

# Converting Colors

YIQ(114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(114.9020, -3.4940,  
52.3300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9052D0
RGB	144, 82, 208
RGB Percent	56%, 32%, 82%
CMY	0.4351, 0.6785, 0.1844
CMYK	0.31, 0.61, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	270°, 57%, 57%
HSV	270°, 61%, 82%
XYZ	25.9087, 16.5179, 61.4789
YIQ	114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

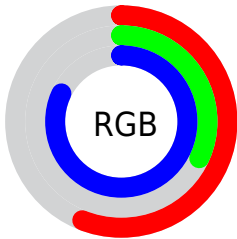
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	144, 82, 208
Decimal	9458384
CIELab	47.65, 49.86, -55.57
CIELCh	48, 74.656, 311.898
Yxy	16.5179, 0.2493, 0.1590
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287648464 (0xFF9052D0)
YUV	114.9020, 45.8973, 25.5189
Hunter-Lab	40.6422, 42.6669, -61.2377

# Details

The YIQ color **114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **175.0980, 3.4940, -52.3300**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167.8270, 1.0910, 51.8350**, and **61.3640, -4.9150, 50.5490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.5850, -3.6790, 61.1930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.5180, -2.7130, 43.6790**.

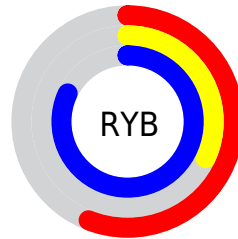
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (32%)

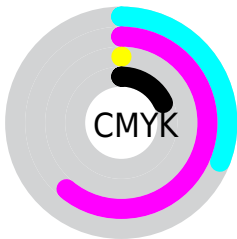
Blue (82%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (82%)

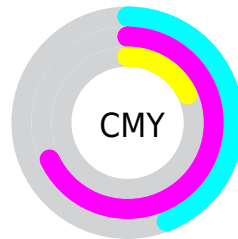


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300 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 114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



114.9020, -3.4940,  
52.3300

114.9020, -3.4940,  
52.3300

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

88.6630, -4.3190,  
50.7610

167.8270, 1.0910,  
51.8350

61.3640, -4.9150,  
50.5490

192.6460, 11.5460,  
44.0740

32.3040, -4.6860,  
51.9060

216.2580, 18.1500,  
34.5180

20.0710, -14.8160,  
37.2480

232.6940, 10.4500,  
19.8740

8.6640, -24.3960,  
23.6360

249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

8.2760, -17.7920,  
14.0800

4.5940, -10.1800,

8.2840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 114.9020, -3.4940,  
52.3300

■ 114.9020, -3.4940,  
52.3300

■ 99.5850, -3.6790,  
61.1930

■ 130.5180, -2.7130,  
43.6790

■ 83.9690, -4.4600,  
69.8440

■ 145.8350, -2.5280,  
34.8160

■ 68.9400, -5.5160,  
77.9720

■ 160.8640, -1.4720,  
26.6880

■ 54.2100, -5.9760,  
86.3120

■ 176.1810, -1.2870,  
17.8250

■ 191.7970, -0.5060,  
9.1740

■ 207.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 222.7300, 0.4600,  
-8.3400

■ 237.4600, 0.9200,  
-16.6800

■ 244.8580, 5.5510,  
-18.0090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.4630, -107.4730, 14.9190



114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300



100.8580, 61.7000, 71.2680

# Triad

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



114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300



106.5840, 73.7280, -14.5920



97.7980, -82.4770, -30.6130

# Complementary

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



114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300



175.0980, 3.4940, -52.3300

# 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.



88.5130, -60.4660, -49.5700



114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300



103.6510, 36.0900, -37.3340

# Square

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



114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300



100.7070, 96.6920, 20.7880



86.1660, -17.5490, -61.9410



103.4640, -101.1870, -10.9070



# Rectangle

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



114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300



85.2930, 91.2720, 74.9840



86.1660, -17.5490, -61.9410



94.7030, -75.1400, -36.9320

# Sweetspot

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



114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300



221.1210, -1.0580, 19.1820



134.5190, -58.3210, 5.1910



106.4920, -0.9650, 11.9870



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.



114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300



117.7120, -4.8740, 77.3500



133.4400, 33.4580, 65.4740



96.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



43.9690, -4.4600, 69.8440



10.6540, -1.2410, 16.9910



# Inverse Universe

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



126.9700, 54.5520, 46.6160



135.3300, 80.6820, 68.6660



156.5600, -33.4580, -65.4740



97.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



59.9220, 72.8430, 62.0510

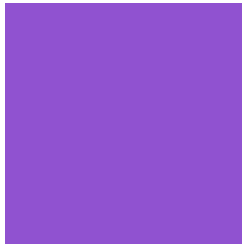


14.6530, 17.6950, 15.2230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300 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 114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

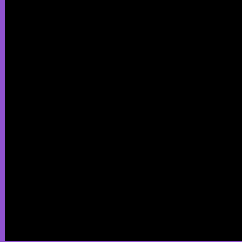
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.9020, -3.4940,



# 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

114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300

### Protanopia

90.4310, -104.4470, 15.1450

### Deuteranopia

99.6880, -77.6700, 8.9380



## Tritanopia

114.5930, 8.7560, 6.5160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300

## Protanomaly

99.0830, -67.8160, 28.6000

## Deuteranomaly

105.2450, -50.8970, 24.8390

## Tritanomaly

114.8660, 4.2140, 22.7580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300

## Achromatopsia

115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

115.1210, -1.0580, 19.1820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300 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, 82, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 82, 208)  
}
```

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, 82, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 82, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300 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, 82, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 82, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 82, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 82, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 82, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 82,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 114.9020, -3.4940, 52.3300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 82, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144, 82,  
208) }
```

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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