

# Converting Colors

YIQ(132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(132.9050, -7.5760,  
60.2320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A360F4
RGB	163, 96, 244
RGB Percent	64%, 38%, 96%
CMY	0.3605, 0.6236, 0.0433
CMYK	0.33, 0.61, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	267°, 87%, 67%
HSV	267°, 61%, 96%
XYZ	35.6213, 22.6834, 88.0595
YIQ	132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

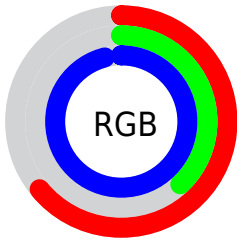
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 96, 244
Decimal	10707188
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.74, 55.56, -64.36
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 85.025, 310.799
Yxy	22.6834, 0.2434, 0.1550
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288897268 (0xFFA360F4)
YUV	132.9050, 54.7698, 26.3933
Hunter-Lab	47.6271, 50.1564, -76.2845

# Details

The YIQ color  $132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9966FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $207.0950, 7.5760, -60.2320$ , and the grayscale version is  $132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $182.9110, 9.4820, 48.4420$ , and  $78.5410, -9.5470, 57.4050$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $114.9300, -8.7240, 70.0280$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $150.8800, -6.4280, 50.4360$ .

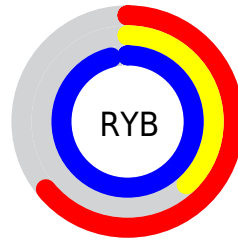
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (38%)

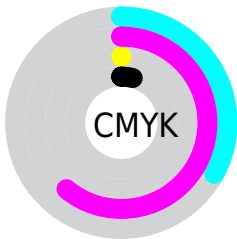
Blue (96%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (96%)

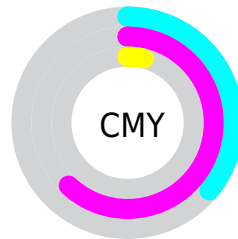


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320 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 132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 132.9050, -7.5760,  
60.2320


 132.9050, -7.5760,  
60.2320


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 105.6660, -8.4010,  
58.6630


 182.9110, 9.4820,  
48.4420

 78.5410, -9.5470,  
57.4050


 208.3170, 19.6620,  
40.1580


 48.4810, -9.3180,  
58.7620

 225.6500, 13.7500,  
26.1500

 28.2040, -16.1480,  
50.3800

 242.6730, 5.7750,  
10.9830

 12.0840, -34.0260,  
32.9660

 9.2340, -26.0010,  
25.1910

 9.4330, -19.6720,

15.1120

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 132.9050, -7.5760,  
60.2320

■ 132.9050, -7.5760,  
60.2320

■ 114.9300, -8.7240,  
70.0280

■ 150.8800, -6.4280,  
50.4360

■ 96.0690, -10.1930,  
80.1350

■ 169.7410, -4.9590,  
40.3290

■ 78.0940, -11.3410,  
89.9310

■ 187.7160, -3.8110,  
30.5330

■ 61.0050, -12.1680,  
99.4160

■ 206.2780, -2.9380,  
20.2140

■ 224.5520, -1.1940,  
10.6300

■ 242.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



106.5540, -118.1550, 10.2690



132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320



115.5530, 70.4090, 84.1450

# Triad

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



132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320



122.8860, 87.4370, -15.2430



112.9920, -94.9470, -35.8990

# Complementary

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



132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320



207.0950, 7.5760, -60.2320

# 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.



102.3390, -69.0840, -58.5880



132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320



120.1970, 43.0600, -42.5080

# Square

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



132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320



115.0790, 113.3800, 26.7240



100.8850, -18.5560, -71.2280



120.3850, -117.1420, -13.6060



# Rectangle

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



132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320



90.9940, 109.0120, 94.9000



100.8850, -18.5560, -71.2280



109.4410, -86.3260, -43.4620

# Sweetspot

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



132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320



220.5230, -2.2500, 18.7580



160.4190, -69.7830, 3.6650



106.1930, -1.5610, 11.7750



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.



132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320



115.3200, -9.6420, 75.6540



155.0310, 36.5280, 75.9200



113.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



46.3200, -9.6420, 75.6540



14.7990, -2.8470, 24.0730



# Inverse Universe

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



149.4860, 62.2070, 56.5670



136.2420, 78.1140, 71.1540



184.9690, -36.5280, -75.9200



114.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



67.2420, 78.1140, 71.1540

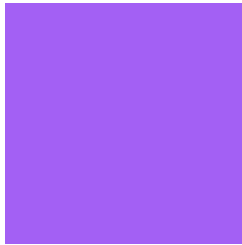


21.2890, 24.8920, 22.4600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

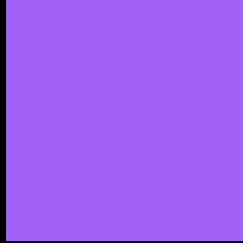
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

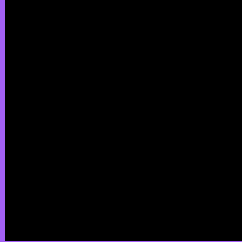
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 132.9050, -7.5760,



# 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

132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320

### Protanopia

119.1670, -85.7880, 23.9080

### Deuteranopia

108.8620, -104.5830, 6.5930



## Tritanopia

131.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320



## Protanomaly

124.2140, -57.6390, 36.8970



## Deuteranomaly

118.0180, -69.1910, 25.9850



## Tritanomaly

132.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320



## Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

133.2180, -2.7090, 21.5710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320 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(163, 96, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 96, 244)  
}
```

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(163, 96, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 96, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320 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(163, 96, 244) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 96, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 96, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 96, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 96, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 96,  
244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 132.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 96, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 96,  
244) }
```

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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