61.4260, 65.2180

Triad

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



105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940



98.8540, 64.1000, -16.3160



90.9990, -78.4890, -25.7930

Complementary

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



105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940



152.0740, -5.1260, -50.2940

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.



82.8710, -58.3580, -43.7180



105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940



95.0570, 29.0750, -36.8530

Square

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



105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940



94.2880, 87.3860, 13.2260



73.7070, -29.3780, -62.3220



95.7530, -94.6310, -8.5750

Rectangle

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



105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940



82.7940, 84.9470, 62.9550



73.7070, -29.3780, -62.3220



88.7190, -72.0690, -32.0130

Sweetspot

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



105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940



211.6760, 1.6930, 18.8850



111.9980, -49.2440, 11.3960



103.1610, 1.4650, 12.0010



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940



116.2960, 8.1010, 78.9890



117.8280, 34.8810, 56.2010



85.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



46.4880, 7.1400, 68.8680



8.2750, 1.1440, 12.3120

Inverse Universe

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



111.1020, 53.8200, 37.8520



124.3870, 84.5350, 59.4070



140.1720, -34.8810, -56.2010



86.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



53.4840, 73.7160, 51.7320



9.6260, 13.1570, 9.3570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940 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 105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

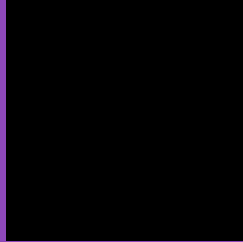
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.9260, 5.1260,

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

105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940

Protanopia

83.7970, -96.7900, 14.0420

Deuteranopia

96.9800, -58.0010, 10.4070



Tritanopia

106.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610

Trichromacy



Original Color

105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940

Protanomaly

91.6340, -59.2420, 27.3980

Deuteranomaly

100.4440, -35.4000, 24.8240

Tritanomaly

105.9980, 12.6500, 24.0580

Monochromacy



Original Color

105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940

Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

106.1490, 1.7390, 18.0510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940 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(142, 72, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 72, 186)  
}
```

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(142, 72, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 72, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940 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(142, 72, 186) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 72, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 72, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 72, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 72, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 72,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 105.9260, 5.1260, 50.2940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 72, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 72,  
186) }
```

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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