

# Converting Colors

YIQ(117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(117.0900, -7.8000,  
31.2400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8163B3
RGB	129, 99, 179
RGB Percent	51%, 39%, 70%
CMY	0.4940, 0.6118, 0.2981
CMYK	0.28, 0.45, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	263°, 34%, 55%
HSV	263°, 45%, 70%
XYZ	21.6529, 16.8446, 44.7454
YIQ	117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

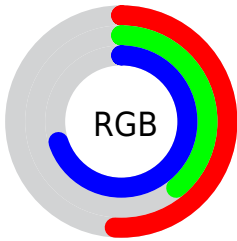
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	129, 99, 179
Decimal	8479667
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.06, 29.24, -38.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 48.135, 307.400
Yxy	16.8446, 0.2601, 0.2024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286669747 (0xFF8163B3)
YUV	117.0900, 30.5216, 10.4451
Hunter-Lab	41.0422, 22.3487, -35.9102

# Details

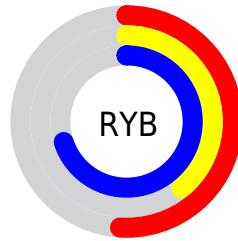
The YIQ color **117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **160.9100, 7.8000, -31.2400**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.8560, -7.0210, 33.6430**, and **67.3240, -8.5790, 28.8370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.2350, -9.4060, 38.3220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.9450, -6.1940, 24.1580**.

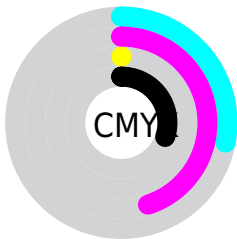
# Distribution



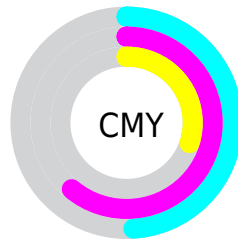
- Red (51%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400 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 117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.0900, -7.8000,  
31.2400

■ 117.0900, -7.8000,  
31.2400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 92.1500, -8.0290,  
29.8830

■ 169.8560, -7.0210,  
33.6430

■ 67.3240, -8.5790,  
28.8370

■ 196.3570, -4.1780,  
31.6780

■ 43.6720, -9.6790,  
26.7450

■ 221.4640, 5.4060,  
23.1820

■ 20.8350, -11.6960,  
24.7520

■ 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

■ 6.0420, -17.0130,  
16.4830

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,

0.3110

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

117.0900, -7.8000,  
31.2400

117.0900, -7.8000,  
31.2400

103.2350, -9.4060,  
38.3220

130.9450, -6.1940,  
24.1580

89.3800, -11.0120,  
45.4040

144.8000, -4.5880,  
17.0760

75.5250, -12.6180,  
52.4860

158.9540, -2.3860,  
10.2060

61.3710, -14.8200,  
59.3560

172.8090, -0.7800,  
3.1240

48.1030, -16.7010,  
65.9150

186.0770, 1.1010,  
-3.4350

■ 40.4390, -17.5270,  
69.8730

■ 199.9320, 2.7070,  
-10.5170

■ 213.7870, 4.3130,  
-17.5990

■ 227.6420, 5.9190,  
-24.6810

■ 238.8610, 9.4960,  
-28.9360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.4890, -66.8040, 10.2520



117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400



115.9070, 32.5000, 38.7720

# Triad

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



117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400



111.2310, 56.0290, -7.7070



92.6800, -76.3330, -31.8290

# Complementary

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



117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400



160.9100, 7.8000, -31.2400

# 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.



86.1310, -62.0260, -43.3220



117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400



108.0290, 35.4460, -25.6580

# Square

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



117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400



111.9510, 63.5900, 14.9660



103.9090, 0.3730, -34.3070



95.9520, -88.3020, -18.6540



# Rectangle

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



117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400



113.4930, 51.1610, 36.4810



103.9090, 0.3730, -34.3070



90.4970, -71.5640, -35.6600

# Sweetspot

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



117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400



208.7090, -3.0740, 11.6620



138.0570, -39.7050, -1.7930



103.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400



135.3030, -12.1130, 48.8390



128.7510, 15.4440, 39.5080



82.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



34.4850, -15.1410, 59.6670



5.9540, -2.3860, 10.2060



# Inverse Universe

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



128.6200, 31.6300, 32.5100



153.2670, 49.4620, 50.7580



149.2490, -15.4440, -39.5080



83.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



56.6910, 60.3720, 62.2920

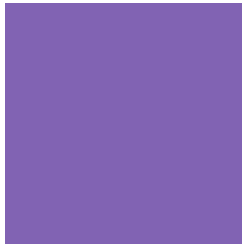


9.5980, 10.3600, 10.4880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

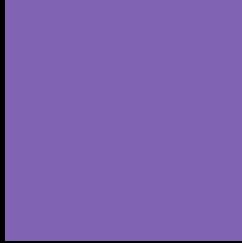
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

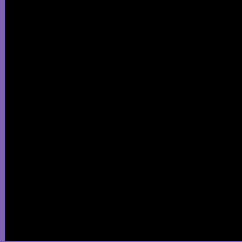
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400.



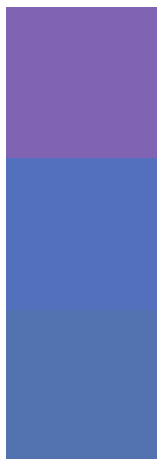
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.0900, -7.8000,



# 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

117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400

### Protanopia

111.9220, -42.9180, 17.8980

### Deuteranopia

111.7990, -38.3780, 12.7100



## Tritanopia

114.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400

## Protanomaly

113.6140, -30.1270, 22.8730

## Deuteranomaly

114.0610, -27.1920, 19.2400

## Tritanomaly

115.4750, -2.2950, 14.0650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.7090, -3.0740, 11.6620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400 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(129, 99, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 99, 179)  
}
```

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(129, 99, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 99, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400 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(129, 99, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 99, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 99, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 99, 179); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 99, 179); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 99, 179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.0900, -7.8000, 31.2400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 99, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129, 99,  
179) }
```

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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