

# Converting Colors

YIQ(112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590)</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(112.4800, -7.5770,  
65.7590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9248E9
RGB	146, 72, 233
RGB Percent	57%, 28%, 91%
CMY	0.4272, 0.7178, 0.0864
CMYK	0.37, 0.69, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	268°, 79%, 60%
HSV	268°, 69%, 91%
XYZ	28.8843, 16.6292, 78.7486
YIQ	112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

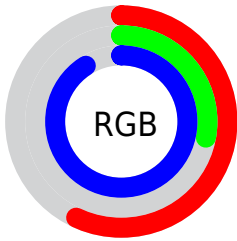
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	146, 72, 233
Decimal	9586921
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.79, 61.20, -69.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 92.641, 311.351
Yxy	16.6292, 0.2324, 0.1338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287777001 (0xFF9248E9)
YUV	112.4800, 59.4164, 29.3970
Hunter-Lab	40.7789, 55.0714, -85.9505

# Details

The YIQ color **112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **192.5200, 7.5770, -65.7590**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.3270, 5.6750, 56.8670**, and **51.9470, -7.3940, 67.9500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.3910, -8.4040, 75.2440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.8680, -6.1540, 56.4860**.

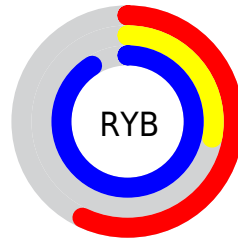
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (28%)

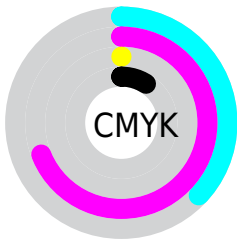
Blue (91%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (91%)

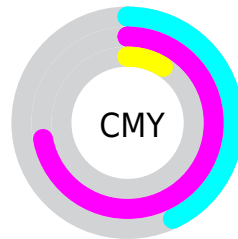


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590 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 112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



112.4800, -7.5770,  
65.7590

112.4800, -7.5770,  
65.7590

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

84.6540, -8.1270,  
64.7130

164.3270, 5.6750,  
56.8670

51.9470, -7.3940,  
67.9500

189.1460, 16.1300,  
49.1060

33.4310, -15.0490,  
57.9990

211.5620, 20.3500,  
38.7020

17.1970, -32.6060,  
40.2740

227.9980, 12.6500,  
24.0580

10.9440, -30.8160,  
29.8560

245.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910

9.2680, -23.3410,  
21.0350

7.8200, -16.5080,

12.8360

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 112.4800, -7.5770,  
65.7590

■ 112.4800, -7.5770,  
65.7590

■ 95.3910, -8.4040,  
75.2440

■ 129.8680, -6.1540,  
56.4860

■ 77.4160, -9.5520,  
85.0400

■ 147.5440, -5.6020,  
46.4780

■ 60.0280, -10.9750,  
94.3130

■ 164.9320, -4.1790,  
37.2050

■ 58.5550, -11.0210,  
95.1470

■ 182.0210, -3.3520,  
27.7200

199.4090, -1.9290,  
18.4470

217.3840, -0.7810,  
8.6510

234.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

250.1000, 2.2940,  
-8.5380

252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

# 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



112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590



85.4870, 79.9430, 98.5910

# Triad

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



112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590



106.3400, 80.4670, -10.0690



100.7160, -85.1820, -31.1500

# Complementary

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



112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590



192.5200, 7.5770, -65.7590

# 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.



89.4930, -57.7140, -55.3940



112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590



103.9280, 33.7520, -39.0160

# Square

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



112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590



83.4120, 125.8040, 32.8440



79.2450, -37.1250, -70.6050



108.6790, -108.9820, -7.3020



# Rectangle

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



112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590



85.0550, 107.0420, 86.5460



79.2450, -37.1250, -70.6050



97.0510, -76.2400, -39.0240

# Sweetspot

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



112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590



214.6310, -2.4340, 22.0940



142.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240



103.8340, -1.9280, 12.9200



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.



112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590



96.4700, -9.6440, 86.7080



136.1010, 39.5070, 82.5070



108.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



45.4510, -8.6330, 73.8870



13.6310, -2.4340, 22.0940



# Inverse Universe

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



130.0570, 68.0290, 61.1890



119.4980, 89.4370, 80.7090



168.8990, -39.5070, -82.5070



109.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



65.2910, 76.4180, 68.8500

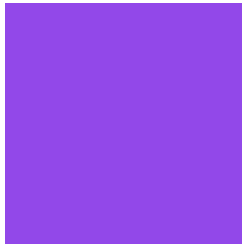


19.4520, 22.8750, 20.4670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

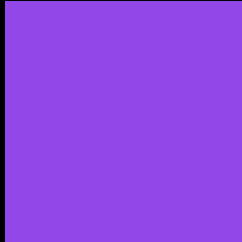
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

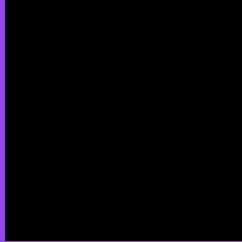
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.4800, -7.5770,



# 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

112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590

### Protanopia

90.3170, -104.1260, 14.8340

### Deuteranopia

91.0060, -96.4210, 1.8430



## Tritanopia

114.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590



## Protanomaly

98.6470, -69.2840, 33.1800



## Deuteranomaly

98.8290, -64.2850, 25.1790



## Tritanomaly

113.7610, 0.3160, 27.3240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590



## Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

111.7990, -2.8470, 24.0730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590 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(146, 72, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 72, 233)  
}
```

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(146, 72, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 72, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590 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(146, 72, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 72, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(146, 72, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 72, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 72, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 72,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.4800, -7.5770, 65.7590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 72, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 72,  
233) }
```

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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