

# Converting Colors

YIQ(118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(118.1760, -0.6090,  
71.6390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A248F1
RGB	162, 72, 241
RGB Percent	64%, 28%, 95%
CMY	0.3644, 0.7178, 0.0550
CMYK	0.33, 0.70, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	272°, 86%, 61%
HSV	272°, 70%, 94%
XYZ	33.1039, 18.6687, 85.0511
YIQ	118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

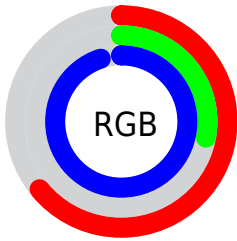
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	162, 72, 241
Decimal	10635505
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.30, 66.03, -69.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 96.143, 313.373
Yxy	18.6687, 0.2419, 0.1364
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288825585 (0xFFA248F1)
YUV	118.1760, 60.5522, 38.4336
Hunter-Lab	43.2072, 61.1479, -86.4641

# Details

The YIQ color **118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as light washed purple. A complement of this color would be **194.8240, 0.6090, -71.6390**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.9970, 15.5320, 59.9480**, and **52.3600, 2.0490, 78.5370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.7990, -0.5650, 81.8590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.5530, -0.6530, 61.4190**.

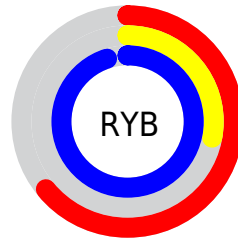
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (28%)

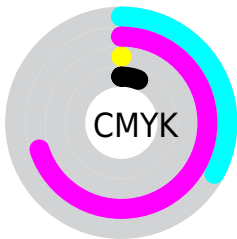
Blue (95%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (95%)

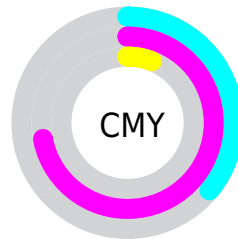


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390 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 118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



118.1760, -0.6090,  
71.6390

118.1760, -0.6090,  
71.6390

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

89.1760, -0.6090,  
71.6390

169.9970, 15.5320,  
59.9480

52.3600, 2.0490,  
78.5370

195.4030, 25.7120,  
51.6640

39.6110, -6.5680,  
63.9920

212.7360, 19.8000,  
37.6560

26.3670, -18.1650,  
48.3870

229.7590, 11.8250,  
22.4890

11.7420, -33.0630,  
32.0330

246.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220

8.8920, -25.0380,  
24.2580

9.0910, -18.7090,

14.1790

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 118.1760, -0.6090,  
71.6390

■ 118.1760, -0.6090,  
71.6390

■ 100.7990, -0.5650,  
81.8590

■ 135.5530, -0.6530,  
61.4190

■ 83.4220, -0.5210,  
92.0790

■ 153.2290, -0.1010,  
51.4110

■ 65.7460, -1.0730,  
102.0870

■ 170.6060, -0.1450,  
41.1910

■ 187.9830, -0.1890,  
30.9710

■ 205.3600, -0.2330,  
20.7510

■ 223.6230, 0.0440,  
10.2200

■ 241.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 252.5070, 2.7060,  
-4.9900

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.9230, -114.5800, 17.0680



118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390



90.1290, 87.0030, 102.8030

# Triad

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



118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390



112.5310, 81.2470, -13.1930



107.0080, -91.8760, -30.9800

# Complementary

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



118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390



194.8240, 0.6090, -71.6390

# 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.



95.3290, -63.1240, -56.4680



118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390



108.9230, 32.1480, -42.9880

# Square

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



118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390



91.9730, 128.4180, 29.5220



83.3540, -39.0500, -74.2660



115.0850, -115.9970, -6.8210



# Rectangle

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



118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390



89.3550, 115.0650, 89.8250



83.3540, -39.0500, -74.2660



103.1150, -82.2920, -39.4760

# Sweetspot

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



118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390



215.8270, -0.0500, 22.9420



139.4000, -76.7990, 9.6730



104.7310, -0.1400, 13.5560



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.



118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390



99.4820, -0.7500, 90.7220



141.4550, 47.4380, 87.4540



111.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



50.2780, -0.6560, 78.0000



15.3540, -0.0960, 23.7760



# Inverse Universe

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



131.5370, 75.3650, 60.3970



116.3860, 95.4440, 76.4680



171.5450, -47.4380, -87.4540



112.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



64.8200, 82.0580, 65.7540

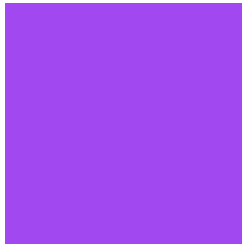


19.7080, 25.0300, 19.9580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

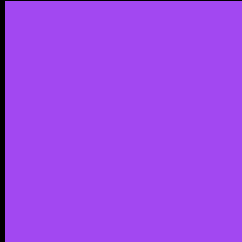
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390 looks on a black 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

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

**YIQ 118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.1760, -0.6090,



# 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

118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390

### Protanopia

95.3210, -109.9490, 15.7390

### Deuteranopia

95.8960, -101.9230, 2.4370



## Tritanopia

121.0990, 13.2030, 8.5230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390



## Protanomaly

103.4560, -70.0640, 36.3040



## Deuteranomaly

104.1110, -65.0190, 27.4690



## Tritanomaly

119.7020, 7.9720, 31.7480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390



## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

117.9350, -0.2340, 26.2780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390 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(162, 72, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 72, 241)  
}
```

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(162, 72, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 72, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390 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(162, 72, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 72, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 72, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 72, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 72, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 72,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.1760, -0.6090, 71.6390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 72, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 72,  
241) }
```

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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