

# Converting Colors

YIQ(128.7220, -29.1700,  
55.1020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(128.7220, -29.1700,  
55.1020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8765FF
RGB	135, 101, 255
RGB Percent	53%, 40%, 100%
CMY	0.4704, 0.6040, 0.0002
CMYK	0.47, 0.60, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	253°, 100%, 70%
HSV	253°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	32.6916, 21.6754, 97.0179
YIQ	128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

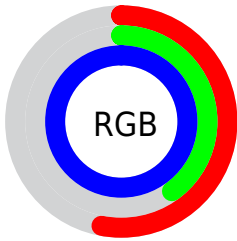
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	135, 101, 255
Decimal	8873471
CIE Lab	53.68, 49.97, -72.31
CIE LCh	54, 87.903, 304.647
Yxy	21.6754, 0.2160, 0.1432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287063551 (0xFF8765FF)
YUV	128.7220, 62.2551, 5.5058
Hunter-Lab	46.5569, 43.8657, -90.9621

# Details

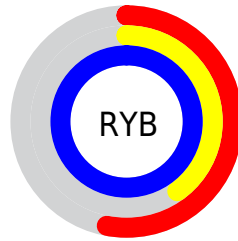
The YIQ color  $128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9966FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $227.2780, 29.1700, -55.1020$ , and the grayscale version is  $128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $177.1860, -7.7100, 40.6260$ , and  $74.5100, -34.6250, 49.3350$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $107.4800, -33.9400, 64.4600$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $149.3770, -24.1250, 46.2670$ .

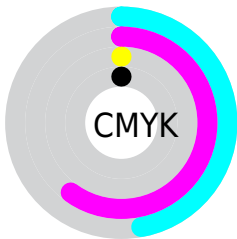
# Distribution



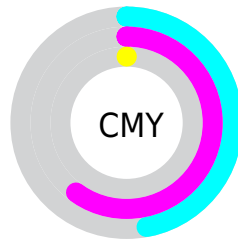
- Red (53%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020 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 128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 128.7220,  
-29.1700, 55.1020

■ 128.7220,  
-29.1700, 55.1020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 101.7710,  
-30.8660, 52.7980

■ 177.1860, -7.7100,  
40.6260

■ 74.5100, -34.6250,  
49.3350

■ 202.5920, 2.4700,  
32.3420

■ 45.5690, -42.2810,  
44.9110

■ 227.9980, 12.6500,  
24.0580

■ 17.3620, -46.1320,  
43.1160

■ 244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

■ 13.1100, -36.9150,  
35.7650

■ 10.2600, -28.8900,  
27.9900

■ 11.5190, -22.7900,

16.5540

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,  
11.4930

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 128.7220,  
-29.1700, 55.1020

■ 128.7220,  
-29.1700, 55.1020

■ 107.4800,  
-33.9400, 64.4600

■ 149.3770,  
-24.1250, 46.2670

■ 86.8250, -38.9850,  
73.2950

■ 170.6190,  
-19.3550, 36.9090

■ 66.1700, -44.0300,  
82.1300

■ 191.2740,  
-14.3100, 28.0740

■ 45.8140, -48.4790,  
91.1770

■ 212.2170,  
-10.1360, 18.5040

■ 232.8720, -5.0910,  
9.6690

254.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

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.



108.3150, -118.9800, 8.7000



128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020



115.3330, 59.4050, 85.3330

# Triad

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



128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020



118.8210, 95.2300, -7.7940



109.1790, -88.3440, -39.9280

# Complementary

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



128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020



227.2780, 29.1700, -55.1020

# 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.



98.0700, -61.1970, -63.8610



128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020



119.3770, 51.5410, -36.5150

# Square

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



128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020



105.8000, 119.2000, 42.4000



104.5280, -4.0690, -63.9490



117.7290, -112.4190, -16.6030



# Rectangle

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



128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020



91.5790, 103.0510, 98.3070



104.5280, -4.0690, -63.9490



105.5140, -79.4020, -47.8020

# Sweetspot

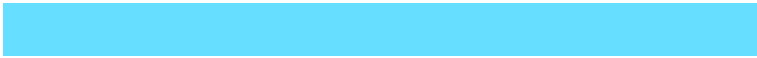
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020



217.2340, -8.8060, 16.4260



189.5830, -82.7090, -15.3890



104.3990, -5.1370, 10.5030



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.



128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020



104.2350, -34.6280, 65.9160



151.4460, 16.1260, 71.2140



117.3790, -2.3850, 4.6790



34.3320, -36.2790, 68.3050



11.4820, -12.2000, 22.8720



# Inverse Universe

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



160.7260, 53.2640, 69.9680



142.3180, 63.7610, 83.4810



204.5540, -16.1260, -71.2140



120.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



74.0950, 66.0070, 86.8310

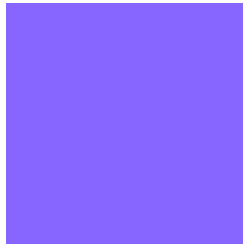


24.8360, 22.0940, 29.1180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

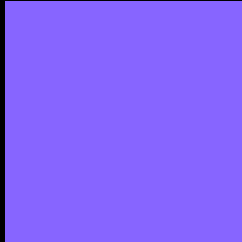
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020 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 128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.7220, -29.1700,



# 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

128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020

### Protanopia

113.2200, -93.3070, 22.5090

### Deuteranopia

102.8890, -109.2130, 2.3950



## Tritanopia

125.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020



## Protanomaly

118.9890, -70.2470, 34.1130



## Deuteranomaly

112.2230, -80.1940, 21.6460



## Tritanomaly

126.6870, -23.2030, 18.5330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020



## Achromatopsia

129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

128.9720, -10.8240, 19.9600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020 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(135, 101, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 101, 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(135, 101, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 101, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020 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(135, 101, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 101, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 101, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 101, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 101, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 101,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.7220, -29.1700, 55.1020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 101, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
101, 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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