

# Converting Colors

YIQ(118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(118.5870, -6.0200,  
76.0920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A047FF
RGB	160, 71, 255
RGB Percent	63%, 28%, 100%
CMY	0.3722, 0.7217, 0.0002
CMYK	0.37, 0.72, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	269°, 100%, 64%
HSV	269°, 72%, 100%
XYZ	34.8079, 19.2012, 96.4436
YIQ	118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

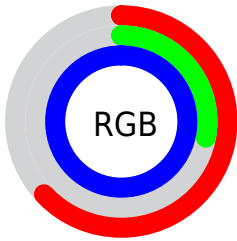
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	160, 71, 255
Decimal	10504191
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.92, 69.27, -76.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 103.343, 312.089
Yxy	19.2012, 0.2314, 0.1276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288694271 (0xFFA047FF)
YUV	118.5870, 67.2516, 36.3192
Hunter-Lab	43.8192, 65.1084, -99.8205

# Details

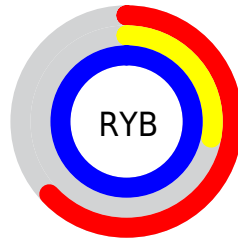
The YIQ color **118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9933FF**. The color can be described as light washed purple. A complement of this color would be **207.4130, 6.0200, -76.0920**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.3990, 14.3400, 59.5240**, and **52.0590, -4.2330, 82.2550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.4380, -6.6180, 86.9340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137.1490, -5.1470, 65.7730**.

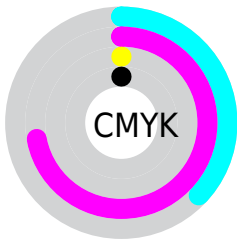
# Distribution



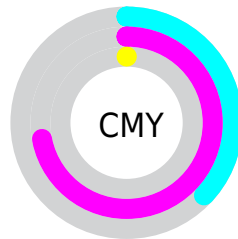
- Red (63%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 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 118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



118.5870, -6.0200,  
76.0920

118.5870, -6.0200,  
76.0920

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

88.7010, -6.3410,  
76.4030

169.1110, 15.2110,  
60.2590

52.0590, -4.2330,  
82.2550

194.5170, 25.3910,  
51.9750

39.2990, -14.3170,  
66.7630

212.7360, 19.8000,  
37.6560

24.2610, -29.4900,  
49.8860

229.1720, 12.1000,  
23.0120

13.1100, -36.9150,  
35.7650

246.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220

10.1460, -28.5690,  
27.6790

11.5190, -22.7900,

16.5540

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,  
11.4930

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 118.5870, -6.0200,  
76.0920

■ 118.5870, -6.0200,  
76.0920

■ 99.4380, -6.6180,  
86.9340

■ 137.1490, -5.1470,  
65.7730

■ 80.8760, -7.4910,  
97.2530

■ 156.2980, -4.5490,  
54.9310

■ 65.8470, -8.5470,  
105.3810

■ 175.1590, -3.0800,  
44.8240

■ 194.3080, -2.4820,  
33.9820

■ 212.8700, -1.6090,  
23.6630

■ 232.0190, -1.0110,  
12.8210

■ 250.5810, -0.1380,  
2.5020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



101.2710, -115.6800, 14.9760



118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



93.5470, 88.8820, 107.2980

# Triad

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



118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



113.1620, 86.8400, -9.9280



108.7690, -92.7010, -32.5490

# Complementary

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



118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



207.4130, 6.0200, -76.0920

# 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.



96.2920, -61.7020, -60.2140



118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



110.1080, 33.0650, -43.0870

# Square

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



118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



76.7660, 142.9030, 47.8550



85.1150, -39.8750, -75.8350



118.3450, -119.6650, -6.4250



# Rectangle

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



118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



89.9250, 113.4600, 91.3800



85.1150, -39.8750, -75.8350



104.7620, -82.7960, -41.3560

# Sweetspot

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



118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



213.4570, -1.8840, 23.1400



147.7410, -85.1890, 7.5390



102.6600, -1.3780, 13.9660



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.



118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



90.6000, -6.8940, 91.9380



146.0950, 48.8120, 95.5960



118.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



49.5810, -5.8830, 79.1170



16.5650, -2.0680, 26.4760



# Inverse Universe

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



136.8460, 79.1690, 68.5530



112.4880, 95.3970, 82.8290



179.9050, -48.8120, -95.5960



119.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



68.3950, 82.0570, 71.2810

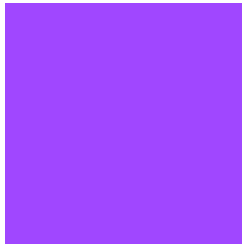


22.8980, 27.5510, 23.8310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

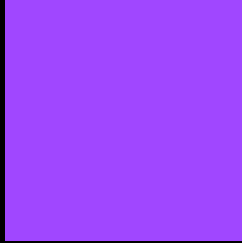
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

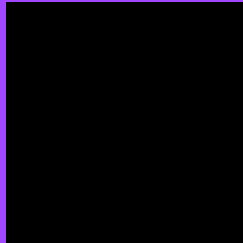
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.5870, -6.0200,



# 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

118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920

### Protanopia

96.8370, -111.4620, 15.6260

### Deuteranopia

97.1840, -102.7940, 1.7020



## Tritanopia

122.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



## Protanomaly

104.5420, -73.1820, 37.7460



## Deuteranomaly

105.0830, -67.8160, 28.6000



## Tritanomaly

121.0650, 2.5160, 31.5080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920



## Achromatopsia

119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

119.0920, -2.1140, 27.3100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 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(160, 71, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 71, 255)  
}
```

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(160, 71, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 71, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 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(160, 71, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 71, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 71, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 71, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 71, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 71,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.5870, -6.0200, 76.0920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 71, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 71,  
255) }
```

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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