

# Converting Colors

YIQ(118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(118.4220, -1.6620,  
63.1860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C4EE4
RGB	156, 78, 228
RGB Percent	61%, 31%, 89%
CMY	0.3879, 0.6942, 0.1060
CMYK	0.32, 0.66, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	271°, 74%, 60%
HSV	271°, 66%, 89%
XYZ	30.4454, 18.1189, 75.2686
YIQ	118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

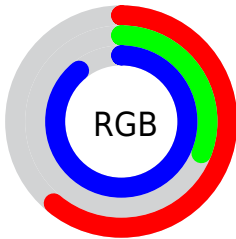
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	156, 78, 228
Decimal	10243812
CIELab	49.64, 59.18, -63.67
CIELCh	50, 86.923, 312.907
Yxy	18.1189, 0.2459, 0.1463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288433892 (0xFF9C4EE4)
YUV	118.4220, 54.0220, 32.9559
Hunter-Lab	42.5663, 53.1805, -75.0442

# Details

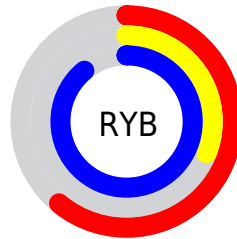
The YIQ color **118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **187.5780, 1.6620, -63.1860**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170.8390, 9.9850, 55.8490**, and **60.5360, -1.9830, 63.4970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.6320, -1.8930, 72.8830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.2120, -1.4310, 53.4890**.

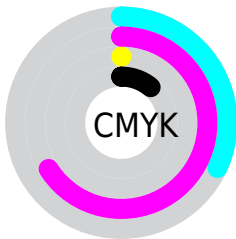
# Distribution



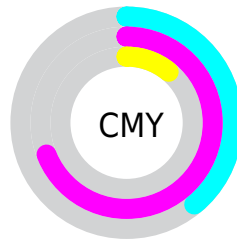
- Red (61%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860 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 118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



118.4220, -1.6620,  
63.1860

118.4220, -1.6620,  
63.1860

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

90.5960, -2.2120,  
62.1400

170.8390, 9.9850,  
55.8490

60.8350, -1.3870,  
63.7090

195.6580, 20.4400,  
48.0880

37.0470, -5.1000,  
59.4120

215.0840, 18.7000,  
35.5640

24.5150, -15.8260,  
44.5420

232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

10.4880, -29.5320,  
28.6120

249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

7.7520, -21.8280,  
21.1480

6.7770, -14.9490,

12.1150

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 118.4220, -1.6620,  
63.1860

■ 118.4220, -1.6620,  
63.1860

■ 101.6320, -1.8930,  
72.8830

■ 135.2120, -1.4310,  
53.4890

■ 84.8420, -2.1240,  
82.5800

■ 152.0020, -1.2000,  
43.7920

■ 68.6390, -2.6300,  
91.7540

■ 168.2050, -0.6940,  
34.6180

■ 61.5730, -2.2640,  
96.1360

■ 184.9950, -0.4630,  
24.9210

201.7850, -0.2320,  
15.2240

218.5750, -0.0010,  
5.5270

235.3650, 0.2300,  
-4.1700

248.3340, 1.5150,  
-10.9410

251.6230, 8.0710,  
-8.6090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.3360, -114.3050, 17.5910



118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860



85.5580, 81.1810, 98.1810

# Triad

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



118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860



111.3350, 78.8630, -14.0410



103.8620, -88.5290, -31.0650

# Complementary

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



118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860



187.5780, 1.6620, -63.1860

# 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.



93.2090, -62.6660, -53.7540



118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860



107.7600, 34.1650, -40.9950

# Square

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



118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860



98.4550, 115.0770, 23.5010



81.5930, -38.2250, -72.6970



111.1410, -110.4030, -9.0830



# Rectangle

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



118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860



85.0550, 107.0420, 86.5460



81.5930, -38.2250, -72.6970



100.4250, -80.2290, -38.3170

# Sweetspot

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



118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860



217.8870, -0.2790, 21.5850



137.3640, -67.9500, 8.9940



105.3180, -0.4150, 13.0330



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.



118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860



108.0100, -2.5370, 84.5590



139.6080, 42.2130, 77.5170



106.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



48.2130, -2.0310, 75.3850



13.8870, -0.2790, 21.5850



# Inverse Universe

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



131.0580, 66.2880, 54.1920



125.0430, 88.9800, 72.4680



166.2780, -41.8920, -77.8280



107.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



63.3250, 79.0780, 64.6940



17.9850, 22.6920, 18.2760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

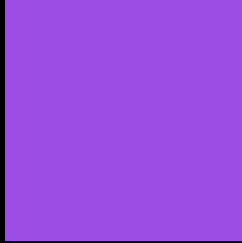
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

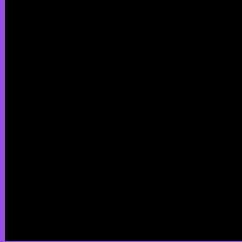
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.4220, -1.6620,



# 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

118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860

### Protanopia

94.5060, -109.0320, 15.6400

### Deuteranopia

94.6080, -101.0520, 3.1720



## Tritanopia

119.5010, 12.0110, 8.0990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860



## Protanomaly

103.3480, -69.8800, 32.9680



## Deuteranomaly

103.5300, -64.8810, 24.9670



## Tritanomaly

118.9960, 6.9640, 27.9880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860



## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

117.9410, -0.3710, 23.2530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860 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(156, 78, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 78, 228)  
}
```

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(156, 78, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 78, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860 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(156, 78, 228) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 78, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 78, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 78, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 78, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 78,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.4220, -1.6620, 63.1860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 78, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 78,  
228) }
```

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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