

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.1210, 2.3650,
105.8610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8900F7
RGB	137, 0, 247
RGB Percent	54%, 0%, 97%
CMY	0.4622, 1.0000, 0.0316
CMYK	0.44, 1.00, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	273°, 100%, 48%
HSV	273°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	27.1179, 12.0412, 88.8531
YIQ	69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

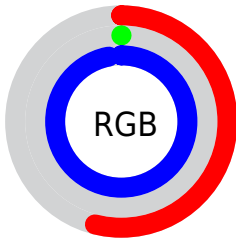
Format	Color
R_{YB}	137, 0, 247
Decimal	8978679
CIE _{Lab}	41.28, 82.26, -88.13
CIE _{LCh}	41, 120.558, 313.025
Yxy	12.0412, 0.2118, 0.0941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287168759 (0xFF8900F7)
YUV	69.1210, 87.6943, 59.5299
Hunter-Lab	34.7005, 78.7693, -127.5259

Details

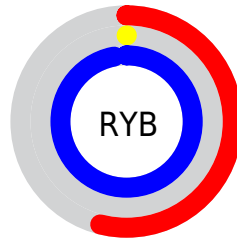
The YIQ color **69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated purple. A complement of this color would be **177.8790, -2.3650, -105.8610**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.8790, 13.6490, 77.5610**, and **42.4760, -18.9490, 73.6190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.0850, 2.0460, 95.1180**.

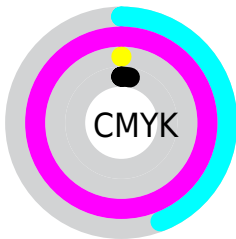
Distribution



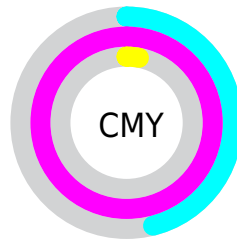
- Red (54%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610 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 69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

69.1210, 2.3650,
105.8610

69.1210, 2.3650,
105.8610

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.2470, -7.3980,
90.0580

138.1780, 14.2450,
77.7730

42.4760, -18.9490,
73.6190

164.4700, 24.7460,
69.1780

25.5300, -37.3770,
55.1590

188.6690, 31.0750,
59.0990

15.2760, -43.0140,
41.6740

205.6920, 23.1000,
43.9320

12.1980, -34.3470,
33.2770

222.7150, 15.1250,
28.7650

15.2180, -29.0720,
20.2720

240.3250, 6.8750,

9.5470, -19.9930,

13.0750

15.4230

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 69.1210, 2.3650,
105.8610

■ 87.0850, 2.0460,
95.1180

■ 104.4620, 2.0020,
84.8980

■ 122.4260, 1.6830,
74.1550

■ 140.3900, 1.3640,
63.4120

■ 157.7670, 1.3200,
53.1920

■ 175.7310, 1.0010,
42.4490

■ 193.6950, 0.6820,
31.7060

■ 211.6590, 0.3630,
20.9630

■ 229.0360, 0.3190,
10.7430

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.3570, -109.6300, 26.4820



69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610



87.9780, 88.7460, 98.7460

Triad

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



69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610



89.8270, 77.8980, -2.0540



91.6830, -80.4150, -23.9270

Complementary

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



69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610



177.8790, -2.3650, -105.8610

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.



78.0830, -44.8760, -56.7800



69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610



86.1310, 17.0630, -39.4250

Square

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



69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610



66.6770, 132.9080, 47.2760



71.6140, -33.5500, -63.8060



104.2740, -111.7350, 4.0490

Rectangle

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



69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610



86.2490, 120.9350, 82.5590



71.6140, -33.5500, -63.8060



87.2200, -69.2260, -33.9780

Sweetspot

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



69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610



200.2220, 0.6360, 32.5400



93.3150, -109.8120, 18.7640



94.7190, 0.1340, 19.6060



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.



69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610



71.5280, 2.7770, 109.4090



100.6430, 71.7770, 125.4490



113.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



52.0010, 1.6820, 79.6820



16.5930, 0.7290, 25.3450

Inverse Universe

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



86.3930, 111.9020, 86.5740



89.1270, 115.7070, 89.2030



146.3570, -71.7770, -125.4490



114.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



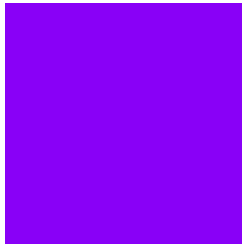
65.0760, 84.2130, 65.2450



20.6050, 26.8180, 20.5940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

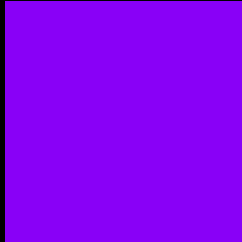
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

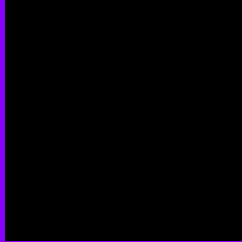
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.1210, 2.3650,

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

69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610

Protanopia

78.5650, -90.3250, 12.5150

Deuteranopia

79.4820, -83.2620, 0.1460



Tritanopia

99.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610



Protanomaly

74.9080, -56.3570, 46.7070



Deuteranomaly

75.7910, -51.9540, 38.4940



Tritanomaly

87.9760, 1.6890, 40.9930

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610



Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

69.2100, 0.9100, 38.5900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610 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(137, 0, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 0, 247)  
}
```

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(137, 0, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 0, 247) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610 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(137, 0, 247) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 0, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(137, 0, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 0, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 0, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 0,  
247) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.1210, 2.3650, 105.8610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 0, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137, 0,  
247) }
```

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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