

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(133.9280, 2.7850,  
65.1930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B15BF2
RGB	177, 91, 242
RGB Percent	69%, 36%, 95%
CMY	0.3056, 0.6433, 0.0511
CMYK	0.27, 0.62, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	274°, 85%, 65%
HSV	274°, 62%, 95%
XYZ	37.9098, 23.2413, 86.4711
YIQ	133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

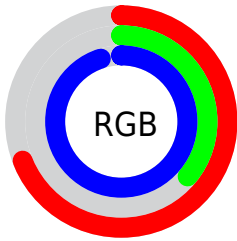
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	177, 91, 242
Decimal	11623410
CIE Lab	55.32, 60.64, -62.25
CIE LCh	55, 86.898, 314.250
Yxy	23.2413, 0.2568, 0.1574
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289813490 (0xFFB15BF2)
YUV	133.9280, 53.2795, 37.7741
Hunter-Lab	48.2092, 55.9991, -72.5998

# Details

The YIQ color **133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **199.0720, -2.7850, -65.1930**, and the grayscale version is **133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.7490, 18.9260, 53.5020**, and **77.2160, 1.9140, 64.4580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.8500, 3.4250, 75.6250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151.0060, 2.1450, 54.7610**.

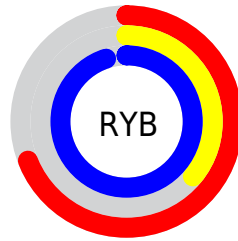
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (36%)

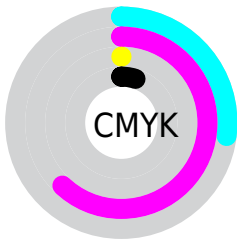
Blue (95%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (95%)

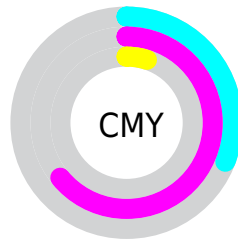


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (64%)


Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930 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 133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 133.9280, 2.7850,  
65.1930


 133.9280, 2.7850,  
65.1930


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 106.1020, 2.2350,  
64.1470


 184.7490, 18.9260,  
53.5020

 77.5150, 2.5100,  
64.6700


 206.8660, 22.5500,  
42.8860


 45.1070, 3.8390,  
68.1190

 223.8890, 14.5750,  
27.7190

 33.4720, -5.0990,  
53.8850

 240.3250, 6.8750,  
13.0750

 20.6410, -16.4210,  
38.8030

 9.0060, -25.3590,  
24.5690

 9.2050, -19.0300,

14.4900

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,  
9.2170

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 133.9280, 2.7850,  
65.1930

■ 133.9280, 2.7850,  
65.1930

■ 116.8500, 3.4250,  
75.6250

■ 151.0060, 2.1450,  
54.7610

■ 99.4730, 3.4690,  
85.8450

■ 168.3830, 2.1010,  
44.5410

■ 81.8080, 4.3840,  
96.8000

■ 186.0480, 1.1860,  
33.5860

■ 68.8500, 4.5660,  
104.5180

■ 203.4250, 1.1420,  
23.3660

■ 220.5030, 0.5020,  
12.9340

■ 237.5810, -0.1380,  
2.5020

■ 252.0230, 1.1930,  
-5.1030

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.3800, -117.6050, 11.3150



133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930



110.5160, 80.9990, 90.4630

# Triad

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



133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930



124.6250, 83.6780, -18.7060



115.4200, -99.0280, -33.5240

# Complementary

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



133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930



199.0720, -2.7850, -65.1930

# 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.



105.1260, -72.7980, -57.3580



133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930



120.4520, 37.7880, -46.0840

# Square

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



133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930



116.6460, 115.8570, 20.3770



90.9850, -42.6250, -81.0650



122.1120, -120.6270, -11.0190



# Rectangle

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



133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930



90.4950, 111.8550, 92.9350



90.9850, -42.6250, -81.0650



112.4560, -90.6820, -41.6100

# Sweetspot

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



133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930



220.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520



146.3690, -66.3460, 12.9660



106.5030, 0.5020, 12.9340



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.



133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930



118.3650, 3.6530, 82.5090



152.2230, 44.7350, 75.8630



111.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



52.3710, 3.5160, 79.4840



15.9520, 1.0960, 24.2000



# Inverse Universe

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



143.5590, 69.1310, 52.2270



130.4570, 87.5140, 65.9940



180.7770, -44.7350, -75.8630



112.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



64.0220, 84.3050, 63.5770

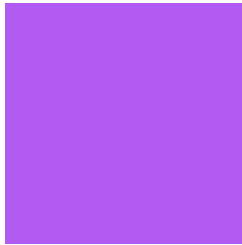


19.4800, 25.6720, 19.3360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

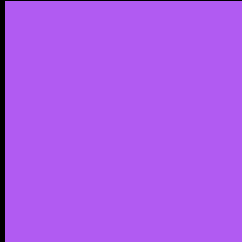
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

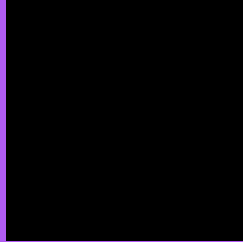
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.9280, 2.7850,



# 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

133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930

### Protanopia

121.5480, -82.4870, 24.6570

### Deuteranopia

118.6750, -84.8230, 11.9210



## Tritanopia

134.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930



## Protanomaly

126.2040, -51.6790, 39.0170



## Deuteranomaly

123.9770, -52.7780, 31.3980



## Tritanomaly

134.1000, 12.6030, 30.4190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930



## Achromatopsia

134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

133.8380, 1.4170, 23.8890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930 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(177, 91, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 91, 242)  
}
```

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(177, 91, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 91, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930 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(177, 91, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 91, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(177, 91, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 91, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 91, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 91,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.9280, 2.7850, 65.1930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 91, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177, 91,  
242) }
```

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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